

04-904 568

GenCore version 5.1.6
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 29, 2004, 16:12:44 ; Search time 1 Seconds
(without alignments)
0.633 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-568-1
Perfect score: 835
Sequence: 1 atgtctgcttggggctgc.....gagtaacagctgggcagg 835

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 23 seqs, 379 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 46

Minimum DB seq length: 8
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 18 summaries

Database : rstdb:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
1	15.8	1.9	21	1	TA48E09P
2	15.2	1.8	23	1	ACCESSION:AL457045
3	13.4	1.6	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ871545
4	13.4	1.6	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ331082
5	13.2	1.6	20	1	ACCESSION:AZ585820
6	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ796553
7	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACCESSION:C00646
8	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ595570
9	12.4	1.5	19	1	ACCESSION:AZ623310
10	11.8	1.4	15	1	ACCESSION:AZ858978
11	11.8	1.4	16	1	ACCESSION:L76129
12	11.4	1.4	14	1	ACCESSION:AI582256
13	11.4	1.4	15	1	ACCESSION:BM397622
14	10.4	1.2	13	1	ACCESSION:CF340244
15	10.4	1.2	13	1	ACCESSION:B0589768
16	10.2	1.2	15	1	ACCESSION:BM399662
17	10.2	1.2	15	1	ACCESSION:CA796369
18	10	1.2	11	1	ACCESSION:CF332179
					ACCESSION:BM395984

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
TA48E09P
LOCUS
DEFINITION
T. brucei sheared genomic DNA clone 48e09, forward sequence,
genomic survey sequence.
ACCESSION
AL457045
VERSION
AL457045.1 GI:11857508
KEYWORDS
Trypanosoma brucei
ORGANISM
Trypanosoma brucei

Eukaryota; Euglenozoa; Kinetoplastida; Trypanosomatidae;
Trypanosoma.

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 566 GGGATCCTCGCTGCCTCAC 584
DB 1 GAGCTCCTCGCTGCCTCAC 19

RESULT 2

LOCUS
AZ871545 23 bp DNA linear GSS 21-FEB-2001
DEFINITION
2M018404R Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic
clone UUGC2M018404 R, genomic survey sequence.

ACCESSION
AZ871545
VERSION
AZ871545.1 GI:13077852
KEYWORDS
GSS.
SOURCE
Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
Mus musculus

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.5;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 525 GGGAGTCAAGCCCTCTTCT 544
DB 1 GGGACTAAAGCCCTCTGCT 20

RESULT 3

LOCUS
AZ331082/c 19 bp DNA linear GSS 23-SEP-2000
DEFINITION
1M0056C13R Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic
clone UUGC1M0056C13 R, genomic survey sequence.

ACCESSION
AZ331082
VERSION
AZ331082.1 GI:10393262
KEYWORDS
GSS.
SOURCE
Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
Mus musculus

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.9;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 GTTTGTTTATGAG 949
DB 18 GTTTGTTTATGAG 4

RESULT 4

LOCUS
AZ585820 19 bp DNA linear GSS 13-DEC-2000
DEFINITION
1M0391115F Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic
clone UUGC1M0391115 F, genomic survey sequence.

ACCESSION
AZ585820
VERSION
AZ585820.1 GI:11708010
KEYWORDS
GSS.
SOURCE
Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
Mus musculus

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.9;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 TACTGTGGGTGCTGA 832
 Db 1 TACTGTGGGGCTGA 15

RESULT 5
 AZ796553
 LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear GSS 16-FEB-2001
 DEFINITION 2M0052P15F Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic
 clone UUGC2M0052P15 F, genomic survey sequence.
 ACCESSION AZ796553
 VERSION AZ796553.1 GI:12944728
 KEYWORDS GSS.
 SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 308 GCATCGGAAGACTGCAG 325
 Db 3 GCAAGAGAAAGATGCAG 20

RESULT 6
 C00646
 LOCUS 19 bp mRNA linear EST 31-DEC-2002
 DEFINITION HUMS0008192 Human adult (K.Okubo) Homo sapiens cDNA, mRNA
 sequence.
 ACCESSION C00646
 VERSION C00646.1 GI:1432876
 KEYWORDS EST.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 6;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATGTGAGATTGG 510
 Db 1 GATCTAATGTGTTGATGG 19

RESULT 7
 AZ595570
 LOCUS 19 bp DNA linear GSS 13-DEC-2000
 DEFINITION 1M0408115F Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic
 clone UUGC1M0408115 F, genomic survey sequence.
 ACCESSION AZ595570
 VERSION AZ595570.1 GI:11717760
 KEYWORDS GSS.
 SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.7;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 150 GCAGTCCCAACTT 163
 Db 1 GCAGTCCCAACTT 14

RESULT 8
 AZ623310/c

LOCUS 19 bp DNA linear GSS 13-DEC-2000
 DEFINITION 1M0460G19R Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic
 clone UUGC1M0460G19 R, genomic survey sequence.
 ACCESSION AZ623310
 VERSION AZ623310.1 GI:11745500
 KEYWORDS GSS.
 SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.7;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 655 GTGTTCTCATGCAG 668
 Db 15 GTGTTCTAATGCAG 2

RESULT 9
 AZ585978
 LOCUS 19 bp DNA linear GSS 21-FEB-2001
 DEFINITION 2M0164F24F Mouse 10kb plasmid UUGC1M library Mus musculus genomic
 clone UUGC2M0164F24 F, genomic survey sequence.
 ACCESSION AZ585978
 VERSION AZ585978.1 GI:13052726
 KEYWORDS GSS.
 SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.7;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 838
 Db 5 GCTGCTGAAGCTGG 18

RESULT 10
 L76129/c
 LOCUS 15 bp mRNA linear EST 21-FEB-1996
 DEFINITION SCMRAP0223 G2/KS adult worm mini-library Schistosoma mansoni cDNA
 clone SMRAP0223, mRNA sequence.
 ACCESSION L76129
 VERSION L76129.1 GI:1196667
 KEYWORDS EST.
 SOURCE Schistosoma mansoni
 ORGANISM Schistosoma mansoni

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 393 GGCACACACACCTG 407
 Db 15 GGCACACACACCTG 1

RESULT 11
 AI582256
 LOCUS 16 bp mRNA linear EST 14-DEC-1999
 DEFINITION tg65f03.x1 NCI CGAP Lu19 Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:2213693 3,
 similar to TR:000204 C00204 HYDROXYSTEROID SULFOTRANSFERASE HSST2A.
 [1] : contains PTR5.t3 PTR5 repetitive element ;, mRNA sequence.
 ACCESSION AI582256
 VERSION AI582256.1 GI:4568153
 KEYWORDS EST.

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.7;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 ATGAGCCCAACTCCA 879
DB 1 ATGAGCCAACTGCA 15

RESULT 12
BM397622/c
LOCUS BM397622 14 bp mRNA linear EST 17-JAN-2002
DEFINITION 5009-0-35-CO2.t.2 Chilcoat/Turkewitz cDNA (large fraction)
Tetrahymena thermophila cDNA, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION BM397622
VERSION BM397622.1 GI:18197675
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE Tetrahymena thermophila
ORGANISM Tetrahymena thermophila
Eukaryota; Alveolata; Ciliophora; Oligohymenophorea;
Hymenostomatida; Tetrahymenina; Tetrahymena.

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.8;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 237 GTGGCTCAGCTCT 249
DB 14 GTGGCTCAGCTTT 2

RESULT 13
CF340244
LOCUS CF340244 15 bp mRNA linear EST 18-AUG-2003
DEFINITION RCU1--07-G18.g1 Regenerated callus lambda phage CDNA library (RCL1)
Oryza sativa cDNA clone RCU1--07-G18, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION CF340244
VERSION CF340244.1 GI:33828846
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE Oryza sativa
ORGANISM Oryza sativa
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; Liliopsida; Poales; Poaceae;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.8;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 242 TCAGCTCTTGGAAG 254
DB 3 TCAGCTCATGAAG 15

RESULT 14
BQ589768
LOCUS BQ589768 13 bp mRNA linear EST 06-DEC-2002
DEFINITION E022680-024-020-D03-SP6 MP1Z-RDIS-024-storage root Beta vulgaris
cDNA clone 024-020-D03 5-PRIME, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION BQ589768
VERSION BQ589768.1 GI:26119351
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE Beta vulgaris
ORGANISM Beta vulgaris
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 6.6;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

BM395984
LOCUS BM395984 11 bp mRNA linear EST 17-JAN-2002
DEFINITION 5009-0-15-C03.t.1 Chilcoat/Turkewitz cDNA (large fraction)
Tetrahymena thermophila cDNA, mRNA sequence.
ACCESSION BM395984
VERSION BM395984.1 GI:18196037
KEYWORDS EST.
SOURCE Tetrahymena thermophila
ORGANISM Tetrahymena thermophila
Eukaryota; Alveolata; Ciliophora; Oligohymenophorea;
Hymenostomatida; Tetrahymenina; Tetrahymena.

Query Match 1.2%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 596 CCGGTGGCGG 605
|||||
Db 1 CCGGTGGCGG 10

Search completed: July 29, 2004, 16:12:45
Job time : 1 secs

GenCore version 5.1.6
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 29, 2004, 15:06:36 ; Search time 4 Seconds
(without alignments)
9.578 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-568-1

Perfect score: 835
Sequence: 1 agtctgtttgggggtcgc.....gagtaacagctgggcagggg 835

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1256 seqs, 22942 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2512

Minimum DB seq length: 8
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 5000 summaries

Database : rgedb.*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	% Match	Length	ID	Description
C 1	19	2.3	27	1	AR089960
C 2	19	2.3	27	1	AR196995
C 3	19	2.3	27	1	AR259149
C 4	18	2.2	27	1	BD075308
C 5	18	2.2	27	1	BD095529
C 6	17.6	2.1	25	1	BD182961
C 7	16.8	2.0	25	1	I68670
C 8	16.8	2.0	25	1	AR184032
C 9	16.6	2.0	25	1	AR340034
C 10	16.2	1.9	21	1	AX598398
C 11	16.2	1.9	22	1	AX763932
C 12	16.2	1.9	23	1	AX440932
C 13	16.2	1.9	24	1	AX290282
C 14	16.2	1.9	24	1	AX494042
C 15	15.8	1.9	19	1	BD178777
C 16	15.8	1.9	19	1	DOGLNA
C 17	15.8	1.9	20	1	AS1174
C 18	15.8	1.9	20	1	E76999
C 19	15.8	1.9	20	1	E14022
C 20	15.8	1.9	23	1	AX698187
C 21	15.8	1.9	24	1	AX493377
C 22	15.6	1.9	22	1	AR066756
C 23	15.6	1.9	23	1	AC4141
C 24	15.6	1.9	23	1	AR112332
C 25	15.6	1.9	24	1	AR071192
C 26	15.6	1.9	24	1	AX445671
C 27	15.6	1.9	24	1	AX361132
C 28	15.4	1.8	20	1	BD144749
C 29	15.4	1.8	20	1	BD144749
C 30	15.2	1.8	20	1	BD090169
C 31	15.2	1.8	20	1	BD141108
C 32	15.2	1.8	20	1	BD176247
C 33	15.2	1.8	20	1	BD176247

C 34	15.2	1.8	21	1	AR262475
C 35	15.2	1.8	21	1	AR282662
C 36	15.2	1.8	23	1	E33117
C 37	15.2	1.8	23	1	AX697250
C 38	15	1.8	18	1	AX837903
C 39	15	1.8	23	1	AR179558
C 40	15	1.8	23	1	BD271107
C 41	15	1.8	23	1	AR343106
C 42	15	1.8	23	1	AX099903
C 43	15	1.8	23	1	AX427977
C 44	14.8	1.8	19	1	AX796484
C 45	14.8	1.8	19	1	AX411930
C 46	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR061750
C 47	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR061991
C 48	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR084388
C 49	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR206225
C 50	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR234690
C 51	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR234692
C 52	14.8	1.8	20	1	AR403788
C 53	14.8	1.8	20	1	AX074216
C 54	14.8	1.8	21	1	AR136776
C 55	14.8	1.8	22	1	AR282665
C 56	14.6	1.7	21	1	AR002666
C 57	14.6	1.7	21	1	AR118410
C 58	14.6	1.7	21	1	E29802
C 59	14.6	1.7	21	1	I43693
C 60	14.6	1.7	21	1	AX095779
C 61	14.6	1.7	21	1	AX244168
C 62	14.6	1.7	22	1	AR13627
C 63	14.6	1.7	22	1	AR082145
C 64	14.6	1.7	22	1	I25278
C 65	14.6	1.7	22	1	AX111228
C 66	14.6	1.7	22	1	AX369363
C 67	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262644
C 68	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262645
C 69	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262648
C 70	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262649
C 71	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262652
C 72	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX262653
C 73	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX272819
C 74	14.4	1.7	17	1	AX272820
C 75	14.4	1.7	20	1	AR221391
C 76	14.4	1.7	20	1	AR226164
C 77	14.4	1.7	20	1	AX294915
C 78	14.4	1.7	20	1	AX326985
C 79	14.4	1.7	21	1	AR293906
C 80	14.4	1.7	21	1	AX097373
C 81	14.4	1.7	21	1	AX577812
C 82	14.4	1.7	21	1	AX798454
C 83	14.4	1.7	21	1	AX589827
C 84	14.2	1.7	19	1	AX058959
C 85	14.2	1.7	19	1	AR121005
C 86	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR139298
C 87	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR150229
C 88	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR154595
C 89	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR167144
C 90	14.2	1.7	20	1	BD228102
C 91	14.2	1.7	20	1	BD272626
C 92	14.2	1.7	20	1	E06733
C 93	14.2	1.7	20	1	E40730
C 94	14.2	1.7	20	1	E63806
C 95	14.2	1.7	20	1	I02471
C 96	14.2	1.7	20	1	I14209
C 97	14.2	1.7	20	1	I14209
C 98	14.2	1.7	20	1	I22523
C 99	14.2	1.7	20	1	I47348
C 100	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR215889
C 101	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR226092
C 102	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR233332
C 103	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR302586
C 104	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR306782
C 105	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR310755
C 106	14.2	1.7	20	1	AR312796

ACCESSION:AR262475
ACCESSION:AR282662
ACCESSION:E33117
ACCESSION:AX697250
ACCESSION:AX837903
ACCESSION:AR179558
ACCESSION:BD271107
ACCESSION:AR343106
ACCESSION:AX099903
ACCESSION:AX427977
ACCESSION:AX796484
ACCESSION:AX411930
ACCESSION:AR061750
ACCESSION:AR061991
ACCESSION:AR084388
ACCESSION:AR206225
ACCESSION:AR234690
ACCESSION:AR234692
ACCESSION:AR403788
ACCESSION:AX074216
ACCESSION:AR136776
ACCESSION:AR282665
ACCESSION:AR002666
ACCESSION:AR118410
ACCESSION:E29802
ACCESSION:I43693
ACCESSION:AX095779
ACCESSION:AX244168
ACCESSION:AR13627
ACCESSION:AR082145
ACCESSION:I25278
ACCESSION:AX111228
ACCESSION:AX369363
ACCESSION:AX262644
ACCESSION:AX262645
ACCESSION:AX262648
ACCESSION:AX262649
ACCESSION:AX262652
ACCESSION:AX262653
ACCESSION:AX272819
ACCESSION:AX272820
ACCESSION:AR221391
ACCESSION:AR226164
ACCESSION:AX294915
ACCESSION:AX326985
ACCESSION:AR293906
ACCESSION:AX097373
ACCESSION:AX577812
ACCESSION:AX798454
ACCESSION:AX589827
ACCESSION:AX058959
ACCESSION:AR121005
ACCESSION:AR139298
ACCESSION:AR150229
ACCESSION:AR154595
ACCESSION:AR167144
ACCESSION:BD228102
ACCESSION:BD272626
ACCESSION:E06733
ACCESSION:E40730
ACCESSION:E63806
ACCESSION:I02471
ACCESSION:I14209
ACCESSION:I14209
ACCESSION:I22523
ACCESSION:I47348
ACCESSION:AR215889
ACCESSION:AR226092
ACCESSION:AR233332
ACCESSION:AR302586
ACCESSION:AR306782
ACCESSION:AR310755
ACCESSION:AR312796

C 107	14.2	1.7	20	1	AX298904	ACCSSION:AX298904	C 180	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR381376	ACCSSION:AR381376
C 108	14.2	1.7	20	1	AX613836	ACCSSION:AX613836	C 181	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR401410	ACCSSION:AR401410
C 109	14.2	1.7	20	1	BD094869	ACCSSION:BD094869	C 182	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR407825	ACCSSION:AR407825
C 110	14.2	1.7	20	1	BD138086	ACCSSION:BD138086	C 183	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR432268	ACCSSION:AR432268
C 111	14.2	1.7	21	1	I34619	ACCSSION:I34619	C 184	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX059679	ACCSSION:AX059679
C 112	14.2	1.7	21	1	AR262474	ACCSSION:AR262474	C 185	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX105826	ACCSSION:AX105826
C 113	14.2	1.7	21	1	AX074255	ACCSSION:AX074255	C 186	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX280100	ACCSSION:AX280100
C 114	14.2	1.7	21	1	BD061579	ACCSSION:BD061579	C 187	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX353600	ACCSSION:AX353600
C 115	14.2	1.7	21	1	AX0596301	ACCSSION:AX0596301	C 188	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX544175	ACCSSION:AX544175
C 116	14	1.7	18	1	E04839	ACCSSION:E04839	C 189	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX675941	ACCSSION:AX675941
C 117	14	1.7	18	1	AX352815	ACCSSION:AX352815	C 190	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX706958	ACCSSION:AX706958
C 118	14	1.7	18	1	AX352837	ACCSSION:AX352837	C 191	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX707888	ACCSSION:AX707888
C 119	14	1.7	18	1	AX362660	ACCSSION:AX362660	C 192	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX826948	ACCSSION:AX826948
C 120	14	1.7	18	1	AX362682	ACCSSION:AX362682	C 193	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX826953	ACCSSION:AX826953
C 121	14	1.7	18	1	BD078665	ACCSSION:BD078665	C 194	13.8	1.7	20	1	AX923549	ACCSSION:AX923549
C 122	14	1.7	20	1	I27758	ACCSSION:I27758	C 195	13.8	1.7	20	1	BD083551	ACCSSION:BD083551
C 123	14	1.7	20	1	AR373661	ACCSSION:AR373661	C 196	13.8	1.7	20	1	BD137611	ACCSSION:BD137611
C 124	14	1.7	20	1	AX294212	ACCSSION:AX294212	C 197	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR035022	ACCSSION:AR035022
C 125	14	1.7	20	1	AX418658	ACCSSION:AX418658	C 198	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR035040	ACCSSION:AR035040
C 126	14	1.7	20	1	AX785137	ACCSSION:AX785137	C 199	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR043990	ACCSSION:AR043990
C 127	14	1.7	20	1	AX785138	ACCSSION:AX785138	C 200	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR072337	ACCSSION:AR072337
C 128	14	1.7	21	1	AR400768	ACCSSION:AR400768	C 201	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR072340	ACCSSION:AR072340
C 129	14	1.7	21	1	AX539492	ACCSSION:AX539492	C 202	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR073523	ACCSSION:AR073523
C 130	14	1.7	21	1	AX539493	ACCSSION:AX539493	C 203	13.8	1.7	21	1	I26448	ACCSSION:I26448
C 131	14	1.7	21	1	AX706472	ACCSSION:AX706472	C 204	13.8	1.7	21	1	I26451	ACCSSION:I26451
C 132	14	1.7	21	1	AX706473	ACCSSION:AX706473	C 205	13.8	1.7	21	1	I93394	ACCSSION:I93394
C 133	14	1.7	21	1	AX707402	ACCSSION:AX707402	C 206	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR264519	ACCSSION:AR264519
C 134	14	1.7	21	1	AX707403	ACCSSION:AX707403	C 207	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR264537	ACCSSION:AR264537
C 135	13.8	1.7	17	1	AR158489	ACCSSION:AR158489	C 208	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR264576	ACCSSION:AR264576
C 136	13.8	1.7	17	1	AR195682	ACCSSION:AR195682	C 209	13.8	1.7	21	1	AR296449	ACCSSION:AR296449
C 137	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX213186	ACCSSION:AX213186	C 210	13.8	1.7	21	1	AX022133	ACCSSION:AX022133
C 138	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX227069	ACCSSION:AX227069	C 211	13.8	1.7	21	1	AX096250	ACCSSION:AX096250
C 139	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX272817	ACCSSION:AX272817	C 212	13.8	1.7	21	1	AX740294	ACCSSION:AX740294
C 140	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX272818	ACCSSION:AX272818	C 213	13.8	1.7	21	1	BD056557	ACCSSION:BD056557
C 141	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX690414	ACCSSION:AX690414	C 214	13.8	1.7	21	1	BD080694	ACCSSION:BD080694
C 142	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX725622	ACCSSION:AX725622	C 215	13.8	1.7	21	1	BD087640	ACCSSION:BD087640
C 143	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX728303	ACCSSION:AX728303	C 216	13.6	1.6	20	1	A97748	ACCSSION:A97748
C 144	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX728451	ACCSSION:AX728451	C 217	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR005021	ACCSSION:AR005021
C 145	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX733667	ACCSSION:AX733667	C 218	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR011627	ACCSSION:AR011627
C 146	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX734587	ACCSSION:AX734587	C 219	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR026534	ACCSSION:AR026534
C 147	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX735086	ACCSSION:AX735086	C 220	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR042919	ACCSSION:AR042919
C 148	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX735420	ACCSSION:AX735420	C 221	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR066959	ACCSSION:AR066959
C 149	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX760051	ACCSSION:AX760051	C 222	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR073962	ACCSSION:AR073962
C 150	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX762068	ACCSSION:AX762068	C 223	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR080260	ACCSSION:AR080260
C 151	13.8	1.7	17	1	AX762225	ACCSSION:AX762225	C 224	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR092411	ACCSSION:AR092411
C 152	13.8	1.7	17	1	A70800	ACCSSION:A70800	C 225	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR105517	ACCSSION:AR105517
C 153	13.8	1.7	18	1	A79284	ACCSSION:A79284	C 226	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR117539	ACCSSION:AR117539
C 154	13.8	1.7	18	1	AR073071	ACCSSION:AR073071	C 227	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR123980	ACCSSION:AR123980
C 155	13.8	1.7	18	1	BD250684	ACCSSION:BD250684	C 228	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR129618	ACCSSION:AR129618
C 156	13.8	1.7	18	1	BD003514	ACCSSION:BD003514	C 229	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD250275	ACCSSION:BD250275
C 157	13.8	1.7	19	1	AR154250	ACCSSION:AR154250	C 230	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD295550	ACCSSION:BD295550
C 158	13.8	1.7	19	1	I31296	ACCSSION:I31296	C 231	13.6	1.6	20	1	E49541	ACCSSION:E49541
C 159	13.8	1.7	19	1	AR295468	ACCSSION:AR295468	C 232	13.6	1.6	20	1	I13508	ACCSSION:I13508
C 160	13.8	1.7	19	1	AR298625	ACCSSION:AR298625	C 233	13.6	1.6	20	1	I27261	ACCSSION:I27261
C 161	13.8	1.7	19	1	AX826874	ACCSSION:AX826874	C 234	13.6	1.6	20	1	I49527	ACCSSION:I49527
C 162	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR086278	ACCSSION:AR086278	C 235	13.6	1.6	20	1	I50669	ACCSSION:I50669
C 163	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR124480	ACCSSION:AR124480	C 236	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR208824	ACCSSION:AR208824
C 164	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR143174	ACCSSION:AR143174	C 237	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR211139	ACCSSION:AR211139
C 165	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR147191	ACCSSION:AR147191	C 238	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR213179	ACCSSION:AR213179
C 166	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR162447	ACCSSION:AR162447	C 239	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR215986	ACCSSION:AR215986
C 167	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR172173	ACCSSION:AR172173	C 240	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR221998	ACCSSION:AR221998
C 168	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR174423	ACCSSION:AR174423	C 241	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR224734	ACCSSION:AR224734
C 169	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR176844	ACCSSION:AR176844	C 242	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR228824	ACCSSION:AR228824
C 170	13.8	1.7	20	1	BD249349	ACCSSION:BD249349	C 243	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR232366	ACCSSION:AR232366
C 171	13.8	1.7	20	1	E06091	ACCSSION:E06091	C 244	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR234741	ACCSSION:AR234741
C 172	13.8	1.7	20	1	E11009	ACCSSION:E11009	C 245	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR271795	ACCSSION:AR271795
C 173	13.8	1.7	20	1	I86645	ACCSSION:I86645	C 246	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR278913	ACCSSION:AR278913
C 174	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR182975	ACCSSION:AR182975	C 247	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR295937	ACCSSION:AR295937
C 175	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR204628	ACCSSION:AR204628	C 248	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR304034	ACCSSION:AR304034
C 176	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR207166	ACCSSION:AR207166	C 249	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR312995	ACCSSION:AR312995
C 177	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR229053	ACCSSION:AR229053	C 250	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR313506	ACCSSION:AR313506
C 178	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR263626	ACCSSION:AR263626	C 251	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR313543	ACCSSION:AR313543
C 179	13.8	1.7	20	1	AR266098	ACCSSION:AR266098	C 252	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR315101	ACCSSION:AR315101

C 253	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR315153	ACCESSION:AR315153	326	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX226092	ACCESSION:AX226092
254	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR340528	ACCESSION:AR340528	327	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX226209	ACCESSION:AX226209
255	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR361452	ACCESSION:AR361452	C 328	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX298145	ACCESSION:AX298145
C 256	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR361453	ACCESSION:AR361453	C 329	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX394078	ACCESSION:AX394078
C 257	13.6	1.6	20	1	AR358348	ACCESSION:AR358348	330	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX816723	ACCESSION:AX816723
C 258	13.6	1.6	20	1	AXU58349	ACCESSION:AXU58349	331	13.4	1.6	20	1	BD088819	ACCESSION:BD088819
C 259	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX062208	ACCESSION:AX062208	C 332	13.4	1.6	20	1	BD168899	ACCESSION:BD168899
C 260	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX062230	ACCESSION:AX062230	333	13.4	1.6	20	1	AB068438	ACCESSION:AB068438
C 261	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX063374	ACCESSION:AX063374	334	13.2	1.6	18	1	A21030	ACCESSION:A21030
C 262	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX136014	ACCESSION:AX136014	335	13.2	1.6	18	1	A61054	ACCESSION:A61054
C 263	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX203404	ACCESSION:AX203404	336	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR048072	ACCESSION:AR048072
C 264	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX293501	ACCESSION:AX293501	C 337	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR073446	ACCESSION:AR073446
C 265	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX286226	ACCESSION:AX286226	C 338	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR098774	ACCESSION:AR098774
C 266	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX611048	ACCESSION:AX611048	339	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR108975	ACCESSION:AR108975
C 267	13.6	1.6	20	1	AX611049	ACCESSION:AX611049	340	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD228331	ACCESSION:BD228331
C 268	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD006768	ACCESSION:BD006768	341	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD250581	ACCESSION:BD250581
C 269	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD017710	ACCESSION:BD017710	C 342	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD250770	ACCESSION:BD250770
C 270	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD089898	ACCESSION:BD089898	C 343	13.2	1.6	18	1	I78713	ACCESSION:I78713
C 271	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD142333	ACCESSION:BD142333	C 344	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR188969	ACCESSION:AR188969
C 272	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD142334	ACCESSION:BD142334	C 345	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR214353	ACCESSION:AR214353
C 273	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD145123	ACCESSION:BD145123	346	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR215583	ACCESSION:AR215583
C 274	13.6	1.6	20	1	BD224917	ACCESSION:BD224917	C 347	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR282287	ACCESSION:AR282287
C 275	13.6	1.6	21	1	AR072337	ACCESSION:AR072337	C 348	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR293326	ACCESSION:AR293326
C 276	13.6	1.6	21	1	AR072340	ACCESSION:AR072340	C 349	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR324768	ACCESSION:AR324768
C 277	13.6	1.6	21	1	I26448	ACCESSION:I26448	C 350	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR369259	ACCESSION:AR369259
C 278	13.6	1.6	21	1	I26451	ACCESSION:I26451	C 351	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX114488	ACCESSION:AX114488
C 279	13.4	1.6	15	1	BD208987	ACCESSION:BD208987	C 352	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX320839	ACCESSION:AX320839
280	13.4	1.6	17	1	AR158487	ACCESSION:AR158487	353	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX535773	ACCESSION:AX535773
281	13.4	1.6	17	1	AR158488	ACCESSION:AR158488	354	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX796483	ACCESSION:AX796483
282	13.4	1.6	17	1	BD241404	ACCESSION:BD241404	355	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX804439	ACCESSION:AX804439
C 283	13.4	1.6	17	1	AR286463	ACCESSION:AR286463	C 356	13.2	1.6	18	1	AR822220	ACCESSION:AR822220
C 284	13.4	1.6	17	1	AR398453	ACCESSION:AR398453	C 357	13.2	1.6	18	1	AX825860	ACCESSION:AX825860
C 285	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX215854	ACCESSION:AX215854	C 358	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD089937	ACCESSION:BD089937
C 286	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX216258	ACCESSION:AX216258	359	13.2	1.6	18	1	BD182181	ACCESSION:BD182181
C 287	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX266319	ACCESSION:AX266319	C 360	13.2	1.6	19	1	SSAJ802	ACCESSION:AJ000802
C 288	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX266320	ACCESSION:AX266320	C 361	13.2	1.6	19	1	A03708	ACCESSION:A03708
C 289	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX266323	ACCESSION:AX266323	C 362	13.2	1.6	19	1	A17595	ACCESSION:A17595
C 290	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX266324	ACCESSION:AX266324	C 363	13.2	1.6	19	1	AR309079	ACCESSION:AR309079
C 291	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX266327	ACCESSION:AX266327	C 364	13.2	1.6	19	1	AR108824	ACCESSION:AR108824
C 292	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX266328	ACCESSION:AX266328	C 365	13.2	1.6	19	1	AR205773	ACCESSION:AR205773
C 293	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX272821	ACCESSION:AX272821	C 366	13.2	1.6	19	1	AR295785	ACCESSION:AR295785
C 294	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX325973	ACCESSION:AX325973	C 367	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX119480	ACCESSION:AX119480
C 295	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX325974	ACCESSION:AX325974	C 368	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX130663	ACCESSION:AX130663
C 296	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX422737	ACCESSION:AX422737	C 369	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX130664	ACCESSION:AX130664
C 297	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX423746	ACCESSION:AX423746	C 370	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX131128	ACCESSION:AX131128
C 298	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX423747	ACCESSION:AX423747	C 371	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX131129	ACCESSION:AX131129
C 299	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX690412	ACCESSION:AX690412	C 372	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX131129	ACCESSION:AX131129
C 300	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX690413	ACCESSION:AX690413	C 373	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX132500	ACCESSION:AX132500
C 301	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX725456	ACCESSION:AX725456	C 374	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX286618	ACCESSION:AX286618
C 302	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX727570	ACCESSION:AX727570	C 375	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX328605	ACCESSION:AX328605
C 303	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX728754	ACCESSION:AX728754	C 376	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX352928	ACCESSION:AX352928
C 304	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX732829	ACCESSION:AX732829	C 377	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX362773	ACCESSION:AX362773
C 305	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX735531	ACCESSION:AX735531	C 378	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX686120	ACCESSION:AX686120
C 306	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX737496	ACCESSION:AX737496	C 379	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX805166	ACCESSION:AX805166
C 307	13.4	1.6	17	1	AX738657	ACCESSION:AX738657	C 380	13.2	1.6	19	1	AX829258	ACCESSION:AX829258
C 308	13.4	1.6	18	1	AR073062	ACCESSION:AR073062	C 381	13.2	1.6	19	1	BD132170	ACCESSION:BD132170
C 309	13.4	1.6	18	1	AR142758	ACCESSION:AR142758	C 382	13.2	1.6	19	1	AJ600883	ACCESSION:AJ600883
C 310	13.4	1.6	18	1	BD350675	ACCESSION:BD350675	C 383	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR129476	ACCESSION:AR129476
C 311	13.4	1.6	18	1	AR437472	ACCESSION:AR437472	C 384	13.2	1.6	20	1	DOG2017P02	ACCESSION:L78594
C 312	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX026528	ACCESSION:AX026528	C 385	13.2	1.6	20	1	A27556	ACCESSION:A27556
C 313	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX060733	ACCESSION:AX060733	C 386	13.2	1.6	20	1	A28459	ACCESSION:A28459
C 314	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX060912	ACCESSION:AX060912	C 387	13.2	1.6	20	1	A56977	ACCESSION:A56977
C 315	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX352849	ACCESSION:AX352849	C 388	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR1339	ACCESSION:AR1339
C 316	13.4	1.6	18	1	AX362694	ACCESSION:AX362694	C 389	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR016146	ACCESSION:AR016146
C 317	13.4	1.6	19	1	AR120111	ACCESSION:AR120111	C 390	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR019144	ACCESSION:AR019144
C 318	13.4	1.6	19	1	AR240864	ACCESSION:AR240864	C 391	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR031039	ACCESSION:AR031039
C 319	13.4	1.6	19	1	AR240876	ACCESSION:AR240876	C 392	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR038674	ACCESSION:AR038674
C 320	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR5315	ACCESSION:AR5315	C 393	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR050666	ACCESSION:AR050666
C 321	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR066886	ACCESSION:AR066886	C 394	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR086210	ACCESSION:AR086210
C 322	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR129476	ACCESSION:AR129476	C 395	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR093018	ACCESSION:AR093018
C 323	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR181734	ACCESSION:AR181734	C 396	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR100392	ACCESSION:AR100392
C 324	13.4	1.6	20	1	AR300697	ACCESSION:AR300697	C 397	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR101050	ACCESSION:AR101050
C 325	13.4	1.6	20	1	AX153688	ACCESSION:AX153688	C 398	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR117670	ACCESSION:AR117670

C 399	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR121013	ACCESSION:AR121013	C 472	13	1.6	15	1	AR113474	ACCESSION:AR113474
C 400	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR126707	ACCESSION:AR126707	C 473	13	1.6	15	1	157881	ACCESSION:157881
C 401	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR129617	ACCESSION:AR129617	C 474	13	1.6	15	1	BD207385	ACCESSION:BD207385
C 402	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR130530	ACCESSION:AR130530	C 475	13	1.6	15	1	BD208988	ACCESSION:BD208988
C 403	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR130530	ACCESSION:AR130530	C 476	13	1.6	17	1	BD259395	ACCESSION:BD259395
C 404	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR150047	ACCESSION:AR150047	C 477	13	1.6	17	1	BD259484	ACCESSION:AR259484
C 405	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR162770	ACCESSION:AR162770	C 478	13	1.6	17	1	AR129701	ACCESSION:AR129701
C 406	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR163755	ACCESSION:AR163755	C 479	13	1.6	17	1	AR130392	ACCESSION:AR130392
C 407	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR173839	ACCESSION:AR173839	C 480	13	1.6	17	1	AR173526	ACCESSION:AR173526
C 408	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR176776	ACCESSION:AR176776	C 481	13	1.6	17	1	AR175803	ACCESSION:AR175803
C 409	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD227920	ACCESSION:BD227920	C 482	13	1.6	17	1	AR175931	ACCESSION:AR175931
C 410	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD237650	ACCESSION:BD237650	C 483	13	1.6	17	1	BD203235	ACCESSION:BD203235
C 411	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD270109	ACCESSION:BD270109	C 484	13	1.6	18	1	BD203236	ACCESSION:BD203236
C 412	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD272634	ACCESSION:BD272634	C 485	13	1.6	18	1	AR121114	ACCESSION:AR121114
C 413	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD273533	ACCESSION:BD273533	C 486	13	1.6	18	1	AR138253	ACCESSION:AR138253
C 414	13.2	1.6	20	1	E14565	ACCESSION:E14565	C 487	13	1.6	18	1	AR177758	ACCESSION:AR177758
C 415	13.2	1.6	20	1	E29054	ACCESSION:E29054	C 488	13	1.6	18	1	AR254046	ACCESSION:AR254046
C 416	13.2	1.6	20	1	E29056	ACCESSION:E29056	C 489	13	1.6	18	1	AR175482	ACCESSION:AR175482
C 417	13.2	1.6	20	1	E29064	ACCESSION:E29064	C 490	13	1.6	20	1	AR175371	ACCESSION:AR175371
C 418	13.2	1.6	20	1	I44648	ACCESSION:I44648	C 491	13	1.6	20	1	AR064717	ACCESSION:AR064717
C 419	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR208810	ACCESSION:AR208810	C 492	13	1.6	20	1	AR080751	ACCESSION:AR080751
C 420	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR208850	ACCESSION:AR208850	C 493	13	1.6	20	1	AR089174	ACCESSION:AR089174
C 421	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR224768	ACCESSION:AR224768	C 494	13	1.6	20	1	AR124494	ACCESSION:AR124494
C 422	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR225927	ACCESSION:AR225927	C 495	13	1.6	20	1	AR162734	ACCESSION:AR162734
C 423	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR232382	ACCESSION:AR232382	C 496	13	1.6	20	1	AR169145	ACCESSION:AR169145
C 424	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR242935	ACCESSION:AR242935	C 497	13	1.6	20	1	BD227794	ACCESSION:BD227794
C 425	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR271190	ACCESSION:AR271190	C 498	13	1.6	20	1	AR226185	ACCESSION:AR226185
C 426	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR299090	ACCESSION:AR299090	C 499	13	1.6	20	1	AR307933	ACCESSION:AR307933
C 427	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR311790	ACCESSION:AR311790	C 500	13	1.6	20	1	AR303688	ACCESSION:AR303688
C 428	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR313725	ACCESSION:AR313725	C 501	13	1.6	20	1	AR193676	ACCESSION:AR193676
C 429	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR314769	ACCESSION:AR314769	C 502	13	1.6	20	1	AX296950	ACCESSION:AX296950
C 430	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR315952	ACCESSION:AR315952	C 503	13	1.6	20	1	AX326896	ACCESSION:AX326896
C 431	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR338227	ACCESSION:AR338227	C 504	13	1.6	20	1	AX327013	ACCESSION:AX327013
C 432	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR342851	ACCESSION:AR342851	C 505	13	1.6	20	1	BD183573	ACCESSION:BD183573
C 433	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR359520	ACCESSION:AR359520	C 506	13	1.6	20	1	DOGSFTPJA	ACCESSION:L77343
C 434	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR366672	ACCESSION:AR366672	C 507	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR047640	ACCESSION:AR047640
C 435	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR373502	ACCESSION:AR373502	C 508	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR145688	ACCESSION:AR145688
C 436	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR431389	ACCESSION:AR431389	C 509	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR158490	ACCESSION:AR158490
C 437	13.2	1.6	20	1	AR437070	ACCESSION:AR437070	C 510	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR174512	ACCESSION:AR174512
C 438	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX008465	ACCESSION:AX008465	C 511	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD241690	ACCESSION:BD241690
C 439	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX038447	ACCESSION:AX038447	C 512	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD254048	ACCESSION:BD254048
C 440	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX139273	ACCESSION:AX139273	C 513	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD254406	ACCESSION:BD254406
C 441	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX281587	ACCESSION:AX281587	C 514	12.8	1.5	17	1	154692	ACCESSION:154692
C 442	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX293114	ACCESSION:AX293114	C 515	12.8	1.5	17	1	162755	ACCESSION:162755
C 443	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX296579	ACCESSION:AX296579	C 516	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR187334	ACCESSION:AR187334
C 444	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX343834	ACCESSION:AX343834	C 517	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR195684	ACCESSION:AR195684
C 445	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX353364	ACCESSION:AX353364	C 518	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR286037	ACCESSION:AR286037
C 446	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX354929	ACCESSION:AX354929	C 519	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR286485	ACCESSION:AR286485
C 447	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX364587	ACCESSION:AX364587	C 520	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR302507	ACCESSION:AR302507
C 448	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX377388	ACCESSION:AX377388	C 521	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR323944	ACCESSION:AR323944
C 449	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX384987	ACCESSION:AX384987	C 522	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR328197	ACCESSION:AR328197
C 450	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX394475	ACCESSION:AX394475	C 523	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR398027	ACCESSION:AR398027
C 451	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX488281	ACCESSION:AX488281	C 524	12.8	1.5	17	1	AR398475	ACCESSION:AR398475
C 452	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX488393	ACCESSION:AX488393	C 525	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX215728	ACCESSION:AX215728
C 453	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX645126	ACCESSION:AX645126	C 526	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX215982	ACCESSION:AX215982
C 454	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX645145	ACCESSION:AX645145	C 527	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX216498	ACCESSION:AX216498
C 455	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX705315	ACCESSION:AX705315	C 528	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX218151	ACCESSION:AX218151
C 456	13.2	1.6	20	1	AX812136	ACCESSION:AX812136	C 529	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX227068	ACCESSION:AX227068
C 457	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD013557	ACCESSION:BD013557	C 530	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX227721	ACCESSION:AX227721
C 458	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD062459	ACCESSION:BD062459	C 531	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX325857	ACCESSION:AX325857
C 459	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD086405	ACCESSION:BD086405	C 532	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX325858	ACCESSION:AX325858
C 460	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD089273	ACCESSION:BD089273	C 533	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX423449	ACCESSION:AX423449
C 461	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD089308	ACCESSION:BD089308	C 534	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX45018	ACCESSION:AX45018
C 462	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD106965	ACCESSION:BD106965	C 535	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX475019	ACCESSION:AX475019
C 463	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD138167	ACCESSION:BD138167	C 536	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX475751	ACCESSION:AX475751
C 464	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD138175	ACCESSION:BD138175	C 537	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX475752	ACCESSION:AX475752
C 465	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD136559	ACCESSION:BD136559	C 538	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX532161	ACCESSION:AX532161
C 466	13.2	1.6	20	1	BD218333	ACCESSION:BD218333	C 539	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX532162	ACCESSION:AX532162
C 467	13.2	1.6	20	1	DOGCYFPA1A	ACCESSION:L77458	C 540	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX579256	ACCESSION:AX579256
C 468	13.2	1.6	20	1	AB068605	ACCESSION:AB068605	C 541	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX579257	ACCESSION:AX579257
C 469	13.2	1.6	20	1	AB069144	ACCESSION:AB069144	C 542	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX579750	ACCESSION:AX579750
C 470	13	1.6	14	1	BD203614	ACCESSION:BD203614	C 543	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX579976	ACCESSION:AX579976
C 471	13	1.6	15	1	AR033652	ACCESSION:AR033652	C 544	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX580303	ACCESSION:AX580303

C 545	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX598442	ACCESSION:AX598442	618	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX130931	ACCESSION:AX130931
C 546	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX673435	ACCESSION:AX673435	619	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX131099	ACCESSION:AX131099
C 547	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX673993	ACCESSION:AX673993	620	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX131315	ACCESSION:AX131315
C 548	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX674643	ACCESSION:AX674643	621	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX132385	ACCESSION:AX132385
C 549	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX688715	ACCESSION:AX688715	622	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX132386	ACCESSION:AX132386
C 550	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX688716	ACCESSION:AX688716	623	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX326921	ACCESSION:AX326921
C 551	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX690415	ACCESSION:AX690415	624	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX352905	ACCESSION:AX352905
C 552	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX725511	ACCESSION:AX725511	625	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX352918	ACCESSION:AX352918
C 553	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX726870	ACCESSION:AX726870	626	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX362750	ACCESSION:AX362750
C 554	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX727384	ACCESSION:AX727384	627	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX362750	ACCESSION:AX362750
C 555	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX728036	ACCESSION:AX728036	628	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX427086	ACCESSION:AX427086
C 556	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX728701	ACCESSION:AX728701	629	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX670884	ACCESSION:AX670884
C 557	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX729611	ACCESSION:AX729611	630	12.8	1.5	19	1	AX686566	ACCESSION:AX686566
C 558	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX731454	ACCESSION:AX731454	631	12.8	1.5	19	1	BD089465	ACCESSION:BD089465
C 559	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX732501	ACCESSION:AX732501	632	12.8	1.5	19	1	BD174184	ACCESSION:BD174184
C 560	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX732751	ACCESSION:AX732751	633	12.8	1.5	19	1	BD185139	ACCESSION:BD185139
C 561	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX734906	ACCESSION:AX734906	634	12.8	1.5	19	1	AB067928	ACCESSION:AB067928
C 562	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX737933	ACCESSION:AX737933	635	12.6	1.5	19	1	AI5088	ACCESSION:AI5088
C 563	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX738691	ACCESSION:AX738691	636	12.6	1.5	19	1	A24325	ACCESSION:A24325
C 564	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX739593	ACCESSION:AX739593	637	12.6	1.5	19	1	A97747	ACCESSION:A97747
C 565	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX753813	ACCESSION:AX753813	638	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR081705	ACCESSION:AR081705
C 566	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX753814	ACCESSION:AX753814	639	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR142726	ACCESSION:AR142726
C 567	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX756692	ACCESSION:AX756692	640	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD233026	ACCESSION:BD233026
C 568	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX757615	ACCESSION:AX757615	641	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD233042	ACCESSION:BD233042
C 569	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX760674	ACCESSION:AX760674	642	12.6	1.5	19	1	E29763	ACCESSION:E29763
C 570	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX761827	ACCESSION:AX761827	643	12.6	1.5	19	1	I21087	ACCESSION:I21087
C 571	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX762080	ACCESSION:AX762080	644	12.6	1.5	19	1	I76397	ACCESSION:I76397
C 572	12.8	1.5	17	1	AX762855	ACCESSION:AX762855	645	12.6	1.5	19	1	I83817	ACCESSION:I83817
C 573	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD097043	ACCESSION:BD097043	646	12.6	1.5	19	1	I86145	ACCESSION:I86145
C 574	12.8	1.5	17	1	BD199246	ACCESSION:BD199246	647	12.6	1.5	19	1	I96239	ACCESSION:I96239
C 575	12.8	1.5	18	1	A06176	ACCESSION:A06176	648	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR254740	ACCESSION:AR254740
C 576	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR028974	ACCESSION:AR028974	649	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR258320	ACCESSION:AR258320
C 577	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR072555	ACCESSION:AR072555	650	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR279147	ACCESSION:AR279147
C 578	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR076336	ACCESSION:AR076336	651	12.6	1.5	19	1	AR297296	ACCESSION:AR297296
C 579	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR097239	ACCESSION:AR097239	652	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX007580	ACCESSION:AX007580
C 580	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR134259	ACCESSION:AR134259	653	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX007596	ACCESSION:AX007596
C 581	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR156856	ACCESSION:AR156856	654	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX129417	ACCESSION:AX129417
C 582	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR175666	ACCESSION:AR175666	655	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX129418	ACCESSION:AX129418
C 583	12.8	1.5	18	1	BD250784	ACCESSION:BD250784	656	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX129568	ACCESSION:AX129568
C 584	12.8	1.5	18	1	I72065	ACCESSION:I72065	657	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX130739	ACCESSION:AX130739
C 585	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR195242	ACCESSION:AR195242	658	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX131248	ACCESSION:AX131248
C 586	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR199411	ACCESSION:AR199411	659	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX131249	ACCESSION:AX131249
C 587	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR222324	ACCESSION:AR222324	660	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX131548	ACCESSION:AX131548
C 588	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR241443	ACCESSION:AR241443	661	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX132503	ACCESSION:AX132503
C 589	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR235599	ACCESSION:AR235599	662	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX138880	ACCESSION:AX138880
C 590	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR237492	ACCESSION:AR237492	663	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX250666	ACCESSION:AX250666
C 591	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR299440	ACCESSION:AR299440	664	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX348014	ACCESSION:AX348014
C 592	12.8	1.5	18	1	AR412054	ACCESSION:AR412054	665	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX428625	ACCESSION:AX428625
C 593	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX020786	ACCESSION:AX020786	666	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX676166	ACCESSION:AX676166
C 594	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX111962	ACCESSION:AX111962	667	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX700103	ACCESSION:AX700103
C 595	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX118606	ACCESSION:AX118606	668	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX770834	ACCESSION:AX770834
C 596	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX175441	ACCESSION:AX175441	669	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX806030	ACCESSION:AX806030
C 597	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX370476	ACCESSION:AX370476	670	12.6	1.5	19	1	AX815849	ACCESSION:AX815849
C 598	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX427085	ACCESSION:AX427085	671	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD014866	ACCESSION:BD014866
C 599	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX705787	ACCESSION:AX705787	672	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD088500	ACCESSION:BD088500
C 600	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX710562	ACCESSION:AX710562	673	12.6	1.5	19	1	AJ588511	ACCESSION:AJ588511
C 601	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX718779	ACCESSION:AX718779	674	12.6	1.5	19	1	HSRTP14	ACCESSION:HSRTP14
C 602	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX767405	ACCESSION:AX767405	675	12.6	1.5	19	1	AB069475	ACCESSION:AB069475
C 603	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX822193	ACCESSION:AX822193	676	12.6	1.5	19	1	BD094869	ACCESSION:BD094869
C 604	12.8	1.5	18	1	AX825823	ACCESSION:AX825823	677	12.6	1.5	20	1	AX645126	ACCESSION:AX645126
C 605	12.8	1.5	18	1	BD014809	ACCESSION:BD014809	678	12.6	1.5	20	1	AX763932	ACCESSION:AX763932
C 606	12.8	1.5	18	1	BD087918	ACCESSION:BD087918	679	12.6	1.5	22	1	AR282665	ACCESSION:AR282665
C 607	12.8	1.5	18	1	BD175140	ACCESSION:BD175140	680	12.6	1.5	22	1	BD263816	ACCESSION:BD263816
C 608	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR094325	ACCESSION:AR094325	681	12.4	1.5	14	1	AR344485	ACCESSION:AR344485
C 609	12.8	1.5	19	1	BD230564	ACCESSION:BD230564	682	12.4	1.5	14	1	AX048302	ACCESSION:AX048302
C 610	12.8	1.5	19	1	E36526	ACCESSION:E36526	683	12.4	1.5	15	1	AR8036	ACCESSION:AR8036
C 611	12.8	1.5	19	1	E40148	ACCESSION:E40148	684	12.4	1.5	15	1	A88036	ACCESSION:A88036
C 612	12.8	1.5	19	1	I70443	ACCESSION:I70443	685	12.4	1.5	15	1	A88206	ACCESSION:A88206
C 613	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR230500	ACCESSION:AR230500	686	12.4	1.5	15	1	A90003	ACCESSION:A90003
C 614	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR293145	ACCESSION:AR293145	687	12.4	1.5	15	1	A90173	ACCESSION:A90173
C 615	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR297632	ACCESSION:AR297632	688	12.4	1.5	15	1	I24585	ACCESSION:I24585
C 616	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR310195	ACCESSION:AR310195	689	12.4	1.5	15	1	I61705	ACCESSION:I61705
C 617	12.8	1.5	19	1	AR350607	ACCESSION:AR350607	690	12.4	1.5	15	1	I61706	ACCESSION:I61706

691	12.4	1.5	15	1	AX139176	ACCESSION:AX139176	764	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX727518	ACCESSION:AX727518
692	12.4	1.5	15	1	AX328242	ACCESSION:AX328242	765	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX728076	ACCESSION:AX728076
693	12.4	1.5	15	1	AX636174	ACCESSION:AX636174	C 766	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX729977	ACCESSION:AX729977
694	12.4	1.5	15	1	AX636176	ACCESSION:AX636176	C 767	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX730565	ACCESSION:AX730565
695	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD013460	ACCESSION:BD013460	C 768	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX731804	ACCESSION:AX731804
696	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD05549	ACCESSION:BD05549	C 769	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX733988	ACCESSION:AX733988
697	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD065719	ACCESSION:BD065719	C 770	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX733372	ACCESSION:AX733372
698	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD182236	ACCESSION:BD182236	C 771	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX736065	ACCESSION:AX736065
699	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD188639	ACCESSION:BD188639	C 772	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX736910	ACCESSION:AX736910
700	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD208841	ACCESSION:BD208841	C 773	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX737250	ACCESSION:AX737250
701	12.4	1.5	15	1	BD208986	ACCESSION:BD208986	C 774	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX738868	ACCESSION:AX738868
702	12.4	1.5	16	1	A66854	ACCESSION:A66854	C 775	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX745126	ACCESSION:AX745126
C 703	12.4	1.5	16	1	AR080880	ACCESSION:AR080880	776	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX745127	ACCESSION:AX745127
704	12.4	1.5	16	1	172447	ACCESSION:172447	777	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX745128	ACCESSION:AX745128
C 705	12.4	1.5	16	1	AR211607	ACCESSION:AR211607	778	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX745129	ACCESSION:AX745129
C 706	12.4	1.5	16	1	AR328545	ACCESSION:AR328545	779	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX759726	ACCESSION:AX759726
C 707	12.4	1.5	16	1	AR328546	ACCESSION:AR328546	C 780	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX761942	ACCESSION:AX761942
C 708	12.4	1.5	16	1	AX328360	ACCESSION:AX328360	C 781	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX762528	ACCESSION:AX762528
C 709	12.4	1.5	16	1	BD226508	ACCESSION:BD226508	C 782	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX783686	ACCESSION:AX783686
C 710	12.4	1.5	16	1	A66883	ACCESSION:A66883	783	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX783687	ACCESSION:AX783687
711	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR158486	ACCESSION:AR158486	784	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX783688	ACCESSION:AX783688
712	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD241111	ACCESSION:BD241111	785	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX783689	ACCESSION:AX783689
713	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD254479	ACCESSION:BD254479	C 786	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD067575	ACCESSION:BD067575
714	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD254651	ACCESSION:BD254651	C 787	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR042292	ACCESSION:AR042292
715	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD254652	ACCESSION:BD254652	788	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR044569	ACCESSION:AR044569
716	12.4	1.5	17	1	BD254890	ACCESSION:BD254890	C 789	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR065914	ACCESSION:AR065914
717	12.4	1.5	17	1	E43910	ACCESSION:E43910	C 790	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR130051	ACCESSION:AR130051
C 718	12.4	1.5	17	1	127899	ACCESSION:127899	791	12.4	1.5	18	1	127928	ACCESSION:127928
C 719	12.4	1.5	17	1	128033	ACCESSION:128033	C 792	12.4	1.5	18	1	166343	ACCESSION:166343
C 720	12.4	1.5	17	1	128133	ACCESSION:128133	C 793	12.4	1.5	18	1	172050	ACCESSION:172050
C 721	12.4	1.5	17	1	146492	ACCESSION:146492	794	12.4	1.5	18	1	172445	ACCESSION:172445
C 722	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286005	ACCESSION:AR286005	795	12.4	1.5	18	1	172446	ACCESSION:172446
C 723	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286096	ACCESSION:AR286096	796	12.4	1.5	18	1	172449	ACCESSION:172449
C 724	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286131	ACCESSION:AR286131	C 797	12.4	1.5	18	1	173492	ACCESSION:173492
C 725	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286256	ACCESSION:AR286256	C 798	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR192809	ACCESSION:AR192809
C 726	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR286295	ACCESSION:AR286295	C 799	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR201799	ACCESSION:AR201799
C 727	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR327746	ACCESSION:AR327746	C 800	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR203423	ACCESSION:AR203423
C 728	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR327795	ACCESSION:AR327795	C 801	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR229578	ACCESSION:AR229578
C 729	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR397995	ACCESSION:AR397995	C 802	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR229579	ACCESSION:AR229579
C 730	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR398086	ACCESSION:AR398086	C 803	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR234548	ACCESSION:AR234548
C 731	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR398121	ACCESSION:AR398121	C 804	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR236683	ACCESSION:AR236683
C 732	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR398246	ACCESSION:AR398246	C 805	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR236684	ACCESSION:AR236684
C 733	12.4	1.5	17	1	AR402075	ACCESSION:AR402075	C 806	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR292811	ACCESSION:AR292811
C 734	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX214978	ACCESSION:AX214978	C 807	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR293647	ACCESSION:AR293647
C 735	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX264827	ACCESSION:AX264827	C 808	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR293865	ACCESSION:AR293865
C 736	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX264828	ACCESSION:AX264828	C 809	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR302818	ACCESSION:AR302818
C 737	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX421865	ACCESSION:AX421865	C 810	12.4	1.5	18	1	AR326553	ACCESSION:AR326553
C 738	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422029	ACCESSION:AX422029	C 811	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX026061	ACCESSION:AX026061
C 739	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422034	ACCESSION:AX422034	C 812	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX076198	ACCESSION:AX076198
C 740	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422035	ACCESSION:AX422035	C 813	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX207873	ACCESSION:AX207873
C 741	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422742	ACCESSION:AX422742	814	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX207873	ACCESSION:AX207873
C 742	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX422919	ACCESSION:AX422919	815	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX352808	ACCESSION:AX352808
C 743	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX423395	ACCESSION:AX423395	816	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX352809	ACCESSION:AX352809
744	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX578257	ACCESSION:AX578257	817	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX352833	ACCESSION:AX352833
745	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX578258	ACCESSION:AX578258	818	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX352848	ACCESSION:AX352848
746	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX578799	ACCESSION:AX578799	819	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX362653	ACCESSION:AX362653
747	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX579614	ACCESSION:AX579614	820	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX362654	ACCESSION:AX362654
C 748	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX615933	ACCESSION:AX615933	821	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX362678	ACCESSION:AX362678
C 749	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX615934	ACCESSION:AX615934	C 822	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX362693	ACCESSION:AX362693
C 750	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX615935	ACCESSION:AX615935	823	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX599342	ACCESSION:AX599342
C 751	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX615936	ACCESSION:AX615936	824	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX637742	ACCESSION:AX637742
C 752	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX673014	ACCESSION:AX673014	C 825	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX643994	ACCESSION:AX643994
753	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX674338	ACCESSION:AX674338	C 826	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX662941	ACCESSION:AX662941
C 754	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX674521	ACCESSION:AX674521	C 827	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX753071	ACCESSION:AX753071
C 755	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX680114	ACCESSION:AX680114	C 828	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX769947	ACCESSION:AX769947
C 756	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX688713	ACCESSION:AX688713	C 829	12.4	1.5	18	1	AX796216	ACCESSION:AX796216
C 757	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX688714	ACCESSION:AX688714	C 830	12.4	1.5	18	1	BD222561	ACCESSION:BD222561
C 758	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX690411	ACCESSION:AX690411	C 831	12.4	1.5	19	1	MMN6X6	ACCESSION:MMN6X6
C 759	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX698034	ACCESSION:AX698034	832	12.4	1.5	19	1	AR2113	ACCESSION:AR2113
C 760	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX722768	ACCESSION:AX722768	833	12.4	1.5	19	1	AR072796	ACCESSION:AR072796
C 761	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX725548	ACCESSION:AX725548	834	12.4	1.5	19	1	AR075581	ACCESSION:AR075581
C 762	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX727501	ACCESSION:AX727501	835	12.4	1.5	19	1	AR102121	ACCESSION:AR102121
763	12.4	1.5	17	1	AX727501	ACCESSION:AX727501	836	12.4	1.5	19	1	AR103165	ACCESSION:AR103165
												AR152792	ACCESSION:AR152792

C 837	12.4	1.5	19	1	E02999	ACCESSION:E02999	910	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR398223	ACCESSION:AR398223
C 838	12.4	1.5	19	1	E07057	ACCESSION:E07057	911	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR398302	ACCESSION:AR398302
C 839	12.4	1.5	19	1	E07081	ACCESSION:E07081	912	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR401953	ACCESSION:AR401953
C 840	12.4	1.5	19	1	I17267	ACCESSION:I17267	913	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR402020	ACCESSION:AR402020
841	12.4	1.5	19	1	I27941	ACCESSION:I27941	C 914	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR402305	ACCESSION:AR402305
842	12.4	1.5	19	1	I57060	ACCESSION:I57060	C 915	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR433944	ACCESSION:AR433944
C 843	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX001184	ACCESSION:AX001184	916	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR434043	ACCESSION:AR434043
C 844	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX128942	ACCESSION:AX128942	917	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX008727	ACCESSION:AX008727
C 845	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130629	ACCESSION:AX130629	918	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX024019	ACCESSION:AX024019
C 846	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130640	ACCESSION:AX130640	C 919	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX099965	ACCESSION:AX099965
C 847	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130641	ACCESSION:AX130641	C 920	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX118630	ACCESSION:AX118630
C 848	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130642	ACCESSION:AX130642	C 921	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX139253	ACCESSION:AX139253
C 849	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX130878	ACCESSION:AX130878	C 922	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX215726	ACCESSION:AX215726
C 850	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX201550	ACCESSION:AX201550	C 923	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX215727	ACCESSION:AX215727
C 851	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX299005	ACCESSION:AX299005	924	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX217325	ACCESSION:AX217325
C 852	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX535777	ACCESSION:AX535777	925	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX217431	ACCESSION:AX217431
C 853	12.4	1.5	19	1	AX576973	ACCESSION:AX576973	926	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX217808	ACCESSION:AX217808
C 854	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD088101	ACCESSION:BD088101	C 927	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX218185	ACCESSION:AX218185
C 855	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD134248	ACCESSION:BD134248	928	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX218311	ACCESSION:AX218311
C 856	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD143629	ACCESSION:BD143629	C 929	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX226725	ACCESSION:AX226725
857	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD166120	ACCESSION:BD166120	930	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX265767	ACCESSION:AX265767
C 858	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD182240	ACCESSION:BD182240	C 931	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX265768	ACCESSION:AX265768
C 859	12.4	1.5	19	1	BD188643	ACCESSION:BD188643	932	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX272750	ACCESSION:AX272750
C 860	12.4	1.5	19	1	AB067952	ACCESSION:AB067952	C 933	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX272822	ACCESSION:AX272822
C 861	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX745127	ACCESSION:AX745127	C 934	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX411955	ACCESSION:AX411955
862	12.2	1.5	17	1	A20708	ACCESSION:A20708	935	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX421721	ACCESSION:AX421721
863	12.2	1.5	17	1	A21027	ACCESSION:A21027	C 936	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX421996	ACCESSION:AX421996
864	12.2	1.5	17	1	AB3827	ACCESSION:AB3827	C 937	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX422229	ACCESSION:AX422229
865	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR026537	ACCESSION:AR026537	938	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX422669	ACCESSION:AX422669
866	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR045749	ACCESSION:AR045749	C 939	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX422851	ACCESSION:AX422851
867	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR057504	ACCESSION:AR057504	C 940	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX423518	ACCESSION:AX423518
868	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR115282	ACCESSION:AR115282	C 941	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX456730	ACCESSION:AX456730
869	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR117832	ACCESSION:AR117832	C 942	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX475016	ACCESSION:AX475016
870	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD249433	ACCESSION:BD249433	C 943	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX475298	ACCESSION:AX475298
C 871	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD254402	ACCESSION:BD254402	C 944	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX475753	ACCESSION:AX475753
C 872	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD254498	ACCESSION:BD254498	C 945	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX499022	ACCESSION:AX499022
873	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD256822	ACCESSION:BD256822	C 946	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX499185	ACCESSION:AX499185
874	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD258370	ACCESSION:BD258370	947	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX493389	ACCESSION:AX493389
C 875	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD259639	ACCESSION:BD259639	948	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX502888	ACCESSION:AX502888
C 876	12.2	1.5	17	1	E36934	ACCESSION:E36934	C 949	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX502921	ACCESSION:AX502921
877	12.2	1.5	17	1	I28328	ACCESSION:I28328	950	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX527148	ACCESSION:AX527148
878	12.2	1.5	17	1	I33620	ACCESSION:I33620	C 951	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX531669	ACCESSION:AX531669
879	12.2	1.5	17	1	I52801	ACCESSION:I52801	C 952	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX532288	ACCESSION:AX532288
880	12.2	1.5	17	1	I76402	ACCESSION:I76402	953	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX533292	ACCESSION:AX533292
881	12.2	1.5	17	1	I83822	ACCESSION:I83822	954	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX533294	ACCESSION:AX533294
882	12.2	1.5	17	1	I86150	ACCESSION:I86150	955	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX544580	ACCESSION:AX544580
883	12.2	1.5	17	1	I86244	ACCESSION:I86244	C 956	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX544615	ACCESSION:AX544615
C 884	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR186861	ACCESSION:AR186861	C 957	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX545193	ACCESSION:AX545193
C 885	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR187367	ACCESSION:AR187367	958	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX579066	ACCESSION:AX579066
C 886	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR190427	ACCESSION:AR190427	959	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX579255	ACCESSION:AX579255
C 887	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR191924	ACCESSION:AR191924	C 960	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX580075	ACCESSION:AX580075
C 888	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR192279	ACCESSION:AR192279	961	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX615341	ACCESSION:AX615341
C 889	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR192287	ACCESSION:AR192287	C 962	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX615882	ACCESSION:AX615882
890	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR195711	ACCESSION:AR195711	963	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX615932	ACCESSION:AX615932
C 891	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR196201	ACCESSION:AR196201	C 964	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX615932	ACCESSION:AX615932
C 892	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR243455	ACCESSION:AR243455	C 965	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX634557	ACCESSION:AX634557
C 893	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR285960	ACCESSION:AR285960	966	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX648286	ACCESSION:AX648286
C 894	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR286233	ACCESSION:AR286233	C 967	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX648309	ACCESSION:AX648309
C 895	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR286312	ACCESSION:AR286312	968	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX649087	ACCESSION:AX649087
C 896	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR323432	ACCESSION:AR323432	969	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX649088	ACCESSION:AX649088
C 897	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR323977	ACCESSION:AR323977	970	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX649524	ACCESSION:AX649524
C 898	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR325352	ACCESSION:AR325352	971	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX649525	ACCESSION:AX649525
C 899	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR325817	ACCESSION:AR325817	972	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX671655	ACCESSION:AX671655
900	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR326149	ACCESSION:AR326149	973	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX672227	ACCESSION:AX672227
C 901	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR326157	ACCESSION:AR326157	C 974	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX672791	ACCESSION:AX672791
C 902	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR327302	ACCESSION:AR327302	C 975	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX672829	ACCESSION:AX672829
903	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR327421	ACCESSION:AR327421	C 976	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX672830	ACCESSION:AX672830
C 904	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR328778	ACCESSION:AR328778	C 977	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673338	ACCESSION:AX673338
C 905	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR329037	ACCESSION:AR329037	C 978	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673409	ACCESSION:AX673409
906	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR340497	ACCESSION:AR340497	C 979	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673410	ACCESSION:AX673410
C 907	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR390611	ACCESSION:AR390611	C 980	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673431	ACCESSION:AX673431
C 908	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR393225	ACCESSION:AR393225	981	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673443	ACCESSION:AX673443
C 909	12.2	1.5	17	1	AR397950	ACCESSION:AR397950	C 982	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673443	ACCESSION:AX673443

c 983	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX673484	ACCESSION:AX673484	c1056	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758612	ACCESSION:AX758612
c 984	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX684313	ACCESSION:AX684313	c1057	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758614	ACCESSION:AX758614
c 985	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX687549	ACCESSION:AX687549	1038	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758656	ACCESSION:AX758656
c 986	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX687550	ACCESSION:AX687550	1059	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758722	ACCESSION:AX758722
c 987	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX687551	ACCESSION:AX687551	1060	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758737	ACCESSION:AX758737
c 988	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688250	ACCESSION:AX688250	1061	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758914	ACCESSION:AX758914
c 989	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688426	ACCESSION:AX688426	c1062	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX759379	ACCESSION:AX759379
c 990	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688647	ACCESSION:AX688647	c1063	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX759377	ACCESSION:AX759377
c 991	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688708	ACCESSION:AX688708	c1064	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760076	ACCESSION:AX760076
c 992	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX688791	ACCESSION:AX688791	1065	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760089	ACCESSION:AX760089
c 993	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX690540	ACCESSION:AX690540	1066	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760351	ACCESSION:AX760351
c 994	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX690666	ACCESSION:AX690666	1067	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760493	ACCESSION:AX760493
c 995	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX691830	ACCESSION:AX691830	1068	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX760861	ACCESSION:AX760861
c 996	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX691845	ACCESSION:AX691845	c1069	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX761561	ACCESSION:AX761561
c 997	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX692531	ACCESSION:AX692531	1070	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX761793	ACCESSION:AX761793
c 998	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX693097	ACCESSION:AX693097	1071	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX772267	ACCESSION:AX772267
c 999	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX693389	ACCESSION:AX693389	1072	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX782153	ACCESSION:AX782153
c 1000	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX693390	ACCESSION:AX693390	1073	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX783559	ACCESSION:AX783559
c 1001	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX704885	ACCESSION:AX704885	c1074	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX810516	ACCESSION:AX810516
c1002	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX722603	ACCESSION:AX722603	c1075	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD011185	ACCESSION:BD011185
c1003	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723100	ACCESSION:AX723100	c1076	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD013537	ACCESSION:BD013537
c1004	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723166	ACCESSION:AX723166	1077	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD067453	ACCESSION:BD067453
c1005	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723211	ACCESSION:AX723211	1078	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD067520	ACCESSION:BD067520
c1006	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723213	ACCESSION:AX723213	c1079	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD067805	ACCESSION:BD067805
c1007	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723369	ACCESSION:AX723369	1080	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD072779	ACCESSION:BD072779
c1008	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723562	ACCESSION:AX723562	1081	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD104458	ACCESSION:BD104458
c1009	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723613	ACCESSION:AX723613	c1082	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD105131	ACCESSION:BD105131
c1010	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723716	ACCESSION:AX723716	1083	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD197699	ACCESSION:BD197699
c1011	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX723973	ACCESSION:AX723973	1084	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD198735	ACCESSION:BD198735
c1012	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX724191	ACCESSION:AX724191	1085	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD201450	ACCESSION:BD201450
c1013	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX724469	ACCESSION:AX724469	1086	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD201451	ACCESSION:BD201451
c1014	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX724750	ACCESSION:AX724750	c1087	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD202857	ACCESSION:BD202857
c1015	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX725518	ACCESSION:AX725518	c1088	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD202858	ACCESSION:BD202858
c1016	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX725987	ACCESSION:AX725987	c1089	12.2	1.5	17	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
c1017	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726089	ACCESSION:AX726089	1090	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR07605	ACCESSION:AR07605
c1018	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726325	ACCESSION:AX726325	1091	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR079538	ACCESSION:AR079538
c1019	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726456	ACCESSION:AX726456	c1092	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR038689	ACCESSION:AR038689
c1020	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726608	ACCESSION:AX726608	1093	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR048082	ACCESSION:AR048082
c1021	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726944	ACCESSION:AX726944	1094	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR048083	ACCESSION:AR048083
c1022	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX726977	ACCESSION:AX726977	1095	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR048084	ACCESSION:AR048084
c1023	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX727450	ACCESSION:AX727450	1096	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR089743	ACCESSION:AR089743
c1024	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX727688	ACCESSION:AX727688	1097	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR096405	ACCESSION:AR096405
c1025	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX727772	ACCESSION:AX727772	1098	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR106826	ACCESSION:AR106826
c1026	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX727995	ACCESSION:AX727995	c1099	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR106953	ACCESSION:AR106953
c1027	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX728539	ACCESSION:AX728539	1100	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR108985	ACCESSION:AR108985
c1028	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX728686	ACCESSION:AX728686	1101	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR108986	ACCESSION:AR108986
c1029	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX728714	ACCESSION:AX728714	1102	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR108987	ACCESSION:AR108987
c1030	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX729850	ACCESSION:AX729850	1103	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR119500	ACCESSION:AR119500
c1031	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX729878	ACCESSION:AX729878	c1104	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR119500	ACCESSION:AR119500
c1032	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX730062	ACCESSION:AX730062	1105	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR130048	ACCESSION:AR130048
c1033	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX731112	ACCESSION:AX731112	c1106	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR130052	ACCESSION:AR130052
c1034	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX731392	ACCESSION:AX731392	1107	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR134260	ACCESSION:AR134260
c1035	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX732309	ACCESSION:AX732309	1108	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR134260	ACCESSION:AR134260
c1036	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733196	ACCESSION:AX733196	1109	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1037	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733520	ACCESSION:AX733520	1110	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1038	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733588	ACCESSION:AX733588	c1111	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1039	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733742	ACCESSION:AX733742	1112	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1040	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733847	ACCESSION:AX733847	c1113	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1041	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX733861	ACCESSION:AX733861	1114	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1042	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX734493	ACCESSION:AX734493	c1115	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1043	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX735169	ACCESSION:AX735169	1116	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1044	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX735297	ACCESSION:AX735297	1117	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1045	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX735942	ACCESSION:AX735942	c1118	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1046	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX736992	ACCESSION:AX736992	1119	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1047	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX737214	ACCESSION:AX737214	c1120	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1048	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX739235	ACCESSION:AX739235	1121	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1049	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX739383	ACCESSION:AX739383	c1122	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1050	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX750967	ACCESSION:AX750967	1123	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1051	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX751067	ACCESSION:AX751067	1124	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1052	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX757076	ACCESSION:AX757076	c1125	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1053	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX757161	ACCESSION:AX757161	1126	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1054	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX757858	ACCESSION:AX757858	c1127	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435
c1055	12.2	1.5	17	1	AX758183	ACCESSION:AX758183	1128	12.2	1.5	18	1	AR249435	ACCESSION:AR249435

1129	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX116431	ACCESSION:AX116431	1202	12	1.4	17	1	AR364935	ACCESSION:AR364935
1130	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX119368	ACCESSION:AX119368	1203	12	1.4	17	1	AX217296	ACCESSION:AX217296
1131	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX282820	ACCESSION:AX282820	1204	12	1.4	17	1	AX217765	ACCESSION:AX217765
1132	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX397697	ACCESSION:AX397697	1205	12	1.4	17	1	AX218023	ACCESSION:AX218023
1133	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX342472	ACCESSION:AX342472	1206	12	1.4	17	1	AX218237	ACCESSION:AX218237
1134	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX378528	ACCESSION:AX378528	1207	12	1.4	17	1	AX218238	ACCESSION:AX218238
1135	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX398015	ACCESSION:AX398015	1208	12	1.4	17	1	AX218239	ACCESSION:AX218239
1136	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX403643	ACCESSION:AX403643	1209	12	1.4	17	1	AX218240	ACCESSION:AX218240
1137	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX455431	ACCESSION:AX455431	1210	12	1.4	17	1	AX218280	ACCESSION:AX218280
1138	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX456731	ACCESSION:AX456731	1211	12	1.4	17	1	AX218281	ACCESSION:AX218281
1139	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX465584	ACCESSION:AX465584	1212	12	1.4	17	1	AX422190	ACCESSION:AX422190
1140	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX599241	ACCESSION:AX599241	1213	12	1.4	17	1	AX422812	ACCESSION:AX422812
1141	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX599369	ACCESSION:AX599369	1214	12	1.4	17	1	AX423040	ACCESSION:AX423040
1142	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX600970	ACCESSION:AX600970	1215	12	1.4	17	1	AX423428	ACCESSION:AX423428
1143	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX642594	ACCESSION:AX642594	1216	12	1.4	17	1	AX423450	ACCESSION:AX423450
1144	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX705541	ACCESSION:AX705541	1217	12	1.4	17	1	AX423780	ACCESSION:AX423780
1145	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX705543	ACCESSION:AX705543	1218	12	1.4	17	1	AX423781	ACCESSION:AX423781
1146	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX705806	ACCESSION:AX705806	1219	12	1.4	17	1	AX427088	ACCESSION:AX427088
1147	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX718517	ACCESSION:AX718517	1220	12	1.4	17	1	AX648753	ACCESSION:AX648753
1148	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX718522	ACCESSION:AX718522	1221	12	1.4	17	1	AX648754	ACCESSION:AX648754
1149	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX767687	ACCESSION:AX767687	1222	12	1.4	17	1	AX648755	ACCESSION:AX648755
1150	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX796133	ACCESSION:AX796133	1223	12	1.4	17	1	AX648756	ACCESSION:AX648756
1151	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX796233	ACCESSION:AX796233	1224	12	1.4	17	1	AX648757	ACCESSION:AX648757
1152	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX815551	ACCESSION:AX815551	1225	12	1.4	17	1	AX648758	ACCESSION:AX648758
1153	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX822735	ACCESSION:AX822735	1226	12	1.4	17	1	AX676084	ACCESSION:AX676084
1154	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX826375	ACCESSION:AX826375	1227	12	1.4	17	1	AX690409	ACCESSION:AX690409
1155	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX838004	ACCESSION:AX838004	1228	12	1.4	17	1	AX690410	ACCESSION:AX690410
1156	12.2	1.5	18	1	AX838191	ACCESSION:AX838191	1229	12	1.4	17	1	AX726672	ACCESSION:AX726672
1157	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD089682	ACCESSION:BD089682	1230	12	1.4	17	1	AX728023	ACCESSION:AX728023
1158	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD089918	ACCESSION:BD089918	1231	12	1.4	17	1	AX729303	ACCESSION:AX729303
1159	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD093652	ACCESSION:BD093652	1232	12	1.4	17	1	AX729345	ACCESSION:AX729345
1160	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD104004	ACCESSION:BD104004	1233	12	1.4	17	1	AX732200	ACCESSION:AX732200
1161	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD104028	ACCESSION:BD104028	1234	12	1.4	17	1	AX735353	ACCESSION:AX735353
1162	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD140588	ACCESSION:BD140588	1235	12	1.4	17	1	AX736634	ACCESSION:AX736634
1163	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD217453	ACCESSION:BD217453	1236	12	1.4	17	1	AX739164	ACCESSION:AX739164
1164	12.2	1.5	18	1	BD224878	ACCESSION:BD224878	1237	12	1.4	17	1	AX739188	ACCESSION:AX739188
1165	12.2	1.5	18	1	AB064607	ACCESSION:AB064607	1238	12	1.4	17	1	AX757554	ACCESSION:AX757554
1166	12.2	1.5	18	1	AB069643	ACCESSION:AB069643	1239	12	1.4	17	1	AX757743	ACCESSION:AX757743
1167	12.2	1.5	19	1	AX311128	ACCESSION:AX311128	1240	12	1.4	17	1	AX759587	ACCESSION:AX759587
1168	12.2	1.5	19	1	IS7060	ACCESSION:IS7060	1241	12	1.4	17	1	AX759572	ACCESSION:AX759572
1169	12	1.4	13	1	E32298	ACCESSION:E32298	1242	12	1.4	17	1	AX762816	ACCESSION:AX762816
1170	12	1.4	14	1	AR169361	ACCESSION:AR169361	1243	12	1.4	17	1	AX763690	ACCESSION:AX763690
1171	12	1.4	14	1	AR169363	ACCESSION:AR169363	1244	12	1.4	17	1	AX783691	ACCESSION:AX783691
1172	12	1.4	14	1	BD209298	ACCESSION:BD209298	1245	12	1.4	17	1	BD087511	ACCESSION:BD087511
1173	12	1.4	15	1	AR033851	ACCESSION:AR033851	1246	12	1.4	17	1	BD222807	ACCESSION:BD222807
1174	12	1.4	15	1	AR033853	ACCESSION:AR033853	1247	12	1.4	18	1	AR055760	ACCESSION:AR055760
1175	12	1.4	15	1	AR113473	ACCESSION:AR113473	1248	12	1.4	18	1	AR073056	ACCESSION:AR073056
1176	12	1.4	15	1	AR113475	ACCESSION:AR113475	1249	12	1.4	18	1	AR084052	ACCESSION:AR084052
1177	12	1.4	15	1	IS7880	ACCESSION:IS7880	1250	12	1.4	18	1	AR153855	ACCESSION:AR153855
1178	12	1.4	15	1	IS7882	ACCESSION:IS7882	1251	12	1.4	18	1	BD250669	ACCESSION:BD250669
1179	12	1.4	15	1	161796	ACCESSION:161796	1252	12	1.4	18	1	E30569	ACCESSION:E30569
1180	12	1.4	15	1	AR300202	ACCESSION:AR300202	1253	12	1.4	18	1	136172	ACCESSION:136172
1181	12	1.4	15	1	AX636155	ACCESSION:AX636155	1254	12	1.4	18	1	AR192915	ACCESSION:AR192915
1182	12	1.4	15	1	BD103922	ACCESSION:BD103922	1255	12	1.4	18	1	AR201812	ACCESSION:AR201812
1183	12	1.4	15	1	BD207384	ACCESSION:BD207384	1256	12	1.4	18	1	AR201850	ACCESSION:AR201850
1184	12	1.4	15	1	BD207386	ACCESSION:BD207386	1257	12	1.4	18	1	AR203413	ACCESSION:AR203413
1185	12	1.4	15	1	BD208989	ACCESSION:BD208989	1258	12	1.4	18	1	AR236673	ACCESSION:AR236673
1186	12	1.4	16	1	AR008570	ACCESSION:AR008570	1259	12	1.4	18	1	AR268857	ACCESSION:AR268857
1187	12	1.4	16	1	AR242883	ACCESSION:AR242883	1260	12	1.4	18	1	AR326657	ACCESSION:AR326657
1188	12	1.4	16	1	AX384935	ACCESSION:AX384935	1261	12	1.4	18	1	AR437466	ACCESSION:AR437466
1189	12	1.4	17	1	AX758614	ACCESSION:AX758614	1262	12	1.4	18	1	AX437771	ACCESSION:AX437771
1190	12	1.4	17	1	AR072247	ACCESSION:AR072247	1263	12	1.4	18	1	AX427089	ACCESSION:AX427089
1191	12	1.4	17	1	AR153869	ACCESSION:AR153869	1264	12	1.4	18	1	AX440575	ACCESSION:AX440575
1192	12	1.4	17	1	AR164696	ACCESSION:AR164696	1265	12	1.4	18	1	AX796398	ACCESSION:AX796398
1193	12	1.4	17	1	BD254480	ACCESSION:BD254480	1266	12	1.4	18	1	BD085033	ACCESSION:BD085033
1194	12	1.4	17	1	BD254490	ACCESSION:BD254490	1267	12	1.4	18	1	BD087497	ACCESSION:BD087497
1195	12	1.4	17	1	126358	ACCESSION:126358	1268	12	1.4	18	1	BD088461	ACCESSION:BD088461
1196	12	1.4	17	1	136186	ACCESSION:136186	1269	12	1.4	18	1	BD089994	ACCESSION:BD089994
1197	12	1.4	17	1	AR218660	ACCESSION:AR218660	1270	12	1.4	18	1	ACCESSION:AB069330	ACCESSION:AB069330
1198	12	1.4	17	1	AR223075	ACCESSION:AR223075	1271	12	1.4	23	1	E33117	ACCESSION:E33117
1199	12	1.4	17	1	AR229837	ACCESSION:AR229837	1272	11.8	1.4	17	1	AX272822	ACCESSION:AX272822
1200	12	1.4	17	1	AR262093	ACCESSION:AR262093	1273	11.8	1.4	18	1	BD089918	ACCESSION:BD089918
1201	12	1.4	17	1	AR344531	ACCESSION:AR344531	1274	11.8	1.4	19	1	121087	ACCESSION:121087

C1275	11.8	1.4	20	1	AX238904	ACCSSION:AX238904	C1348	10.4	1.2	20	1	AR150229	ACCSSION:AR150229
C1276	11.8	1.4	20	1	I13508	ACCSSION:I13508	C1349	10.4	1.2	20	1	BD228102	ACCSSION:BD228102
C1277	11.8	1.4	20	1	D0G2017P02	ACCSSION:L78584	C1350	10.4	1.2	20	1	E11009	ACCSSION:E11009
C1278	11.6	1.4	20	1	AR236092	ACCSSION:AR236092	C1351	10.4	1.2	20	1	I88645	ACCSSION:I88645
C1279	11.6	1.4	20	1	AR302586	ACCSSION:AR302586	C1352	10.4	1.2	20	1	AX611049	ACCSSION:AX611049
C1280	11.6	1.4	20	1	AR226185	ACCSSION:AR226185	C1353	10.4	1.2	21	1	BD061579	ACCSSION:BD061579
C1281	11.4	1.4	17	1	AX532288	ACCSSION:AX532288	C1354	10.4	1.2	21	1	AX740294	ACCSSION:AX740294
C1282	11.4	1.4	18	1	AR266251	ACCSSION:AR266251	C1355	10.4	1.2	24	1	AR071192	ACCSSION:AR071192
C1283	11.4	1.4	19	1	AX130739	ACCSSION:AX130739	C1356	10.2	1.2	16	1	AX328360	ACCSSION:AX328360
C1284	11.4	1.4	21	1	AX244168	ACCSSION:AX244168	C1357	10.2	1.2	17	1	AR286463	ACCSSION:AR286463
C1285	11.2	1.3	17	1	AX745126	ACCSSION:AX745126	C1358	10.2	1.2	17	1	AR398453	ACCSSION:AR398453
C1286	11.2	1.3	17	1	AX745128	ACCSSION:AX745128	C1359	10.2	1.2	17	1	AR433944	ACCSSION:AR433944
C1287	11.2	1.3	17	1	AX759379	ACCSSION:AX759379	C1360	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX615882	ACCSSION:AX615882
C1288	11.2	1.3	18	1	AR072555	ACCSSION:AR072555	C1361	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX688426	ACCSSION:AX688426
C1289	11.2	1.3	18	1	AR072239	ACCSSION:AR072239	C1362	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX688791	ACCSSION:AX688791
C1290	11.2	1.3	18	1	AX701562	ACCSSION:AX701562	C1363	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX739164	ACCSSION:AX739164
C1291	11.2	1.3	20	1	I27758	ACCSSION:I27758	C1364	10.2	1.2	17	1	AX757743	ACCSSION:AX757743
C1292	11.2	1.3	20	1	AR086278	ACCSSION:AR086278	C1365	10.2	1.2	18	1	I78713	ACCSSION:I78713
C1293	11.2	1.3	20	1	AR176844	ACCSSION:AR176844	C1366	10.2	1.2	18	1	I72065	ACCSSION:I72065
C1294	11.2	1.3	20	1	AX923549	ACCSSION:AX923549	C1367	10.2	1.2	18	1	AX427085	ACCSSION:AX427085
C1295	11.2	1.3	20	1	AR340528	ACCSSION:AR340528	C1368	10.2	1.2	18	1	MMN6X6	ACCSSION:MMN6X6
C1296	11.2	1.3	20	1	BD142333	ACCSSION:BD142333	C1369	10.2	1.2	18	1	AR037938	ACCSSION:AR037938
C1297	11.2	1.3	20	1	BD142334	ACCSSION:BD142334	C1370	10.2	1.2	18	1	AB069643	ACCSSION:AB069643
C1298	11	1.3	17	1	AR286233	ACCSSION:AR286233	C1371	10.2	1.2	18	1	E30569	ACCSSION:E30569
C1299	11	1.3	17	1	AX398223	ACCSSION:AX398223	C1372	10.2	1.2	18	1	AR268857	ACCSSION:AR268857
C1300	11	1.3	20	1	AX361132	ACCSSION:AX361132	C1373	10.2	1.2	19	1	AX427086	ACCSSION:AX427086
C1301	11	1.3	20	1	BD144749	ACCSSION:BD144749	C1374	10.2	1.2	19	1	AX676166	ACCSSION:AX676166
C1302	11	1.3	20	1	AR038674	ACCSSION:AR038674	C1375	10.2	1.2	19	1	HSRET14	ACCSSION:HSRET14
C1303	11	1.3	20	1	AR117670	ACCSSION:AR117670	C1376	10.2	1.2	19	1	AX130878	ACCSSION:AX130878
C1304	11	1.3	20	1	BD183573	ACCSSION:BD183573	C1377	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR061750	ACCSSION:AR061750
C1305	11	1.3	23	1	BD271107	ACCSSION:BD271107	C1378	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR061991	ACCSSION:AR061991
C1306	11	1.3	23	1	AR343106	ACCSSION:AR343106	C1379	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR084388	ACCSSION:AR084388
C1307	11	1.3	23	1	AX099903	ACCSSION:AX099903	C1380	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR206225	ACCSSION:AR206225
C1308	11	1.3	23	1	AX492797	ACCSSION:AX492797	C1381	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR403788	ACCSSION:AR403788
C1309	10.8	1.3	17	1	AX745129	ACCSSION:AX745129	C1382	10.2	1.2	20	1	AX121005	ACCSSION:AX121005
C1310	10.8	1.3	17	1	AX456730	ACCSSION:AX456730	C1383	10.2	1.2	20	1	BD272626	ACCSSION:BD272626
C1311	10.8	1.3	17	1	AX499185	ACCSSION:AX499185	C1384	10.2	1.2	20	1	AR031039	ACCSSION:AR031039
C1312	10.8	1.3	17	1	AX527148	ACCSSION:AX527148	C1385	10.2	1.2	20	1	BD089273	ACCSSION:BD089273
C1313	10.8	1.3	17	1	BD197699	ACCSSION:BD197699	C1386	10.2	1.2	20	1	AX030793	ACCSSION:AX030793
C1314	10.8	1.3	18	1	AX026528	ACCSSION:AX026528	C1387	10.2	1.2	21	1	AX095779	ACCSSION:AX095779
C1315	10.8	1.3	18	1	I72050	ACCSSION:I72050	C1388	10.2	1.2	22	1	AX111228	ACCSSION:AX111228
C1316	10.8	1.3	18	1	AX074443	ACCSSION:AX074443	C1389	10	1.2	18	1	AX352833	ACCSSION:AX352833
C1317	10.8	1.3	18	1	AX456731	ACCSSION:AX456731	C1390	10	1.2	18	1	AX362678	ACCSSION:AX362678
C1318	10.8	1.3	20	1	AX298145	ACCSSION:AX298145	C1391	10	1.2	18	1	AR130048	ACCSSION:AR130048
C1319	10.8	1.3	20	1	AR208810	ACCSSION:AR208810	C1392	10	1.2	18	1	AX796398	ACCSSION:AX796398
C1320	10.6	1.3	17	1	AR285960	ACCSSION:AR285960	C1393	10	1.2	19	1	AX130664	ACCSSION:AX130664
C1321	10.6	1.3	17	1	AR397950	ACCSSION:AR397950	C1394	10	1.2	19	1	AX805166	ACCSSION:AX805166
C1322	10.6	1.3	17	1	AX615883	ACCSSION:AX615883	C1395	10	1.2	19	1	AR258320	ACCSSION:AR258320
C1323	10.6	1.3	18	1	AR073446	ACCSSION:AR073446	C1396	10	1.2	19	1	AX815849	ACCSSION:AX815849
C1324	10.6	1.3	18	1	AR073446	ACCSSION:AR073446	C1397	10	1.2	20	1	BD090169	ACCSSION:BD090169
C1325	10.6	1.3	18	1	BD250770	ACCSSION:BD250770	C1398	10	1.2	20	1	BD176247	ACCSSION:BD176247
C1326	10.6	1.3	20	1	AX613836	ACCSSION:AX613836	C1399	10	1.2	20	1	AR167144	ACCSSION:AR167144
C1327	10.6	1.3	20	1	AX816723	ACCSSION:AX816723	C1400	10	1.2	20	1	I02471	ACCSSION:I02471
C1328	10.6	1.3	20	1	BD168899	ACCSSION:BD168899	C1401	10	1.2	20	1	AR229053	ACCSSION:AR229053
C1329	10.6	1.3	20	1	AR121013	ACCSSION:AR121013	C1402	10	1.2	20	1	AR026534	ACCSSION:AR026534
C1330	10.6	1.3	20	1	BD272634	ACCSSION:BD272634	C1403	10	1.2	20	1	AR117539	ACCSSION:AR117539
C1331	10.6	1.3	20	1	AX281587	ACCSSION:AX281587	C1404	10	1.2	20	1	BD250275	ACCSSION:BD250275
C1332	10.4	1.2	14	1	BD209298	ACCSSION:BD209298	C1405	10	1.2	20	1	AR228824	ACCSSION:AR228824
C1333	10.4	1.2	15	1	I24585	ACCSSION:I24585	C1406	10	1.2	20	1	AR312995	ACCSSION:AR312995
C1334	10.4	1.2	17	1	AX735086	ACCSSION:AX735086	C1407	10	1.2	20	1	AX063374	ACCSSION:AX063374
C1335	10.4	1.2	17	1	AX753813	ACCSSION:AX753813	C1408	10	1.2	20	1	AX394078	ACCSSION:AX394078
C1336	10.4	1.2	17	1	AX733814	ACCSSION:AX733814	C1409	10	1.2	20	1	BD270109	ACCSSION:BD270109
C1337	10.4	1.2	17	1	I27899	ACCSSION:I27899	C1410	10	1.2	20	1	AR271190	ACCSSION:AR271190
C1338	10.4	1.2	17	1	I28033	ACCSSION:I28033	C1411	10	1.2	20	1	AR366672	ACCSSION:AR366672
C1339	10.4	1.2	17	1	I28133	ACCSSION:I28133	C1412	10	1.2	21	1	AX096250	ACCSSION:AX096250
C1340	10.4	1.2	17	1	AR688713	ACCSSION:AR688713	C1413	9.8	1.2	15	1	AB8036	ACCSSION:AB8036
C1341	10.4	1.2	18	1	AR142758	ACCSSION:AR142758	C1414	9.8	1.2	15	1	A90003	ACCSSION:A90003
C1342	10.4	1.2	18	1	I27928	ACCSSION:I27928	C1415	9.8	1.2	15	1	BD065549	ACCSSION:BD065549
C1343	10.4	1.2	18	1	AX116431	ACCSSION:AX116431	C1416	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX762225	ACCSSION:AX762225
C1344	10.4	1.2	19	1	E02999	ACCSSION:E02999	C1417	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX272821	ACCSSION:AX272821
C1345	10.4	1.2	19	1	E07057	ACCSSION:E07057	C1418	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX532161	ACCSSION:AX532161
C1346	10.4	1.2	19	1	E07081	ACCSSION:E07081	C1419	9.8	1.2	17	1	AR286131	ACCSSION:AR286131
C1347	10.4	1.2	19	1	I27941	ACCSSION:I27941	C1420	9.8	1.2	17	1	AR398121	ACCSSION:AR398121

C1421	9.8	1.2	17	1	AR196201	ACCESSION:AR196201	C1494	9.6	1.1	21	1	AR264537	ACCESSION:AR264537
C1422	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX118630	ACCESSION:AX118630	1495	9.6	1.1	21	1	BD056557	ACCESSION:BD056557
C1423	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX118630	ACCESSION:AX118630	1496	9.6	1.1	21	1	BD075308	ACCESSION:BD075308
C1424	9.8	1.2	17	1	AX222669	ACCESSION:AX222669	1497	9.6	1.1	27	1	BD095529	ACCESSION:BD095529
C1425	9.8	1.2	17	1	BD105131	ACCESSION:BD105131	1498	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX272819	ACCESSION:AX272819
C1426	9.8	1.2	18	1	AX228331	ACCESSION:AX228331	1499	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX272820	ACCESSION:AX272820
C1427	9.8	1.2	18	1	AR299440	ACCESSION:AR299440	1500	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX725456	ACCESSION:AX725456
C1428	9.8	1.2	18	1	AR293647	ACCESSION:AR293647	1501	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX688714	ACCESSION:AX688714
C1429	9.8	1.2	19	1	A39625	ACCESSION:A39625	1502	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX728076	ACCESSION:AX728076
C1430	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX130931	ACCESSION:AX130931	1503	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218185	ACCESSION:AX218185
C1431	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX770884	ACCESSION:AX770884	1504	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX532292	ACCESSION:AX532292
C1432	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX770884	ACCESSION:AX770884	1505	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX217765	ACCESSION:AX217765
C1433	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX806030	ACCESSION:AX806030	1506	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218023	ACCESSION:AX218023
C1434	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX201550	ACCESSION:AX201550	1507	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218237	ACCESSION:AX218237
C1435	9.8	1.2	19	1	AX576973	ACCESSION:AX576973	1508	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218238	ACCESSION:AX218238
C1436	9.8	1.2	19	1	BD166120	ACCESSION:BD166120	1509	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218239	ACCESSION:AX218239
C1437	9.8	1.2	20	1	E63806	ACCESSION:E63806	1510	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218240	ACCESSION:AX218240
C1438	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR15889	ACCESSION:AR15889	1511	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218280	ACCESSION:AX218280
C1439	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR147191	ACCESSION:AR147191	1512	9.4	1.1	17	1	AX218281	ACCESSION:AX218281
C1440	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR263626	ACCESSION:AR263626	1513	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX138253	ACCESSION:AX138253
C1441	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR401410	ACCESSION:AR401410	1514	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX134259	ACCESSION:AX134259
C1442	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR407825	ACCESSION:AR407825	1515	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX020786	ACCESSION:AX020786
C1443	9.8	1.2	20	1	BD083551	ACCESSION:BD083551	1516	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX599342	ACCESSION:AX599342
C1444	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR005021	ACCESSION:AR005021	1517	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX796216	ACCESSION:AX796216
C1445	9.8	1.2	20	1	BD089898	ACCESSION:BD089898	1518	9.4	1.1	18	1	AS7605	ACCESSION:AS7605
C1446	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR016146	ACCESSION:AR016146	1519	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR089743	ACCESSION:AR089743
C1447	9.8	1.2	20	1	AR019144	ACCESSION:AR019144	1520	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR134260	ACCESSION:AR134260
C1448	9.8	1.2	20	1	AX008465	ACCESSION:AX008465	1521	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR252750	ACCESSION:AR252750
C1449	9.8	1.2	20	1	BD218353	ACCESSION:BD218353	1522	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR292992	ACCESSION:AR292992
C1450	9.8	1.2	21	1	AR002666	ACCESSION:AR002666	1523	9.4	1.1	18	1	AR429107	ACCESSION:AR429107
C1451	9.8	1.2	21	1	AR118410	ACCESSION:AR118410	1524	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX403643	ACCESSION:AX403643
C1452	9.8	1.2	21	1	E29802	ACCESSION:E29802	1525	9.4	1.1	18	1	AX403643	ACCESSION:AX403643
C1453	9.8	1.2	21	1	I43693	ACCESSION:I43693	1526	9.4	1.1	18	1	BD140588	ACCESSION:BD140588
C1454	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX596301	ACCESSION:AX596301	1527	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX19480	ACCESSION:AX19480
C1455	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX539492	ACCESSION:AX539492	1528	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX286618	ACCESSION:AX286618
C1456	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX539493	ACCESSION:AX539493	1529	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX328605	ACCESSION:AX328605
C1457	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX706472	ACCESSION:AX706472	1530	9.4	1.1	19	1	BD132170	ACCESSION:BD132170
C1458	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX706473	ACCESSION:AX706473	1531	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX132386	ACCESSION:AX132386
C1459	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX707402	ACCESSION:AX707402	1532	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX686566	ACCESSION:AX686566
C1460	9.8	1.2	21	1	AX707403	ACCESSION:AX707403	1533	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX48014	ACCESSION:AX48014
C1461	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX216498	ACCESSION:AX216498	1534	9.4	1.1	19	1	AX130642	ACCESSION:AX130642
C1462	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX579256	ACCESSION:AX579256	1535	9.4	1.1	20	1	AX535777	ACCESSION:AX535777
C1463	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX579257	ACCESSION:AX579257	1536	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR226164	ACCESSION:AR226164
C1464	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX761827	ACCESSION:AX761827	1537	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR143174	ACCESSION:AR143174
C1465	9.6	1.1	17	1	E43910	ACCESSION:E43910	1538	9.4	1.1	20	1	BD249349	ACCESSION:BD249349
C1466	9.6	1.1	17	1	AR286096	ACCESSION:AR286096	1539	9.4	1.1	20	1	E06091	ACCESSION:E06091
C1467	9.6	1.1	17	1	AR398086	ACCESSION:AR398086	1540	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR207166	ACCESSION:AR207166
C1468	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX783687	ACCESSION:AX783687	1541	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR432268	ACCESSION:AR432268
C1469	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX783688	ACCESSION:AX783688	1542	9.4	1.1	20	1	AX353600	ACCESSION:AX353600
C1470	9.6	1.1	17	1	BD258370	ACCESSION:BD258370	1543	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR092411	ACCESSION:AR092411
C1471	9.6	1.1	17	1	AR130427	ACCESSION:AR130427	1544	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR221998	ACCESSION:AR221998
C1472	9.6	1.1	17	1	AR325352	ACCESSION:AR325352	1545	9.4	1.1	20	1	AX611048	ACCESSION:AX611048
C1473	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX671655	ACCESSION:AX671655	1546	9.4	1.1	20	1	E14565	ACCESSION:E14565
C1474	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX673443	ACCESSION:AX673443	1547	9.4	1.1	20	1	AR431389	ACCESSION:AR431389
C1475	9.6	1.1	17	1	AX723100	ACCESSION:AX723100	1548	9.4	1.1	20	1	AX377388	ACCESSION:AX377388
C1476	9.6	1.1	18	1	AX535773	ACCESSION:AX535773	1549	9.4	1.1	20	1	BD089308	ACCESSION:BD089308
C1477	9.6	1.1	18	1	AX352848	ACCESSION:AX352848	1550	9.4	1.1	20	1	AB068605	ACCESSION:AB068605
C1478	9.6	1.1	18	1	AX32693	ACCESSION:AX32693	1551	9.4	1.1	21	1	AX327013	ACCESSION:AX327013
C1479	9.6	1.1	18	1	AX439771	ACCESSION:AX439771	1552	9.4	1.1	21	1	AR262475	ACCESSION:AR262475
C1480	9.6	1.1	18	1	BD085033	ACCESSION:BD085033	1553	9.4	1.1	21	1	AJ589827	ACCESSION:AJ589827
C1481	9.6	1.1	19	1	AX686120	ACCESSION:AX686120	1554	9.4	1.1	21	1	AR262474	ACCESSION:AR262474
C1482	9.6	1.1	19	1	AX152792	ACCESSION:AX152792	1555	9.4	1.1	21	1	AR043990	ACCESSION:AR043990
C1483	9.6	1.1	19	1	BD134248	ACCESSION:BD134248	1556	9.4	1.1	21	1	AR073523	ACCESSION:AR073523
C1484	9.6	1.1	20	1	AX326985	ACCESSION:AX326985	1557	9.4	1.1	21	1	AX022133	ACCESSION:AX022133
C1485	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR278913	ACCESSION:AR278913	1558	9.4	1.1	21	1	BD080694	ACCESSION:BD080694
C1486	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR208850	ACCESSION:AR208850	1559	9.4	1.1	21	1	BD087640	ACCESSION:BD087640
C1487	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR208850	ACCESSION:AR208850	1560	9.4	1.1	24	1	AX445671	ACCESSION:AX445671
C1488	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR315952	ACCESSION:AR315952	1561	9.4	1.1	27	1	AR089960	ACCESSION:AR089960
C1489	9.6	1.1	20	1	AX705315	ACCESSION:AX705315	1562	9.4	1.1	27	1	AR196995	ACCESSION:AR196995
C1490	9.6	1.1	20	1	DOGCYPIA1A	ACCESSION:DOGCYPIA1A	1563	9.4	1.1	27	1	AR259149	ACCESSION:AR259149
C1491	9.6	1.1	20	1	AR035022	ACCESSION:AR035022	1564	9.2	1.1	14	1	AR344485	ACCESSION:AR344485
C1492	9.6	1.1	21	1	AR035040	ACCESSION:AR035040	1565	9.2	1.1	15	1	BD103922	ACCESSION:BD103922
C1493	9.6	1.1	21	1	AR264519	ACCESSION:AR264519	1566	9.2	1.1	16	1	AR242883	ACCESSION:AR242883

1567	9.2	1.1	16	1	AX384935	ACCESION:AX384935	c1640	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR225927	ACCESION:AR225927
1568	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX422737	ACCESION:AX422737	1641	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX364587	ACCESION:AX364587
1569	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX423746	ACCESION:AX423746	1642	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR124494	ACCESION:AR124494
1570	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD259395	ACCESION:BD259395	1643	9.2	1.1	21	1	AX097373	ACCESION:AX097373
1571	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX758035	ACCESION:AX758035	1644	9.2	1.1	21	1	AR296176	ACCESION:AR296176
1572	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX215728	ACCESION:AX215728	1645	9.2	1.1	22	1	AX837848	ACCESION:AX837848
1573	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX579750	ACCESION:AX579750	1646	9.2	1.1	23	1	A04141	ACCESION:A04141
1574	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX598442	ACCESION:AX598442	1647	9.2	1.1	25	1	BD182961	ACCESION:BD182961
1575	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX422029	ACCESION:AX422029	1648	9	1.1	17	1	AX272818	ACCESION:AX272818
1576	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX615933	ACCESION:AX615933	1649	9	1.1	17	1	AX737496	ACCESION:AX737496
1577	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX615934	ACCESION:AX615934	1650	9	1.1	17	1	AX738657	ACCESION:AX738657
1578	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX674343	ACCESION:AX674343	1651	9	1.1	17	1	AX759311	ACCESION:AX759311
1579	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR177832	ACCESION:AR177832	1652	9	1.1	17	1	162755	ACCESION:162755
1580	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD259639	ACCESION:BD259639	1653	9	1.1	17	1	AX475018	ACCESION:AX475018
1581	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR192287	ACCESION:AR192287	1654	9	1.1	17	1	AX475019	ACCESION:AX475019
1582	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR195711	ACCESION:AR195711	1655	9	1.1	17	1	AX532162	ACCESION:AX532162
1583	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR326157	ACCESION:AR326157	1656	9	1.1	17	1	AX731454	ACCESION:AX731454
1584	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR327421	ACCESION:AR327421	1657	9	1.1	17	1	AX732501	ACCESION:AX732501
1585	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR401953	ACCESION:AR401953	1658	9	1.1	17	1	AX737933	ACCESION:AX737933
1586	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX215727	ACCESION:AX215727	1659	9	1.1	17	1	BD241111	ACCESION:BD241111
1587	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX545193	ACCESION:AX545193	1660	9	1.1	17	1	BD254652	ACCESION:BD254652
1588	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX615932	ACCESION:AX615932	1661	9	1.1	17	1	AR045749	ACCESION:AR045749
1589	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX687549	ACCESION:AX687549	1662	9	1.1	17	1	E36934	ACCESION:E36934
1590	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX687550	ACCESION:AX687550	1663	9	1.1	17	1	152801	ACCESION:152801
1591	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX723369	ACCESION:AX723369	1664	9	1.1	17	1	AR243455	ACCESION:AR243455
1592	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX727450	ACCESION:AX727450	1665	9	1.1	17	1	AR286312	ACCESION:AR286312
1593	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX733847	ACCESION:AX733847	1666	9	1.1	17	1	AR390611	ACCESION:AR390611
1594	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX750967	ACCESION:AX750967	1667	9	1.1	17	1	AR393225	ACCESION:AR393225
1595	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX760493	ACCESION:AX760493	1668	9	1.1	17	1	AR398302	ACCESION:AR398302
1596	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD067453	ACCESION:BD067453	1669	9	1.1	17	1	AX475016	ACCESION:AX475016
1597	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR153869	ACCESION:AR153869	1670	9	1.1	17	1	AX475017	ACCESION:AX475017
1598	9.2	1.1	17	1	I36186	ACCESION:I36186	1671	9	1.1	17	1	AX493989	ACCESION:AX493989
1599	9.2	1.1	17	1	AR384935	ACCESION:AR384935	1672	9	1.1	17	1	AX532294	ACCESION:AX532294
1600	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX427088	ACCESION:AX427088	1673	9	1.1	17	1	AX544580	ACCESION:AX544580
1601	9.2	1.1	17	1	AX726672	ACCESION:AX726672	1674	9	1.1	17	1	AX648309	ACCESION:AX648309
1602	9.2	1.1	17	1	BD087511	ACCESION:BD087511	1675	9	1.1	17	1	AX688647	ACCESION:AX688647
1603	9.2	1.1	18	1	A61054	ACCESION:A61054	1676	9	1.1	17	1	AX759787	ACCESION:AX759787
1604	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR369259	ACCESION:AR369259	1677	9	1.1	17	1	AX759787	ACCESION:AX759787
1605	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR177758	ACCESION:AR177758	1678	9	1.1	17	1	AX783559	ACCESION:AX783559
1606	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR254046	ACCESION:AR254046	1679	9	1.1	17	1	AX810516	ACCESION:AX810516
1607	9.2	1.1	18	1	A06176	ACCESION:A06176	1680	9	1.1	17	1	BD011185	ACCESION:BD011185
1608	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR065914	ACCESION:AR065914	1681	9	1.1	17	1	BD202857	ACCESION:BD202857
1609	9.2	1.1	18	1	I73492	ACCESION:I73492	1682	9	1.1	17	1	AR164696	ACCESION:AR164696
1610	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR229578	ACCESION:AR229578	1683	9	1.1	17	1	AR218660	ACCESION:AR218660
1611	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR229579	ACCESION:AR229579	1684	9	1.1	17	1	AR223075	ACCESION:AR223075
1612	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR234548	ACCESION:AR234548	1685	9	1.1	17	1	AR229837	ACCESION:AR229837
1613	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR264364	ACCESION:AR264364	1686	9	1.1	17	1	AR262093	ACCESION:AR262093
1614	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR232811	ACCESION:AR232811	1687	9	1.1	17	1	AR344531	ACCESION:AR344531
1615	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX026061	ACCESION:AX026061	1688	9	1.1	17	1	BD222807	ACCESION:BD222807
1616	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX076198	ACCESION:AX076198	1689	9	1.1	18	1	AR437472	ACCESION:AR437472
1617	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX643994	ACCESION:AX643994	1690	9	1.1	18	1	AR076396	ACCESION:AR076396
1618	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX753071	ACCESION:AX753071	1691	9	1.1	18	1	BD250784	ACCESION:BD250784
1619	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX769947	ACCESION:AX769947	1692	9	1.1	18	1	AX705787	ACCESION:AX705787
1620	9.2	1.1	18	1	BD225611	ACCESION:BD225611	1693	9	1.1	18	1	AX718779	ACCESION:AX718779
1621	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR130082	ACCESION:AR130082	1694	9	1.1	18	1	AR106826	ACCESION:AR106826
1622	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX642594	ACCESION:AX642594	1695	9	1.1	18	1	AX398015	ACCESION:AX398015
1623	9.2	1.1	18	1	AR153855	ACCESION:AR153855	1696	9	1.1	19	1	AR012011	ACCESION:AR012011
1624	9.2	1.1	18	1	I36172	ACCESION:I36172	1697	9	1.1	19	1	AX130663	ACCESION:AX130663
1625	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX427089	ACCESION:AX427089	1698	9	1.1	19	1	AX131315	ACCESION:AX131315
1626	9.2	1.1	18	1	AX440575	ACCESION:AX440575	1699	9	1.1	19	1	BD174184	ACCESION:BD174184
1627	9.2	1.1	18	1	BD087497	ACCESION:BD087497	1700	9	1.1	19	1	BD185139	ACCESION:BD185139
1628	9.2	1.1	18	1	BD089994	ACCESION:BD089994	1701	9	1.1	19	1	AR279147	ACCESION:AR279147
1629	9.2	1.1	19	1	AR142728	ACCESION:AR142728	1702	9	1.1	19	1	117267	ACCESION:117267
1630	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX697379	ACCESION:AX697379	1703	9	1.1	19	1	BD088101	ACCESION:BD088101
1631	9.2	1.1	20	1	BD141108	ACCESION:BD141108	1704	9	1.1	19	1	AB067952	ACCESION:AB067952
1632	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR182975	ACCESION:AR182975	1705	9	1.1	20	1	AS1174	ACCESION:AS1174
1633	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX059679	ACCESION:AX059679	1706	9	1.1	20	1	A76999	ACCESION:A76999
1634	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX706958	ACCESION:AX706958	1707	9	1.1	20	1	AR221391	ACCESION:AR221391
1635	9.2	1.1	20	1	AX707888	ACCESION:AX707888	1708	9	1.1	20	1	AR204628	ACCESION:AR204628
1636	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR315101	ACCESION:AR315101	1709	9	1.1	20	1	AX544175	ACCESION:AX544175
1637	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR086210	ACCESION:AR086210	1710	9	1.1	20	1	AX675941	ACCESION:AX675941
1638	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR162770	ACCESION:AR162770	1711	9	1.1	20	1	AR208824	ACCESION:AR208824
1639	9.2	1.1	20	1	AR176776	ACCESION:AR176776	1712	9	1.1	20	1	AX293501	ACCESION:AX293501

1713	9	1.1	20	1	A85315	1786	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX475752	ACCESSION:AX475752
1714	9	1.1	20	1	A27556	1787	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX579976	ACCESSION:AX579976
1715	9	1.1	20	1	A81339	1788	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX725511	ACCESSION:AX725511
1716	9	1.1	20	1	A46448	1789	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX783689	ACCESSION:AX783689
1717	9	1.1	20	1	A342851	1790	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX838277	ACCESSION:AX838277
1718	9	1.1	20	1	AX038447	1791	8.6	1.0	17	1	AR192279	ACCESSION:AR192279
1719	9	1.1	20	1	AX326896	1792	8.6	1.0	17	1	AR326149	ACCESSION:AR326149
1720	9	1.1	20	1	169670	1793	8.6	1.0	17	1	AR402020	ACCESSION:AR402020
1721	9	1.1	25	1	AR184032	1794	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX502888	ACCESSION:AX502888
1722	9	1.1	25	1	AR340024	1795	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX687551	ACCESSION:AX687551
1723	8.8	1.1	15	1	BD208841	1796	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX690666	ACCESSION:AX690666
1724	8.8	1.1	16	1	AR328545	1797	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX728686	ACCESSION:AX728686
1725	8.8	1.1	16	1	AR328546	1798	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX735297	ACCESSION:AX735297
1726	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX423747	1799	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX757858	ACCESSION:AX757858
1727	8.8	1.1	17	1	BD254048	1800	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX760089	ACCESSION:AX760089
1728	8.8	1.1	17	1	BD254406	1801	8.6	1.0	17	1	BD067520	ACCESSION:BD067520
1729	8.8	1.1	17	1	AR327746	1802	8.6	1.0	17	1	BD072779	ACCESSION:BD072779
1730	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX214978	1803	8.6	1.0	17	1	BD201450	ACCESSION:BD201450
1731	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX423395	1804	8.6	1.0	17	1	BD202858	ACCESSION:BD202858
1732	8.8	1.1	17	1	AR327302	1805	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX648756	ACCESSION:AX648756
1733	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX423518	1806	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX648757	ACCESSION:AX648757
1734	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX580075	1807	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX648758	ACCESSION:AX648758
1735	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX733861	1808	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX729303	ACCESSION:AX729303
1736	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX751067	1809	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX759587	ACCESSION:AX759587
1737	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX758183	1810	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX352815	ACCESSION:AX352815
1738	8.8	1.1	17	1	AX732200	1811	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX352837	ACCESSION:AX352837
1739	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR199411	1812	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX362660	ACCESSION:AX362660
1740	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR048082	1813	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX362682	ACCESSION:AX362682
1741	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR048084	1814	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX352849	ACCESSION:AX352849
1742	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR108985	1815	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX362694	ACCESSION:AX362694
1743	8.8	1.1	18	1	AR108987	1816	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR121114	ACCESSION:AR121114
1744	8.8	1.1	18	1	AX266231	1817	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX754821	ACCESSION:AX754821
1745	8.8	1.1	18	1	AX465584	1818	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR028974	ACCESSION:AR028974
1746	8.8	1.1	18	1	AX815551	1819	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR156856	ACCESSION:AR156856
1747	8.8	1.1	19	1	AX411930	1820	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR412054	ACCESSION:AR412054
1748	8.8	1.1	19	1	E36526	1821	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX370476	ACCESSION:AX370476
1749	8.8	1.1	19	1	E40148	1822	8.6	1.0	18	1	BD087918	ACCESSION:BD087918
1750	8.8	1.1	19	1	AX250666	1823	8.6	1.0	18	1	I66343	ACCESSION:I66343
1751	8.8	1.1	19	1	AR102121	1824	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR201799	ACCESSION:AR201799
1752	8.8	1.1	19	1	AR103165	1825	8.6	1.0	18	1	BD249435	ACCESSION:BD249435
1753	8.8	1.1	19	1	BD182240	1826	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR340499	ACCESSION:AR340499
1754	8.8	1.1	19	1	BD188643	1827	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR362580	ACCESSION:AR362580
1755	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR124480	1828	8.6	1.0	18	1	AX008729	ACCESSION:AX008729
1756	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR126247	1829	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR055760	ACCESSION:AR055760
1757	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX280100	1830	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR192915	ACCESSION:AR192915
1758	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR123980	1831	8.6	1.0	18	1	AR326657	ACCESSION:AR326657
1759	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR213179	1832	8.6	1.0	19	1	AX825874	ACCESSION:AX825874
1760	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR313543	1833	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR240864	ACCESSION:AR240864
1761	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR315153	1834	8.6	1.0	19	1	SSAJ802	ACCESSION:AR240876
1762	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR361452	1835	8.6	1.0	19	1	AX132385	ACCESSION:AX132385
1763	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR361453	1836	8.6	1.0	19	1	BD089465	ACCESSION:BD089465
1764	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX058348	1837	8.6	1.0	19	1	BD067928	ACCESSION:BD067928
1765	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX058349	1838	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR2113	ACCESSION:AR2113
1766	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX062308	1839	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR072796	ACCESSION:AR072796
1767	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX062309	1840	8.6	1.0	19	1	AR075581	ACCESSION:AR075581
1768	8.8	1.1	20	1	A28459	1841	8.6	1.0	19	1	AX001184	ACCESSION:AX001184
1769	8.8	1.1	20	1	BD237650	1842	8.6	1.0	19	1	BD143629	ACCESSION:BD143629
1770	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR242935	1843	8.6	1.0	19	1	E06733	ACCESSION:E06733
1771	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR239090	1844	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR042919	ACCESSION:AR042919
1772	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR311790	1845	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR129618	ACCESSION:AR129618
1773	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR336227	1846	8.6	1.0	20	1	BD269550	ACCESSION:BD269550
1774	8.8	1.1	20	1	AR373502	1847	8.6	1.0	20	1	I49527	ACCESSION:I49527
1775	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX384987	1848	8.6	1.0	20	1	I50669	ACCESSION:I50669
1776	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX645145	1849	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR271795	ACCESSION:AR271795
1777	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX645148	1850	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR304034	ACCESSION:AR304034
1778	8.8	1.1	20	1	AX193676	1851	8.6	1.0	20	1	AX136014	ACCESSION:AX136014
1779	8.8	1.1	23	1	AR112392	1852	8.6	1.0	20	1	BD145123	ACCESSION:BD145123
1780	8.6	1.0	15	1	AR300202	1853	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR129617	ACCESSION:AR129617
1781	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX272817	1854	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR130530	ACCESSION:AR130530
1782	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX735420	1855	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR314769	ACCESSION:AR314769
1783	8.6	1.0	17	1	AR047640	1856	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR064717	ACCESSION:AR064717
1784	8.6	1.0	17	1	I54692	1857	8.6	1.0	20	1	AR089174	ACCESSION:AR089174
1785	8.6	1.0	17	1	AX475751	1858	8.6	1.0	20	1		

c1859	8.6	1.0	20	1	AX296950	ACCSSION:AX296950	c1932	8.4	1.0	19	1	BD088500	ACCSSION:BD088500
c1860	8.6	1.0	20	1	DOGFTR2A	ACCSSION:177343	c1933	8.4	1.0	19	1	AB069475	ACCSSION:AB069475
c1861	8.6	1.0	21	1	AX798454	ACCSSION:AX798454	1934	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX130641	ACCSSION:AX130641
c1862	8.6	1.0	21	1	AX074255	ACCSSION:AX074255	1935	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX299005	ACCSSION:AX299005
c1863	8.6	1.0	23	1	AX698187	ACCSSION:AX698187	1936	8.4	1.0	20	1	EL4022	ACCSSION:EL4022
c1864	8.4	1.0	16	1	AX221607	ACCSSION:AR221607	c1937	8.4	1.0	20	1	EL4209	ACCSSION:EL4209
c1865	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX227069	ACCSSION:AX227069	c1938	8.4	1.0	20	1	122523	ACCSSION:122523
c1866	8.4	1.0	17	1	AR145688	ACCSSION:AR145688	c1939	8.4	1.0	20	1	147348	ACCSSION:147348
c1867	8.4	1.0	17	1	AR174512	ACCSSION:AR174512	c1940	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR306782	ACCSSION:AR306782
c1868	8.4	1.0	17	1	AR328197	ACCSSION:AR328197	1941	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR373661	ACCSSION:AR373661
c1869	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX227068	ACCSSION:AX227068	c1942	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX294212	ACCSSION:AX294212
c1870	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX227721	ACCSSION:AX227721	1943	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX418658	ACCSSION:AX418658
c1871	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX674643	ACCSSION:AX674643	c1944	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR172173	ACCSSION:AR172173
c1872	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX688715	ACCSSION:AX688715	1945	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX105826	ACCSSION:AX105826
c1873	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX732751	ACCSSION:AX732751	c1946	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX826948	ACCSSION:AX826948
c1874	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX739593	ACCSSION:AX739593	c1947	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX826953	ACCSSION:AX826953
c1875	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX760674	ACCSSION:AX760674	c1948	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD137611	ACCSSION:BD137611
c1876	8.4	1.0	17	1	BD199246	ACCSSION:BD199246	c1949	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR211139	ACCSSION:AR211139
c1877	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX578257	ACCSSION:AX578257	1950	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR232366	ACCSSION:AR232366
c1878	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX578258	ACCSSION:AX578258	c1951	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR235937	ACCSSION:AR235937
c1879	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX578799	ACCSSION:AX578799	c1952	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD224917	ACCSSION:BD224917
c1880	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX579614	ACCSSION:AX579614	1953	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR163755	ACCSSION:AR163755
c1881	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX615935	ACCSSION:AX615935	c1954	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR313725	ACCSSION:AR313725
c1882	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX730565	ACCSSION:AX730565	c1955	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX139273	ACCSSION:AX139273
c1883	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX737250	ACCSSION:AX737250	1956	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX343834	ACCSSION:AX343834
c1884	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX099965	ACCSSION:AX099965	1957	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX394475	ACCSSION:AX394475
c1885	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX226725	ACCSSION:AX226725	c1958	8.4	1.0	20	1	AX812136	ACCSSION:AX812136
c1886	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX265767	ACCSSION:AX265767	c1959	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD013557	ACCSSION:BD013557
c1887	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX265768	ACCSSION:AX265768	1960	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD138167	ACCSSION:BD138167
c1888	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX531669	ACCSSION:AX531669	1961	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR080751	ACCSSION:AR080751
c1889	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX694313	ACCSSION:AX694313	1962	8.4	1.0	20	1	AR162734	ACCSSION:AR162734
c1890	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX729878	ACCSSION:AX729878	1963	8.4	1.0	20	1	BD227794	ACCSSION:BD227794
c1891	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX757161	ACCSSION:AX757161	c1964	8.4	1.0	23	1	AX697250	ACCSSION:AX697250
c1892	8.4	1.0	17	1	BD201451	ACCSSION:BD201451	1965	8.2	1.0	15	1	AR033653	ACCSSION:AR033653
c1893	8.4	1.0	17	1	BD254930	ACCSSION:BD254930	1966	8.2	1.0	15	1	AR113475	ACCSSION:AR113475
c1894	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX217296	ACCSSION:AX217296	1967	8.2	1.0	15	1	157882	ACCSSION:157882
c1895	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX423450	ACCSSION:AX423450	1968	8.2	1.0	15	1	BD207386	ACCSSION:BD207386
c1896	8.4	1.0	17	1	AX739188	ACCSSION:AX739188	1969	8.2	1.0	16	1	BD226508	ACCSSION:BD226508
c1897	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX837903	ACCSSION:AX837903	c1970	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX728451	ACCSSION:AX728451
c1898	8.4	1.0	18	1	E04839	ACCSSION:E04839	c1971	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD241404	ACCSSION:BD241404
c1899	8.4	1.0	18	1	BD078665	ACCSSION:BD078665	1972	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX266323	ACCSSION:AX266323
c1900	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR098774	ACCSSION:AR098774	c1973	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX266324	ACCSSION:AX266324
c1901	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR282287	ACCSSION:AR282287	c1974	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727570	ACCSSION:AX727570
c1902	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR295599	ACCSSION:AR295599	c1975	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX735531	ACCSSION:AX735531
c1903	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR297492	ACCSSION:AR297492	1976	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR286485	ACCSSION:AR286485
c1904	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX118606	ACCSSION:AX118606	1977	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR398475	ACCSSION:AR398475
c1905	8.4	1.0	18	1	AR130051	ACCSSION:AR130051	1978	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX580303	ACCSSION:AX580303
c1906	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX328208	ACCSSION:AX328208	1979	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727384	ACCSSION:AX727384
c1907	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX328208	ACCSSION:AX328208	c1980	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD254479	ACCSSION:BD254479
c1908	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX328208	ACCSSION:AX328208	c1981	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD254890	ACCSSION:BD254890
c1909	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX662941	ACCSSION:AX662941	1982	8.2	1.0	17	1	146492	ACCSSION:146492
c1910	8.4	1.0	18	1	I38776	ACCSSION:I38776	c1983	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR286005	ACCSSION:AR286005
c1911	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX039289	ACCSSION:AX039289	1984	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR286256	ACCSSION:AR286256
c1912	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX111615	ACCSSION:AX111615	1985	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR286295	ACCSSION:AR286295
c1913	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX297697	ACCSSION:AX297697	c1986	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR397995	ACCSSION:AR397995
c1914	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX455431	ACCSSION:AX455431	1987	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR398246	ACCSSION:AR398246
c1915	8.4	1.0	18	1	AX838004	ACCSSION:AX838004	c1988	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX396285	ACCSSION:AX396285
c1916	8.4	1.0	19	1	DOGEINA	ACCSSION:AR154250	c1989	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX421865	ACCSSION:AX421865
c1917	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR154250	ACCSSION:AR154250	c1990	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX422919	ACCSSION:AX422919
c1918	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR030979	ACCSSION:AR030979	1991	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX725548	ACCSSION:AX725548
c1919	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR108824	ACCSSION:AR108824	c1992	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727501	ACCSSION:AX727501
c1920	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR205773	ACCSSION:AR205773	c1993	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727518	ACCSSION:AX727518
c1921	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR084325	ACCSSION:AR084325	1994	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX20708	ACCSSION:AX20708
c1922	8.4	1.0	19	1	BD230564	ACCSSION:BD230564	c1995	8.2	1.0	17	1	A21027	ACCSSION:A21027
c1923	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR230500	ACCSSION:AR230500	c1996	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD249433	ACCSSION:BD249433
c1924	8.4	1.0	19	1	AR310195	ACCSSION:AR310195	c1997	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR187367	ACCSSION:AR187367
c1925	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX350607	ACCSSION:AX350607	c1998	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR323977	ACCSSION:AR323977
c1926	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX131099	ACCSSION:AX131099	1999	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR329037	ACCSSION:AR329037
c1927	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX352918	ACCSSION:AX352918	c2000	8.2	1.0	17	1	AR340497	ACCSSION:AR340497
c1928	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX362763	ACCSSION:AX362763	c2001	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX008727	ACCSSION:AX008727
c1929	8.4	1.0	19	1	A15088	ACCSSION:A15088	c2002	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX272750	ACCSSION:AX272750
c1930	8.4	1.0	19	1	A24325	ACCSSION:A24325	2003	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX475753	ACCSSION:AX475753
c1931	8.4	1.0	19	1	AX777577	ACCSSION:AX777577	2004	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX579255	ACCSSION:AX579255

C2005	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX649524	2078	8	1.0	17	1	AX615936	ACCESSION:AX615936
C2006	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX649525	2079	8	1.0	17	1	AX674521	ACCESSION:AX674521
C2007	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX693097	2080	8	1.0	17	1	AX680114	ACCESSION:AX680114
C2008	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX727772	2081	8	1.0	17	1	AX698034	ACCESSION:AX698034
C2009	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX731112	2082	8	1.0	17	1	BD254498	ACCESSION:BD254498
C2010	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX732935	C2083	8	1.0	17	1	AR434043	ACCESSION:AR434043
C2011	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX758722	2084	8	1.0	17	1	AX215726	ACCESSION:AX215726
C2012	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX761793	C2085	8	1.0	17	1	AX217325	ACCESSION:AX217325
C2013	8.2	1.0	17	1	BD254480	2086	8	1.0	17	1	AX421996	ACCESSION:AX421996
2014	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX648754	2087	8	1.0	17	1	AX648286	ACCESSION:AX648286
C2015	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX648755	C2088	8	1.0	17	1	AX649087	ACCESSION:AX649087
C2016	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX783690	2089	8	1.0	17	1	AX673410	ACCESSION:AX673410
C2017	8.2	1.0	17	1	AX783691	C2090	8	1.0	17	1	AX693389	ACCESSION:AX693389
C2018	8.2	1.0	17	1	A21030	C2091	8	1.0	17	1	AX693390	ACCESSION:AX693390
C2019	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR048072	C2092	8	1.0	17	1	AX724191	ACCESSION:AX724191
C2020	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR108975	C2093	8	1.0	17	1	AX724469	ACCESSION:AX724469
2021	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR293326	2094	8	1.0	17	1	AX726089	ACCESSION:AX726089
C2022	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR042292	C2095	8	1.0	17	1	AX727688	ACCESSION:AX727688
C2023	8.2	1.0	18	1	AX352809	C2096	8	1.0	17	1	AX728714	ACCESSION:AX728714
C2024	8.2	1.0	18	1	AX362254	C2097	8	1.0	17	1	AX729850	ACCESSION:AX729850
C2025	8.2	1.0	18	1	AX637742	C2098	8	1.0	17	1	AX733742	ACCESSION:AX733742
C2026	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR048083	C2099	8	1.0	17	1	AX760351	ACCESSION:AX760351
C2027	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR108986	C2100	8	1.0	17	1	AX760861	ACCESSION:AX760861
C2028	8.2	1.0	18	1	AR211100	C2101	8	1.0	17	1	AX423428	ACCESSION:AX423428
C2029	8.2	1.0	18	1	BD224878	2102	8	1.0	17	1	AX648753	ACCESSION:AX648753
2030	8.2	1.0	19	1	BD178777	2103	8	1.0	17	1	AX676084	ACCESSION:AX676084
C2031	8.2	1.0	19	1	AX589559	2104	8	1.0	17	1	AX728023	ACCESSION:AX728023
C2032	8.2	1.0	19	1	AR295468	C2105	8	1.0	18	1	BD250581	ACCESSION:BD250581
C2033	8.2	1.0	19	1	BD233042	C2106	8	1.0	18	1	AR215583	ACCESSION:AR215583
C2034	8.2	1.0	19	1	I76397	C2107	8	1.0	18	1	AX114488	ACCESSION:AX114488
C2035	8.2	1.0	19	1	I83817	2108	8	1.0	18	1	AX320839	ACCESSION:AX320839
C2036	8.2	1.0	19	1	I86145	C2109	8	1.0	18	1	I72449	ACCESSION:I72449
C2037	8.2	1.0	19	1	I86239	2110	8	1.0	18	1	AR203423	ACCESSION:AR203423
C2038	8.2	1.0	19	1	AX007596	2111	8	1.0	18	1	AR236683	ACCESSION:AR236683
2039	8.2	1.0	19	1	AX129417	2112	8	1.0	18	1	AR038689	ACCESSION:AR038689
2040	8.2	1.0	19	1	AX129418	2113	8	1.0	18	1	AR106953	ACCESSION:AR106953
2041	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR312796	C2114	8	1.0	18	1	AR119500	ACCESSION:AR119500
C2042	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR080260	2115	8	1.0	18	1	AR190777	ACCESSION:AR190777
C2043	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR224734	2116	8	1.0	18	1	AR325621	ACCESSION:AR325621
C2044	8.2	1.0	20	1	AX153688	C2117	8	1.0	18	1	AX119368	ACCESSION:AX119368
C2045	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR173839	2118	8	1.0	18	1	AX282820	ACCESSION:AX282820
2046	8.2	1.0	20	1	AR437070	C2119	8	1.0	18	1	AX718517	ACCESSION:AX718517
2047	8.2	1.0	20	1	AX353364	C2120	8	1.0	18	1	AX718522	ACCESSION:AX718522
2048	8.2	1.0	20	1	BD106965	C2121	8	1.0	18	1	BD104004	ACCESSION:BD104004
2049	8.2	1.0	21	1	AX598398	C2122	8	1.0	18	1	AR084052	ACCESSION:AR084052
2050	8.2	1.0	21	1	I34619	2123	8	1.0	18	1	AR437466	ACCESSION:AR437466
2051	8.2	1.0	22	1	A91362	C2124	8	1.0	19	1	AR298625	ACCESSION:AR298625
2052	8.2	1.0	22	1	AR082145	2125	8	1.0	19	1	AR295785	ACCESSION:AR295785
C2053	8.2	1.0	22	1	AX369363	2126	8	1.0	19	1	AX326921	ACCESSION:AX326921
C2054	8.2	1.0	23	1	AX440932	C2127	8	1.0	19	1	AX352905	ACCESSION:AX352905
2055	8	1.0	14	1	BD263816	C2128	8	1.0	19	1	AX362750	ACCESSION:AX362750
2056	8	1.0	14	1	AX048302	C2129	8	1.0	19	1	AR081705	ACCESSION:AR081705
C2057	8	1.0	14	1	AR169361	2130	8	1.0	19	1	AX131248	ACCESSION:AX131248
2058	8	1.0	14	1	AR169363	2131	8	1.0	19	1	AX131249	ACCESSION:AX131249
C2059	8	1.0	17	1	AX262252	2132	8	1.0	19	1	AX132503	ACCESSION:AX132503
2060	8	1.0	17	1	AX262853	2133	8	1.0	19	1	AX130640	ACCESSION:AX130640
2061	8	1.0	17	1	AX725622	2134	8	1.0	20	1	AR234690	ACCESSION:AR234690
C2062	8	1.0	17	1	BD241690	2135	8	1.0	20	1	AR234692	ACCESSION:AR234692
C2063	8	1.0	17	1	AR187334	2136	8	1.0	20	1	AX074216	ACCESSION:AX074216
2064	8	1.0	17	1	AR286037	2137	8	1.0	20	1	AX294915	ACCESSION:AX294915
C2065	8	1.0	17	1	AR323944	C2138	8	1.0	20	1	AR139298	ACCESSION:AR139298
2066	8	1.0	17	1	AR398027	2139	8	1.0	20	1	AR154595	ACCESSION:AR154595
C2067	8	1.0	17	1	AX673993	2140	8	1.0	20	1	AR233332	ACCESSION:AR233332
2068	8	1.0	17	1	AX688716	2141	8	1.0	20	1	AR310755	ACCESSION:AR310755
2069	8	1.0	17	1	AX726870	2142	8	1.0	20	1	BD138086	ACCESSION:BD138086
C2070	8	1.0	17	1	AX728701	C2143	8	1.0	20	1	AR011627	ACCESSION:AR011627
C2071	8	1.0	17	1	AX729611	2144	8	1.0	20	1	AR073962	ACCESSION:AR073962
2072	8	1.0	17	1	AX734906	C2145	8	1.0	20	1	AR105517	ACCESSION:AR105517
C2073	8	1.0	17	1	AX738691	2146	8	1.0	20	1	B49541	ACCESSION:B49541
C2074	8	1.0	17	1	AX762855	C2147	8	1.0	20	1	I27261	ACCESSION:I27261
2075	8	1.0	17	1	AR158486	C2148	8	1.0	20	1	AR215966	ACCESSION:AR215966
C2076	8	1.0	17	1	AX422034	2149	8	1.0	20	1	BD006768	ACCESSION:BD006768
2077	8	1.0	17	1	AX422742	2150	8	1.0	20	1	BD017710	ACCESSION:BD017710

C2151	8	1.0	20	1	AR066886	2224	7.8	0.9	18	1	AX342472	ACCESSION:AX342472
C2152	8	1.0	20	1	AS6977	C2225	7.8	0.9	18	1	AX600970	ACCESSION:AX600970
C2153	8	1.0	20	1	AR093018	C2226	7.8	0.9	18	1	BD217453	ACCESSION:BD217453
C2154	8	1.0	20	1	AR126707	C2227	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR073056	ACCESSION:AR073056
C2155	8	1.0	20	1	AR359520	C2228	7.8	0.9	18	1	BD250669	ACCESSION:BD250669
C2156	8	1.0	20	1	BD196559	C2229	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR201812	ACCESSION:AR201812
C2157	8	1.0	21	1	AR296449	C2230	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR201850	ACCESSION:AR201850
C2158	8	1.0	24	1	AX230282	C2231	7.8	0.9	18	1	BD088461	ACCESSION:BD088461
C2159	7.8	0.9	14	1	BD203614	C2232	7.8	0.9	18	1	AB059330	ACCESSION:AB059330
C2160	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD208987	C2233	7.8	0.9	19	1	I31296	ACCESSION:I31296
C2161	7.8	0.9	15	1	AR033652	C2234	7.8	0.9	19	1	A03708	ACCESSION:A03708
C2162	7.8	0.9	15	1	AR113474	C2235	7.8	0.9	19	1	A17595	ACCESSION:A17595
C2163	7.8	0.9	15	1	I57881	C2236	7.8	0.9	19	1	AX352928	ACCESSION:AX352928
C2164	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD207385	C2237	7.8	0.9	19	1	AX362773	ACCESSION:AX362773
C2165	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD208988	C2238	7.8	0.9	19	1	I70443	ACCESSION:I70443
C2166	7.8	0.9	15	1	A88206	C2239	7.8	0.9	19	1	AR297296	ACCESSION:AR297296
C2167	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:A90173	C2240	7.8	0.9	19	1	AX138880	ACCESSION:AX138880
C2168	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:BD065719	C2241	7.8	0.9	19	1	AX700103	ACCESSION:AX700103
C2169	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD182236	C2242	7.8	0.9	19	1	BD014866	ACCESSION:BD014866
C2170	7.8	0.9	15	1	BD188639	C2243	7.8	0.9	20	1	E40730	ACCESSION:E40730
C2171	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:BD188639	C2244	7.8	0.9	20	1	AX785137	ACCESSION:AX785137
C2172	7.8	0.9	15	1	AR033651	C2245	7.8	0.9	20	1	AX785138	ACCESSION:AX785138
C2173	7.8	0.9	15	1	AB113473	C2246	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR174423	ACCESSION:AR174423
C2174	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:I57880	C2247	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR066959	ACCESSION:AR066959
C2175	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:I61796	C2248	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR066959	ACCESSION:AR066959
C2176	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:AX636155	C2249	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR050666	ACCESSION:AR050666
C2177	7.8	0.9	15	1	ACCESSION:BD207384	C2250	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR050666	ACCESSION:AR050666
C2178	7.8	0.9	16	1	BD208989	C2251	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR101050	ACCESSION:AR101050
C2179	7.8	0.9	17	1	AR008570	C2252	7.8	0.9	20	1	E29054	ACCESSION:E29054
C2180	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX760051	C2253	7.8	0.9	20	1	E29056	ACCESSION:E29056
C2181	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX215854	C2254	7.8	0.9	20	1	E29064	ACCESSION:E29064
C2182	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX216258	C2255	7.8	0.9	20	1	AR224768	ACCESSION:AR224768
C2183	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX266320	C2256	7.8	0.9	20	1	AX231114	ACCESSION:AX231114
C2184	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX266327	C2257	7.8	0.9	20	1	AX488281	ACCESSION:AX488281
C2185	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX366328	C2258	7.8	0.9	20	1	BD062459	ACCESSION:BD062459
C2186	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX732929	C2259	7.8	0.9	20	1	BD138175	ACCESSION:BD138175
C2187	7.8	0.9	17	1	BD203235	C2260	7.8	0.9	21	1	AR169145	ACCESSION:AR169145
C2188	7.8	0.9	17	1	BD203236	C2261	7.8	0.9	22	1	AR282662	ACCESSION:AR282662
C2189	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX218151	C2262	7.8	0.9	22	1	AR066756	ACCESSION:AR066756
C2190	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX218151	C2263	7.6	0.9	23	1	AR179558	ACCESSION:AR179558
C2191	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX762080	C2264	7.6	0.9	25	1	I61705	ACCESSION:I61705
C2192	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX422035	C2265	7.6	0.9	15	1	AX139176	ACCESSION:AX139176
C2193	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX674378	C2266	7.6	0.9	15	1	AX328242	ACCESSION:AX328242
C2194	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX731804	C2267	7.6	0.9	15	1	AX636174	ACCESSION:AX636174
C2195	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX733988	C2268	7.6	0.9	15	1	AX636176	ACCESSION:AX636176
C2196	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX736910	C2269	7.6	0.9	15	1	BD033460	ACCESSION:BD033460
C2197	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX738868	C2270	7.6	0.9	15	1	BD208986	ACCESSION:BD208986
C2198	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX762528	C2271	7.6	0.9	16	1	I72447	ACCESSION:I72447
C2199	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX139253	C2272	7.6	0.9	17	1	AR195682	ACCESSION:AR195682
C2200	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX499022	C2273	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX728303	ACCESSION:AX728303
C2201	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX672791	C2274	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX725484	ACCESSION:AX725484
C2202	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX673431	C2275	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX729701	ACCESSION:AX729701
C2203	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX723562	C2276	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX735269	ACCESSION:AX735269
C2204	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX724750	C2277	7.6	0.9	17	1	AR195684	ACCESSION:AR195684
C2205	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX736992	C2278	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX215982	ACCESSION:AX215982
C2206	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX758656	C2279	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX673435	ACCESSION:AX673435
C2207	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX782153	C2280	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX690415	ACCESSION:AX690415
C2208	7.8	0.9	17	1	BD013537	C2281	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX728036	ACCESSION:AX728036
C2209	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX422812	C2282	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX756692	ACCESSION:AX756692
C2210	7.8	0.9	17	1	AX423780	C2283	7.6	0.9	17	1	BD254651	ACCESSION:BD254651
C2211	7.8	0.9	17	1	ACCESSION:AX423781	C2284	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX722768	ACCESSION:AX722768
C2212	7.8	0.9	18	1	ACCESSION:A70800	C2285	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX421721	ACCESSION:AX421721
C2213	7.8	0.9	18	1	A70800	C2286	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX723166	ACCESSION:AX723166
C2214	7.8	0.9	18	1	BD003514	C2287	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX723613	ACCESSION:AX723613
C2215	7.8	0.9	18	1	ACCESSION:AX060733	C2288	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX723716	ACCESSION:AX723716
C2216	7.8	0.9	18	1	AX060912	C2289	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX731392	ACCESSION:AX731392
C2217	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR214353	C2290	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX733520	ACCESSION:AX733520
C2218	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR044439	C2291	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX735169	ACCESSION:AX735169
C2219	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR192809	C2292	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX739383	ACCESSION:AX739383
C2220	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR293865	C2293	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX758612	ACCESSION:AX758612
C2221	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR326553	C2294	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX690409	ACCESSION:AX690409
C2222	7.8	0.9	18	1	AR096405	C2295	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX690410	ACCESSION:AX690410
C2223	7.8	0.9	18	1	ACCESSION:AR216248	C2296	7.6	0.9	17	1	AX736634	ACCESSION:AX736634

C2297	7.6	0.9	18	1	I72445	ACCESSION:I72445	2370	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR195242	ACCESSION:AR195242
C2298	7.6	0.9	18	1	I72446	ACCESSION:I72446	2371	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR222324	ACCESSION:AR222324
C2299	7.6	0.9	18	1	AX207873	ACCESSION:AX207873	2372	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR241443	ACCESSION:AR241443
C2300	7.6	0.9	18	1	BD089682	ACCESSION:BD089682	2373	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX767405	ACCESSION:AX767405
C2301	7.6	0.9	18	1	BD093652	ACCESSION:BD093652	2374	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX822183	ACCESSION:AX822183
C2302	7.6	0.9	18	1	BD104028	ACCESSION:BD104028	2375	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX825823	ACCESSION:AX825823
C2303	7.6	0.9	18	1	AX068407	ACCESSION:AX068407	2376	7.4	0.9	18	1	BD014809	ACCESSION:BD014809
C2304	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX829258	ACCESSION:AX829258	2377	7.4	0.9	18	1	BD175140	ACCESSION:BD175140
C2305	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX297632	ACCESSION:AX297632	2378	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR302818	ACCESSION:AR302818
C2306	7.6	0.9	19	1	E23763	ACCESSION:E23763	2379	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX067752	ACCESSION:AX067752
C2307	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX129568	ACCESSION:AX129568	2380	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX599241	ACCESSION:AX599241
C2308	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX128942	ACCESSION:AX128942	2381	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX767687	ACCESSION:AX767687
C2309	7.6	0.9	19	1	AX130629	ACCESSION:AX130629	2382	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX796133	ACCESSION:AX796133
C2310	7.6	0.9	20	1	AX203404	ACCESSION:AX203404	2383	7.4	0.9	18	1	AX838191	ACCESSION:AX838191
C2311	7.6	0.9	20	1	BD088819	ACCESSION:BD088819	2384	7.4	0.9	19	1	AJ600883	ACCESSION:AJ600883
C2312	7.6	0.9	20	1	AX068438	ACCESSION:AX068438	2385	7.4	0.9	19	1	AR293145	ACCESSION:AR293145
C2313	7.6	0.9	20	1	AX296579	ACCESSION:AX296579	2386	7.4	0.9	19	1	AJ588511	ACCESSION:AJ588511
C2314	7.6	0.9	20	1	AX488839	ACCESSION:AX488839	2387	7.4	0.9	20	1	AX226092	ACCESSION:AX226092
C2315	7.6	0.9	21	1	AX577812	ACCESSION:AX577812	2388	7.4	0.9	20	1	AX226209	ACCESSION:AX226209
C2316	7.6	0.9	21	1	AR400768	ACCESSION:AR400768	2389	7.4	0.9	20	1	AR232382	ACCESSION:AR232382
C2317	7.6	0.9	24	1	AX494042	ACCESSION:AX494042	2390	7.4	0.9	20	1	AX354929	ACCESSION:AX354929
C2318	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX262644	ACCESSION:AX262644	2391	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX213186	ACCESSION:AX213186
C2319	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX262645	ACCESSION:AX262645	2392	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX733667	ACCESSION:AX733667
C2320	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX262648	ACCESSION:AX262648	2393	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX734587	ACCESSION:AX734587
C2321	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX262649	ACCESSION:AX262649	2394	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX762068	ACCESSION:AX762068
C2322	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX690414	ACCESSION:AX690414	2395	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX730392	ACCESSION:AX730392
C2323	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR158487	ACCESSION:AR158487	2396	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX264827	ACCESSION:AX264827
C2324	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR158488	ACCESSION:AR158488	2397	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX264828	ACCESSION:AX264828
C2325	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX728754	ACCESSION:AX728754	2398	7.2	0.9	17	1	I76402	ACCESSION:I76402
C2326	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR302507	ACCESSION:AR302507	2399	7.2	0.9	17	1	I83822	ACCESSION:I83822
C2327	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX757615	ACCESSION:AX757615	2400	7.2	0.9	17	1	I86150	ACCESSION:I86150
C2328	7.4	0.9	17	1	A66883	ACCESSION:A66883	2401	7.2	0.9	17	1	I86244	ACCESSION:I86244
C2329	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR402075	ACCESSION:AR402075	2402	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX704885	ACCESSION:AX704885
C2330	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX759726	ACCESSION:AX759726	2403	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX726325	ACCESSION:AX726325
C2331	7.4	0.9	17	1	BD067575	ACCESSION:BD067575	2404	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX727995	ACCESSION:AX727995
C2332	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR057504	ACCESSION:AR057504	2405	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX728539	ACCESSION:AX728539
C2333	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR115262	ACCESSION:AR115262	2406	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX760076	ACCESSION:AX760076
C2334	7.4	0.9	17	1	BD356822	ACCESSION:BD356822	2407	7.2	0.9	17	1	BD104458	ACCESSION:BD104458
C2335	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR186861	ACCESSION:AR186861	2408	7.2	0.9	17	1	BD198735	ACCESSION:BD198735
C2336	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR191924	ACCESSION:AR191924	2409	7.2	0.9	17	1	BD204817	ACCESSION:BD204817
C2337	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR323432	ACCESSION:AR323432	2410	7.2	0.9	18	1	BD182181	ACCESSION:BD182181
C2338	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR325817	ACCESSION:AR325817	2411	7.2	0.9	18	1	I43737	ACCESSION:I43737
C2339	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX422229	ACCESSION:AX422229	2412	7.2	0.9	18	1	I43771	ACCESSION:I43771
C2340	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX475298	ACCESSION:AX475298	2413	7.2	0.9	18	1	AR203413	ACCESSION:AR203413
C2341	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX502921	ACCESSION:AX502921	2414	7.2	0.9	18	1	AR236673	ACCESSION:AR236673
C2342	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX615341	ACCESSION:AX615341	2415	7.2	0.9	20	1	AR300697	ACCESSION:AR300697
C2343	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX634557	ACCESSION:AX634557	2416	7.2	0.9	20	1	AR100392	ACCESSION:AR100392
C2344	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX649088	ACCESSION:AX649088	2417	7.2	0.9	20	1	AR150047	ACCESSION:AR150047
C2345	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX672227	ACCESSION:AX672227	2418	7.2	0.9	20	1	BD227920	ACCESSION:BD227920
C2346	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX673409	ACCESSION:AX673409	2419	7.2	0.9	20	1	BD088405	ACCESSION:BD088405
C2347	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX688250	ACCESSION:AX688250	2420	7.2	0.9	20	1	AB069144	ACCESSION:AB069144
C2348	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX931845	ACCESSION:AX931845	2421	7.2	0.9	24	1	AX493377	ACCESSION:AX493377
C2349	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX722603	ACCESSION:AX722603	2422	7.2	0.9	16	1	A66854	ACCESSION:A66854
C2350	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX723211	ACCESSION:AX723211	2423	7.2	0.9	16	1	AR080880	ACCESSION:AR080880
C2351	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX726456	ACCESSION:AX726456	2424	7.2	0.9	17	1	AR158489	ACCESSION:AR158489
C2352	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX726608	ACCESSION:AX726608	2425	7.2	0.9	17	1	AR158490	ACCESSION:AR158490
C2353	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX735942	ACCESSION:AX735942	2426	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX423449	ACCESSION:AX423449
C2354	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX737214	ACCESSION:AX737214	2427	7.2	0.9	17	1	AR026537	ACCESSION:AR026537
C2355	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX757076	ACCESSION:AX757076	2428	7.2	0.9	17	1	I28328	ACCESSION:I28328
C2356	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX759141	ACCESSION:AX759141	2429	7.2	0.9	17	1	I33620	ACCESSION:I33620
C2357	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX772267	ACCESSION:AX772267	2430	7.2	0.9	17	1	AR325778	ACCESSION:AR325778
C2358	7.4	0.9	17	1	AR072247	ACCESSION:AR072247	2431	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX217431	ACCESSION:AX217431
C2359	7.4	0.9	17	1	I26358	ACCESSION:I26358	2432	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX217808	ACCESSION:AX217808
C2360	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX422190	ACCESSION:AX422190	2433	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX422851	ACCESSION:AX422851
C2361	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX423040	ACCESSION:AX423040	2434	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX544615	ACCESSION:AX544615
C2362	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX729345	ACCESSION:AX729345	2435	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX579066	ACCESSION:AX579066
C2363	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX735353	ACCESSION:AX735353	2436	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX732973	ACCESSION:AX732973
C2364	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX759752	ACCESSION:AX759752	2437	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX725518	ACCESSION:AX725518
C2365	7.4	0.9	17	1	AX762816	ACCESSION:AX762816	2438	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX726977	ACCESSION:AX726977
C2366	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR188969	ACCESSION:AR188969	2439	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX732309	ACCESSION:AX732309
C2367	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR324768	ACCESSION:AR324768	2440	7.2	0.9	17	1	AX733588	ACCESSION:AX733588
C2368	7.4	0.9	18	1	BD089937	ACCESSION:BD089937	2441	7.2	0.9	18	1	AR044569	ACCESSION:AR044569
C2369	7.4	0.9	18	1	AR175666	ACCESSION:AR175666	2442	7.2	0.9	19	1	A97747	ACCESSION:A97747

c2443	7	0.8	19	1	BD233026	ACCESSION:BD233026
2444	7	0.8	19	1	AR254740	ACCESSION:AR254740
c2445	7	0.8	19	1	AX007580	ACCESSION:AX007580
2446	7	0.8	19	1	AX428625	ACCESSION:AX428625
2447	7	0.8	20	1	A97748	ACCESSION:A97748
2448	7	0.8	20	1	AR254741	ACCESSION:AR254741
2449	7	0.8	20	1	AX428626	ACCESSION:AX428626
c2450	7	0.8	21	1	AR293906	ACCESSION:AR293906
c2451	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX690412	ACCESSION:AX690412
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2453	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX325857	ACCESSION:AX325857
c2454	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX325858	ACCESSION:AX325858
2455	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX673014	ACCESSION:AX673014
c2456	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX690411	ACCESSION:AX690411
2457	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX735372	ACCESSION:AX735372
2458	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX736065	ACCESSION:AX736065
2459	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX761942	ACCESSION:AX761942
2460	6.8	0.8	17	1	AR402305	ACCESSION:AR402305
c2461	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX218311	ACCESSION:AX218311
2462	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX419955	ACCESSION:AX419955
2463	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX672829	ACCESSION:AX672829
2464	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX672830	ACCESSION:AX672830
c2465	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX673338	ACCESSION:AX673338
2466	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX673484	ACCESSION:AX673484
2467	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX691830	ACCESSION:AX691830
2468	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX725987	ACCESSION:AX725987
c2469	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX726944	ACCESSION:AX726944
2470	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX730062	ACCESSION:AX730062
2471	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX733196	ACCESSION:AX733196
c2472	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX758737	ACCESSION:AX758737
2473	6.8	0.8	17	1	AX761561	ACCESSION:AX761561
2474	6.8	0.8	17	1	BD067805	ACCESSION:BD067805
c2475	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX756484	ACCESSION:AX756484
2476	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX796483	ACCESSION:AX796483
2477	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX822220	ACCESSION:AX822220
2478	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX825860	ACCESSION:AX825860
2479	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX111962	ACCESSION:AX111962
2480	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX175441	ACCESSION:AX175441
c2481	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX378528	ACCESSION:AX378528
c2482	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX599369	ACCESSION:AX599369
c2483	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX705541	ACCESSION:AX705541
2484	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX705543	ACCESSION:AX705543
c2485	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX796233	ACCESSION:AX796233
c2486	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX822735	ACCESSION:AX822735
c2487	6.8	0.8	18	1	AX826375	ACCESSION:AX826375
2488	6.8	0.8	19	1	AX132500	ACCESSION:AX132500
c2489	6.8	0.8	20	1	AR266098	ACCESSION:AR266098
c2490	6.8	0.8	20	1	AR181734	ACCESSION:AR181734
2491	6.8	0.8	20	1	BD273533	ACCESSION:BD273533
2492	6.8	0.8	20	1	A57371	ACCESSION:A57371
2493	6.8	0.8	20	1	AX030688	ACCESSION:AX030688
c2494	6.8	0.8	21	1	AR136776	ACCESSION:AR136776
c2495	6.8	0.8	22	1	I25278	ACCESSION:I25278
2496	6.6	0.8	17	1	BD254402	ACCESSION:BD254402
c2497	6.6	0.8	17	1	AX024019	ACCESSION:AX024019
c2498	6.6	0.8	18	1	AR073062	ACCESSION:AR073062
c2499	6.6	0.8	18	1	BD250675	ACCESSION:BD250675
c2500	6.6	0.8	18	1	AX705806	ACCESSION:AX705806
c2501	6.4	0.8	13	1	E32298	ACCESSION:E32298
2502	6.4	0.8	17	1	BD097043	ACCESSION:BD097043
2503	6.4	0.8	17	1	AX729977	ACCESSION:AX729977
2504	6.4	0.8	17	1	AX723213	ACCESSION:AX723213
2505	6.4	0.8	17	1	AX734493	ACCESSION:AX734493
2506	6.4	0.8	18	1	AR073071	ACCESSION:AR073071
2507	6.4	0.8	18	1	BD250684	ACCESSION:BD250684
2508	6	0.7	17	1	AX325973	ACCESSION:AX325973
c2509	6	0.7	17	1	AX325974	ACCESSION:AX325974
c2510	6	0.7	17	1	AX692531	ACCESSION:AX692531
2511	6	0.7	18	1	AR295731	ACCESSION:AR295731
2512	5.6	0.7	17	1	AX757554	ACCESSION:AX757554

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 29, 2004, 15:45:39 ; Search time 15 Seconds
(without alignments)
3.643 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-568-1
Perfect score: 835
Sequence: 1 atgtctgtttgggggctgc.....gagtcacagctggcgagg 835

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1737 seqs, 32719 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 3474

Minimum DB seq length: 8
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 1786 summaries

Database : rngdb.*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	DB ID	Description
C 1	21	2.5	30	1	AAA71444 Human meglin promo
C 2	19	2.3	27	1	ABK65992 Human gene specifi
C 3	18.2	2.2	27	1	AAS20921 Human peptide tran
C 4	18	2.2	27	1	AAH46587 Human anterior pit
C 5	17.8	2.1	24	1	ABSS4883 Human fkbp 12.87 s
C 6	17.6	2.1	25	1	AC198653 Human natriuretic
C 7	17.6	2.1	25	1	ADC51443 Human topoisomerase
C 8	17.2	2.1	24	1	ABSS5943 Toxicologically re
C 9	17	2.0	25	1	ABZ84243 Human microarray D
C 10	17	2.0	25	1	AC181954 Human microarray D
C 11	16.8	2.0	23	1	AAAS4547 Nucleotide sequenc
C 12	16.8	2.0	24	1	AAV06320 Human prol 4-hyd
C 13	16.8	2.0	25	1	AAQ93015 Pre-invasive human
C 14	16.8	2.0	25	1	AC198047 Human microarray D
C 15	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABN13283 Human GDMPL-1 25-m
C 16	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABN13285 Human GDMPL-1 25-m
C 17	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABN13284 Human GDMPL-1 25-m
C 18	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABZ84104 Toxicologically re
C 19	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABX77364 Mouse lrb 3' RACE
C 20	16.6	2.0	25	1	ABX77358 Mouse lrb gene PC
C 21	16.6	2.0	25	1	AC174125 Human microarray D
C 22	16.6	2.0	25	1	ACK10883 Human microarray D
C 23	16.6	2.0	25	1	ACK12063 Human microarray D
C 24	16.2	1.9	22	1	ADD26409 Human abl intron 1
C 25	16.2	1.9	24	1	ABSS2544 Analyte sorting ta
C 26	16.2	1.9	24	1	AB186484 Capture oligonucle
C 27	16.2	1.9	24	1	AB186485 Capture oligonucle
C 28	16	1.9	24	1	ABL55265 Lambda allele #2 P
C 29	15.8	1.9	19	1	AAT29081 Primer for tyrosin
C 30	15.8	1.9	19	1	AAV01135 Elastin PCR primer
C 31	15.8	1.9	19	1	ABT13587 Liver regeneration
C 32	15.8	1.9	20	1	AAT32535 Primer for exon 12
C 33	15.8	1.9	20	1	AAZ44829 Human FADD primer

C 34	15.8	1.9	22	1	ACC48754 Human ornithine de
C 35	15.8	1.9	23	1	AAQ11184 Primer CP-37, Syn
C 36	15.8	1.9	23	1	AAV62733 Chlamydia trachoma
C 37	15.8	1.9	23	1	AAV62729 Chlamydia trachoma
C 38	15.8	1.9	23	1	ACC48745 Human ornithine de
C 39	15.8	1.9	24	1	AAZ34149 Human PRO1072 PCR
C 40	15.8	1.9	24	1	AACT78783 Human PRO1072 forw
C 41	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABKS1524 Human myoglobin
C 42	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABKS0280 Human motor protei
C 43	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABSS61879 Analyte sorting ta
C 44	15.8	1.9	24	1	ACD42682 Secreted and trans
C 45	15.8	1.9	24	1	ACA63717 Novel human secret
C 46	15.8	1.9	24	1	ACAV1881 Human PRO polypept
C 47	15.8	1.9	24	1	ABX92521 Human PRO DNA PCR
C 48	15.8	1.9	24	1	ACA66262 Human secreted/tra
C 49	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADA24844 Secreted and trans
C 50	15.8	1.9	24	1	ACD29863 Novel human secret
C 51	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADAI2505 Human secreted/tra
C 52	15.8	1.9	24	1	ACD29278 Novel human secret
C 53	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADB73811 Human PRO DNA PCR
C 54	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADB76527 Human PRO DNA PCR
C 55	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC43953 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 56	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC61713 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 57	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC63677 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 58	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC66777 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 59	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC68901 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 60	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC62961 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 61	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC68026 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 62	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC41346 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 63	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC67401 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 64	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC62337 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 65	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADC41970 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 66	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADBS49339 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 67	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADBS3593 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 68	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADDL6507 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 69	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADDL73122 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 70	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADD72480 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 71	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADE17131 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 72	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADE48639 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 73	15.8	1.9	24	1	ADE89740 Human PRO 1072 PCR
C 74	15.6	1.9	22	1	AAQ82104 Chromosome 11 (loc
C 75	15.6	1.9	23	1	AAI78932 Human stem cell an
C 76	15.6	1.9	23	1	AAAC63460 Human stem cell an
C 77	15.6	1.9	23	1	ABSS5565 Human stem cell an
C 78	15.6	1.9	23	1	ABQ80299 Primer Telo-IR, H
C 79	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAZ34098 Human PRO871 PCR f
C 80	15.6	1.9	24	1	AAC78758 Human PRO871 forwa
C 81	15.6	1.9	24	1	ABQ08174 Oligonucleotide ad
C 82	15.6	1.9	24	1	ABQ08215 Oligonucleotide ad
C 83	15.6	1.9	24	1	ABQ02119 Oligonucleotide ad
C 84	15.6	1.9	24	1	ACD42631 Secreted and trans
C 85	15.6	1.9	24	1	ACA63666 Novel human secret
C 86	15.6	1.9	24	1	ACA71830 Human PRO polypept
C 87	15.6	1.9	24	1	ABX92470 Human PRO DNA PCR
C 88	15.6	1.9	24	1	ACA66211 Human secreted/tra
C 89	15.6	1.9	24	1	ACC69700 Mouse CLASP-2 PCR
C 90	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADA24785 Secreted and trans
C 91	15.6	1.9	24	1	ACD29812 Novel human secret
C 92	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADAI2446 Human secreted/tra
C 93	15.6	1.9	24	1	ACD29227 Novel human secret
C 94	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADB73752 Human PRO DNA PCR
C 95	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADB76468 Human PRO DNA PCR
C 96	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC43894 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 97	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC61654 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 98	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC63618 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 99	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC66718 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 100	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC68842 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 101	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC62902 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 102	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC67967 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 103	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC41287 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 104	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC67342 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 105	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC62278 Human PRO 871 PCR
C 106	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADC41911 Human PRO 871 PCR

C 107	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE49280	Human PRO 871 PCR	C 180	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ05409	PCR primer used to
C 108	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE35334	Human PRO 871 PCR	181	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ34805	Human ZSIG-11 DNA
C 109	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE16448	Human PRO 871 PCR	C 182	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ15595	Reverse PCR primer
C 110	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADD73063	Human PRO 871 PCR	C 183	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ15597	Reverse PCR primer
C 111	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADD72421	Human PRO 871 PCR	C 184	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ55880	Linker #5 Uniden
C 112	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADD71072	Human PRO 871 PCR	185	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ55880	Arabidopsis chromo
C 113	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE48580	Human PRO 871 PCR	186	14.8	1.8	20	1	ABZ92516	Thale cress HY2 DN
C 114	15.6	1.9	24	1	ADE89681	Human PRO 871 PCR	187	14.8	1.8	20	1	ABZ92516	Human oligonucleot
C 115	15.4	1.8	20	1	AAV01328	S-antigen PCR prim	C 188	14.8	1.8	20	1	ABZ97798	Human CCR3 oligonu
C 116	15.4	1.8	20	1	AAV01328	ApOE cDNA amplifi	C 189	14.8	1.8	20	1	ADB16204	Cleavase BN DNA su
C 117	15.4	1.8	21	1	AAZ21594	PCR primer INSPR f	C 190	14.8	1.8	20	1	ADB16204	Rat LXR-alpha righ
C 118	15.4	1.8	23	1	AAV38033	SCPEO section 3 co	C 191	14.8	1.8	21	1	AAQ24704	V-beta-a primer.
C 119	15.2	1.8	20	1	AAC58043	Human PRO1410 forw	192	14.8	1.8	21	1	AAQ24704	PCR primer used to
C 120	15.2	1.8	20	1	AAZ54523	Primer #132 used i	193	14.8	1.8	22	1	AAV44801	PCR primer for hum
C 121	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABA452154	Zmax1 gene region	C 194	14.8	1.8	22	1	AAV44801	PCR primer used to
C 122	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABL45369	Human chromosome 2	C 195	14.8	1.8	22	1	AAV79334	PCR primer used to
C 123	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABK44387	Human onco-gene pl	C 196	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAV77751	3' Primer detects
C 124	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABK22951	Human Zmax1 CDNA f	C 197	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAV23577	Primer for lactofe
C 125	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABN80967	Mouse caspase 7 ph	C 198	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ39679	Human Vth aggregat
C 126	15.2	1.8	20	1	ABZ88060	Human oligonucleot	C 199	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ87631	Human lactoferrin
C 127	15.2	1.8	20	1	ACC45534	Human HBM STS mark	C 200	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ59929	PCR primer used to
C 128	15.2	1.8	20	1	ACD68562	Novel human secret	C 201	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ59929	PCR primer used to
C 129	15.2	1.8	20	1	ACH04664	Human secreted/tra	C 202	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ59929	PCR primer P24 to
C 130	15.2	1.8	20	1	ACD68208	Novel human secret	C 203	14.6	1.7	21	1	AAZ59929	Human lactoferrin-
C 131	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADB98232	Sequence tagged si	C 204	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAZ59929	Retinoblastoma Gen
C 132	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADC36179	Weed controller me	C 205	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAZ59929	Response element o
C 133	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADC18316	Human PRO PCR prim	C 206	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAH01968	suili resistance g
C 134	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD70962	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 207	14.6	1.7	22	1	ABL40747	Chicken heparanase
C 135	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD40039	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 208	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAK99045	S. aureus S20 ribo
C 136	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD70485	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 209	14.6	1.7	22	1	AAK99045	Short interfering
C 137	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD38605	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 210	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ76486	Endothelial nitric
C 138	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD39562	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 211	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ76486	Endothelial nitric
C 139	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD39085	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 212	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ76486	Low adenosine anti
C 140	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADD40516	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 213	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ76486	Human endothelial
C 141	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE50737	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 214	14.4	1.7	17	1	AAZ76486	Adenosine deaminas
C 142	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE50737	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 215	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77190	Adenosine deaminas
C 143	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE50737	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 216	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77190	Adenosine deaminas
C 144	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE50260	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 217	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77190	Adenosine deaminas
C 145	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE21818	Human PRO 1410 Taq	C 218	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77190	Adenosine deaminas
C 146	15.2	1.8	20	1	ADE14461	HSD11B1 antisense	C 219	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77190	Adenosine deaminas
C 147	15.2	1.8	21	1	AAZ51374	Oligo JT-296 for c	C 220	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77190	Human GR1D NCH rib
C 148	15.2	1.8	21	1	AAZ51374	PCR primer used to	C 221	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABA77190	Human GR1D NCH rib
C 149	15.2	1.8	22	1	AAZ35421	Myrtaceae microsat	C 222	14.4	1.7	17	1	ABZ95537	Human endothelial
C 150	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ35421	Human cysteine-ric	C 223	14.4	1.7	18	1	AAZ34987	Antisense oligonuc
C 151	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ35421	PCR primer and pro	C 224	14.4	1.7	18	1	AAZ34987	Gene 216 SSCP sequ
C 152	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ35421	DNA encoding prote	C 225	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABZ72209	Human calreticulin
C 153	15.2	1.8	23	1	ACD58466	Novel human secret	C 226	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABZ72209	Human helicase-moi
C 154	15.2	1.8	23	1	ACH04568	Human secreted/tra	C 227	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABZ72209	Capture oligonucle
C 155	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADC18187	Novel human secret	C 228	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABZ72209	Human gene 216 pol
C 156	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADC18187	Human PRO PCR prim	C 229	14.4	1.7	20	1	ABZ72209	Antisense oligonuc
C 157	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD70833	Human secreted/tra	C 230	14.4	1.7	20	1	ADA38267	Human ABC transpor
C 158	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD39910	Human secreted/tra	C 231	14.4	1.7	20	1	AAZ62456	Human haematopoiet
C 159	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD70356	Human secreted/tra	C 232	14.4	1.7	20	1	AAZ62456	Human haematopoiet
C 160	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD38477	Human secreted/tra	C 233	14.4	1.7	21	1	AAZ71285	Human haematopoiet
C 161	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD39433	Human secreted/tra	C 234	14.4	1.7	21	1	ABA10093	Tail primer #86 fr
C 162	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD38956	Human secreted/tra	C 235	14.4	1.7	21	1	ABV74836	Murine OAS gene is
C 163	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADD40387	Human secreted/tra	C 236	14.4	1.7	21	1	ACC84387	Probe HIVpol17p1-1
C 164	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADE50608	Human secreted/tra	C 237	14.4	1.7	21	1	ADE85786	Human purinergic G
C 165	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADE50260	Human secreted/tra	C 238	14.4	1.7	22	1	AAA37008	Human dysferlin ex
C 166	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADE50131	Human secreted/tra	C 239	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ90485	Escherichia coli 2
C 167	15.2	1.8	23	1	ADE21689	Human secreted/tra	C 240	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ90485	Universal probe 10
C 168	15.2	1.8	15	1	AAZ53332	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 241	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ90485	Pungal 28S rRNA sp
C 169	15.2	1.8	15	1	AAZ53331	IGF-I oligonucleot	C 242	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ90485	Legionella 23S rRN
C 170	15.2	1.8	15	1	ABL58300	Human GLUT 10 SSCP	C 243	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ90485	C. trachomatis 23S
C 171	15.2	1.8	21	1	AAZ96192	Human gene single	C 244	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ90485	Bacteriophage N4 v
C 172	15.2	1.8	21	1	AAZ96192	Green fluorescent	C 245	14.2	1.7	19	1	AAZ90485	Intercalator pseud
C 173	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ37709	Human RAD51 antis	C 246	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ90485	Gene detection seq
C 174	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ37709	Human RAD51 antis	C 247	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ90485	Antisense oligonuc
C 175	15.2	1.8	23	1	AAZ33248	Antisense oligonuc	C 248	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ90485	Human papilloma vi
C 176	14.8	1.8	18	1	ADC70337	Primer oligo used	C 249	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ90485	Internal PCR prime
C 177	14.8	1.8	19	1	ABK33683	Human inhibitor of	C 250	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ90485	Internal PCR prime
C 178	14.8	1.8	19	1	ABZ84260	Toxicologically re	C 251	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ90485	Variant #5. of univ
C 179	14.8	1.8	20	1	AAZ33923	Tyr 1 PCR primer f	C 252	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ90485	Probe for detectin

C 253	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV01932	Axotrophic ORF TR	C 326	14	1.7	20	1	ABK5071	Human PTP1B antise
C 254	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV17423	Primer MY48 for hu	C 327	14	1.7	20	1	ABK37240	Human PTP1B mRNA 1
C 255	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV20056	N-ras probe 665T	C 328	14	1.7	20	1	ABK194254	Capture oligonucle
C 256	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ37482	Human mdm2 phospho	C 329	14	1.7	20	1	ABK194254	Human HCDR3 amplif
C 257	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV73038	Human ras oncogene	C 330	14	1.7	20	1	ACD44777	PKA regulatory sub
C 258	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAV73141	Human ras oncogene	C 331	14	1.7	21	1	AAT33785	Amlyoid precursor
C 259	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ04675	PCR primer used to	C 332	14	1.7	21	1	AAZ00964	Primer pAD4.5 to s
C 260	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ05954	PCR primer used to	C 333	14	1.7	21	1	AAZ00964	Human gene single
C 261	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ01622	PCR primer used to	C 334	14	1.7	21	1	ABK66944	Human MRP-1 polymo
C 262	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ29926	Primer 128 for PD2	C 335	14	1.7	21	1	ABK66944	Human MRP-1 polymo
C 263	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ94007	PCR primer used to	C 336	14	1.7	21	1	ACF62340	Cancer based on CY
C 264	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ91991	PCR primer used to	C 337	14	1.7	21	1	ACF62341	Cancer based on CY
C 265	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ56049	PCR primer for bet	C 338	14	1.7	21	1	ADB21012	MRP1 based cancer
C 266	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ41064	Human TNFalpha ant	C 339	14	1.7	21	1	ADB21011	MRP1 based cancer
C 267	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ45574	Reverse primer for	C 340	14	1.7	21	1	ADB88101	Human UGT1A1 varia
C 268	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ78302	Human Ig H chain s	C 341	14	1.7	21	1	ADB88100	Human UGT1A1 varia
C 269	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ93175	Human STAT3 phosph	C 342	14	1.7	21	1	ADB97084	Human MRP1 variant
C 270	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ14791	Human glycyogen syn	C 343	14	1.7	21	1	ADB97083	Human MRP1 variant
C 271	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ80636	Human mdm2 phospho	C 344	14	1.7	21	1	ADB92274	Human MRP1 variant
C 272	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ07541	Human mdm2 antisen	C 345	14	1.7	21	1	ADB92275	Human MRP1 variant
C 273	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ45766	Human E2F-2 gene P	C 346	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAQ13914	Probe Y230 to N-ra
C 274	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ529251	Human mdm2 antisen	C 347	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAZ62272	Granule bound star
C 275	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ42050	Follicular conjunc	C 348	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAH95016	Human CNK1 ribozym
C 276	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ36641	Human Her-1 antise	C 349	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABL46754	Human GRID NCH rib
C 277	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ96792	Human STAT3 antise	C 350	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABL46753	Human GRID NCH rib
C 278	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ97928	Murine SAC1 gene-s	C 351	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAH11599	Porcine reproducti
C 279	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ15230	Mouse pancreatic p	C 352	13.8	1.7	17	1	AAH80147	Oligonucleotide hy
C 280	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ42961	Human PLA2, group	C 353	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABN08387	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 281	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ35073	Human Stat3 antise	C 354	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABN08389	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 282	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ41518	Oligonucleotide in	C 355	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABN08391	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 283	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ91426	Human oligonucleot	C 356	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABT34448	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 284	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ88173	Human oligonucleot	C 357	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABT34448	Tumour suppression
C 285	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ91000	Human oligonucleot	C 358	13.8	1.7	17	1	ABT39664	Tumour suppression
C 286	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ90811	Human oligonucleot	C 359	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADB02160	Human MD24 scanin
C 287	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ91001	Human oligonucleot	C 360	13.8	1.7	17	1	ACD61578	HCV minus strand D
C 288	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ85305	Human oligonucleot	C 361	13.8	1.7	17	1	ACD61091	HCV DNzyme subetr
C 289	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ88125	Human oligonucleot	C 362	13.8	1.7	17	1	ACC68743	Murine oligonucleo
C 290	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABZ90554	Human oligonucleot	C 363	13.8	1.7	17	1	ACC66062	Murine oligonucleo
C 291	14.2	1.7	20	1	ACC82818	Human PLA2 antisen	C 364	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADB43049	Tumour suppression
C 292	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ55932	Human nestin gene	C 365	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADB45223	Tumour suppression
C 293	14.2	1.7	20	1	ACC68929	Chimeric phosphoro	C 366	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADB45066	Tumour suppression
C 294	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADZ26249	Human LAG3 genoty	C 367	13.8	1.7	17	1	ADH81038	Rabbit beta-globin
C 295	14.2	1.7	20	1	ACF57286	Human TIMP-3 rever	C 368	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ760989	Primer for lacI
C 296	14.2	1.7	20	1	ABV77208	PCR primer used to	C 369	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ29451	Calcium ion channe
C 297	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ62663	Tumour CD36 antigen	C 370	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ41089	Human ELK-1 phosph
C 298	14.2	1.7	20	1	ACD05232	Tumour necrosis fa	C 371	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ06604	ELK-1 expression m
C 299	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADZ97600	Human cartilage cu	C 372	13.8	1.7	18	1	AAZ57824	HSV-2 VP16 gene re
C 300	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADD21447	Human mdm2 antisen	C 373	13.8	1.7	18	1	ABZ77008	Bovine DGAT PCR pr
C 301	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADD27891	Human saliva (peri	C 374	13.8	1.7	18	1	ABZ76952	Bovine DGAT BAC-DN
C 302	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADD68994	Human B-cell assoc	C 375	13.8	1.7	18	1	ADC22750	PCR primer #2 used
C 303	14.2	1.7	20	1	ADD62156	Human haematopoiet	C 376	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAZ65904	Primer #1 to ampli
C 304	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAT64334	Antisense oligonuc	C 377	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAZ94157	Human PENT2 PCR pr
C 305	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAT51587	KSHV DNA polymeras	C 378	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAZ72847	Human biallelic ma
C 306	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAT94695	KSHV DNA polymeras	C 379	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAZ76004	Human biallelic ma
C 307	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAV38642	Human ICAM-1, E-se	C 380	13.8	1.7	19	1	AAH45473	PCR primer Shh-U2
C 308	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAZ95943	Human PS2 PCR prim	C 381	13.8	1.7	19	1	ADD15350	RT-PCR primer Shh-
C 309	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAZ95900	Human PS2 PCR prim	C 382	13.8	1.7	19	1	ADD15350	Cancer-related all
C 310	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAZ95909	Human PS2 PCR prim	C 383	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAQ55825	HCV detection prim
C 311	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAZ63852	PCR primer used to	C 384	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ41307	Human gene signatu
C 312	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAZ62215	Gamma-crystalline	C 385	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAQ95627	Primer B (Group 5,
C 313	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAZ62158	Gamma-crystalline	C 386	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ34677	Human cytochrome P
C 314	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAZ96663	Human gene single	C 387	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAV10007	Primer 4122ext use
C 315	14.2	1.7	21	1	AAZ91373	Oligo JT-295 for c	C 388	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAV18288	Measles virus L pr
C 316	14.2	1.7	21	1	ABA02307	Human dlk quantita	C 389	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAV70045	Rat c-Fos protein
C 317	14.2	1.7	15	1	AAZ53333	IGF-1 oligonucleot	C 390	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ01532	PCR primer used to
C 318	14.2	1.7	15	1	AAZ53330	IGF-1 oligonucleot	C 391	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ02133	PCR primer used to
C 319	14.2	1.7	18	1	ABL88821	HIV-1 related bind	C 392	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ22922	Primer specific fo
C 320	14.2	1.7	18	1	ABL88799	HIV-1 related bind	C 393	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ56154	PCR primer for HSP
C 321	14.2	1.7	19	1	ABT33769	Ribozyme substrate	C 394	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ91088	NTPII direct prime
C 322	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ75194	ALJ-1 exon 3 neste	C 395	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ11309	Human TRPC7 gene e
C 323	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ48546	Human AIL-1 gene e	C 396	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ61861	Antisense oligonuc
C 324	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ45308	Oligonucleotide pr	C 397	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ11936	Human MDX antisen
C 325	14.2	1.7	20	1	AAZ11996	Human PTP1B antise	C 398	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAZ31791	Human RANK antisen

399	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAH27305	Human TSG16 PCR pr	C 472	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ94680	20-mer from the ra
400	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAF271138	Human cyclin E ant	C 473	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ82307	Chromosome 11 (loc
401	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAAS4448	Primer for amplif	474	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ97488	M. sexta alarapin
402	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAF61663	Lactobacillus sp 2	C 475	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAT41182	Human gene signatu
403	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAJ12441	Mouse caspase 8 m	476	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ86599	HEV ORF2.0 PCR 5'
404	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABA22119	Znax1 gene region	477	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAT27511	Human A-raf kinase
405	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABN95247	Human rafin antise	C 478	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAT85170	Chemokine receptor
406	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABK11599	Mouse alpha-cateli	C 479	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAT97039	Presenilin-2 alter
407	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAH77260	Pichia pastoris PC	480	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAV01099	Human type I inter
408	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABN79651	Mouse fas chimeric	481	13.6	1.6	20	1	AZA11541	Human A-raf specif
409	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABSG7703	Casein kinase-2 an	482	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ04563	PCR primer M7R use
410	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABA62701	Human C/EBP phosph	C 483	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ61873	Type-specific HPV
411	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABT95177	TNFR1 expression m	C 484	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ03721	PCR primer used to
412	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAD24285	Human genomic DNA	485	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ04965	PCR primer used to
413	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABK22916	Human Zmax1 cDNA r	486	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ31067	HER-2 antisense ol
414	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAQ36682	Telomerase reverse	487	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ94754	PCR primer used to
415	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABK33185	S. pneumoniae anti	488	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ94717	PCR primer used to
416	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABL53960	Leukaemia-associat	C 489	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ96364	PCR primer used to
417	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABSS1764	Human novel gene p	490	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ96312	PCR primer used to
418	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABZ22919	Human oligonucleot	C 491	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ94206	PCR primer used to
419	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABZ87869	Human oligonucleot	492	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ45779	PCR primer used to
420	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABZ85249	Human oligonucleot	493	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ55541	TRAF2 antisense ol
421	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABX34000	Human interleukin	C 494	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ38547	Human microtubule-
422	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACC82881	Human TRIP6 DNA sp	495	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ73316	Human biallelic ma
423	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAI61478	Human ATF3 antisen	C 496	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAA29751	Rabbit neurofilame
424	13.8	1.7	20	1	ABX10658	Forward PCR primer	497	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ98742	Human RET proto-on
425	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACQ45493	Human HBM STS mark	498	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAA47539	Sequencing primer
426	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACF62728	PLA2 forward PCR p	499	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ73519	Human a-raf kinase
427	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB20843	PLA2 forward PCR p	500	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ66605	Human kinase chrom
428	13.8	1.7	20	1	AAI62687	Human CD36 antigen	C 501	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ79506	Human p38beta anti
429	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB73397	Human MLL/AF-4 bre	502	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ14829	Human glycogen syn
430	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB98197	Sequence tagged si	C 503	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ14805	Human glycogen syn
431	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB87932	Human UGT1A1 gene	504	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ24576	PCR primer used fo
432	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB96915	Human MDRI related	C 505	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ23240	Human WMIF mRNA in
433	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB92106	Human MDRI related	C 506	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ62866	Human PRPK-cytoso
434	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADB61553	Hepatocyte growth	507	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ48905	Human PH gene ass
435	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACF36466	Nucleotide sequenc	C 508	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ85328	cDNA primer for PA
436	13.8	1.7	20	1	ACF36461	Nucleotide sequenc	509	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ85327	cDNA primer for PA
437	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADD62148	Streptococcus pneu	510	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ32171	C glutamicum pyruv
438	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADD25070	Mouse caspase-8 an	511	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ27651	Human TYRP2 antise
439	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADD94838	Human TREM-5 PCR p	C 512	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ63981	Human tankyrase2 e
440	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADE03522	BGS PCR primer #13	513	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ63980	Human tankyrase2 e
441	13.8	1.7	20	1	ADE00775	S. pneumoniae pep2	514	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABL53529	Mouse SM1b sense
442	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ65870	Type II procollage	C 515	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABL53527	Mouse SM1b antise
443	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ65867	Type II procollage	C 516	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABK48094	Human dendritic ce
444	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ51590	KSHV DNA polymeras	517	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABK48093	Human dendritic ce
445	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAV62660	Humanised antibody	C 518	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ42052	Endfor2 primer use
446	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAV22893	Humanised LO-CD2a	C 519	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ73919	Human cytohesin-1
447	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAV40574	Human RSC gene exo	C 520	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABL45098	Human cytohesin-1
448	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ26772	Human polymorphic	C 521	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABL45097	Nucleic acid detec
449	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ10193	PCR primer used to	C 522	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABL12861	Nucleic acid detec
450	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ15026	Antisense PCR prim	C 523	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ55577	Human RSCQL gene a
451	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ15008	Probe used to isol	524	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ99793	Murine capn12 exon
452	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ73828	Human biallelic ma	C 525	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ22988	Human Zmax1 cDNA r
453	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAZ73555	Human biallelic ma	526	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ38196	Human BH3 interact
454	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ75811	Human gene single	527	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ44744	Human A-raf kinase
455	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ96584	Human gene single	C 528	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ73449	Chimeric phosphor
456	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ95967	Human gene single	C 529	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ66455	Human cytohesin-1
457	13.8	1.7	21	1	AAQ95948	Human gene single	C 530	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ68903	Human RecQ protein
458	13.8	1.7	21	1	ABK86198	Cinnamoyl co-reduc	531	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABQ93543	Capture oligonucle
459	13.8	1.7	21	1	ABK65771	Human single nucle	532	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ89451	Human oligonucleot
460	13.8	1.7	21	1	ABT16173	NOVX related rever	C 533	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ86662	Human oligonucleot
461	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACA06028	Human CXG type che	534	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ85925	Human oligonucleot
462	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACA06010	Human CXG type che	535	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ8505	Human ICAM oligonu
463	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACD13601	Cytokine amplifin	536	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ87473	Human oligonucleot
464	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACD13601	Human PF4 DNA prob	C 537	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ97799	Human CCR3 oligonu
465	13.8	1.7	21	1	ACD13619	Human PF4 DNA PCR	538	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ87692	Human oligonucleot
466	13.8	1.7	21	1	ADD14251	Human src biomarke	C 539	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABZ82783	Mouse HSL chimeric
467	13.8	1.7	21	1	ADE03298	Human immunoglobul	C 540	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX99060	Human AAGA fluorog
468	13.8	1.7	21	1	ADE025198	Human homeo box D3	541	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC82817	Human PLA2 antisen
469	13.6	1.6	15	1	ABL45877	Human EDG6 gene al	542	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC42104	Antisense oligonuc
470	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ43126	HCV type 2 NS-4 se	C 543	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC40901	Human superoxide d
471	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ77983	Sequence corresp.	C 544	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAQ55329	Human PKR antisens

545	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX09139	Human dual specific	C 618	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ03026	PCR primer used to
546	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC45571	Human p38-beta MAP	C 619	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ08838	Human PD-ABC form
547	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACC45571	Human HBM STS mark	C 620	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ08747	Human PD-ABC form
548	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX34260	Antisense oligonucleotide	C 621	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ21081	Wnt4 RT-PCR primer
549	13.6	1.6	20	1	ABX281579	PKA regulatory sub	C 622	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ21716	Mouse Survivin ant
550	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACB62139	Corynebacterium gl	C 623	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ13500	PCR primer mVGLIOM
551	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ61570	Human Inhibitor-ka	C 624	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ13515	Forward PCR primer
552	13.6	1.6	20	1	AAZ60990	Human MyD88 antise	C 625	13.4	1.6	20	1	ABL44019	Human chromosome 1
553	13.6	1.6	20	1	ADP98269	Sequence tagged si	C 626	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ40946	Human HDAL antisen
554	13.6	1.6	20	1	ADP98269	Human chemokine re	C 627	13.4	1.6	20	1	ABL60593	Rat derived nucleos
555	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACR79553	Oligonucleotide se	C 628	13.4	1.6	20	1	ABK47115	Mouse R1-OS-B1-B2
556	13.6	1.6	20	1	ACR79553	Oligonucleotide an	C 629	13.4	1.6	20	1	ACC44272	3' primer to ampli
557	13.6	1.6	20	1	ADC56839	Mouse vitronectin	C 630	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ53519	5-HT receptor PCR
558	13.6	1.6	20	1	ADD21735	Human mdm2 antisen	C 631	13.4	1.6	20	1	ADA20937	Mouse BAX chimeric
559	13.6	1.6	20	1	ADD68815	Human TYR22-target	C 632	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ61388	Primer #15 used to
560	13.6	1.6	20	1	ADD68815	HSN1B1 antisen	C 633	13.4	1.6	20	1	ADP36276	RT-PCR primer NS1-
561	13.6	1.6	21	1	AAZ65870	Type II procollage	C 634	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ90456	Oligonucleotide pr
562	13.6	1.6	21	1	AAZ65870	Type II procollage	C 635	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ10847	Probe to N-termina
563	13.4	1.6	15	1	AAZ31906	Peptide nucleic ac	C 636	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ29050	Unique 5' PCR prim
564	13.4	1.6	15	1	AAZ64409	Substrate for ham	C 637	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ09940	Marine Kin17 oligo
565	13.4	1.6	15	1	AAZ46503	IGFBP2 oligonucleo	C 638	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ71707	Human KDR VEGF rec
566	13.4	1.6	15	1	AAZ46503	Hepatitis C virus	C 639	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ88311	Oligonucleotide pr
567	13.4	1.6	15	1	ABX01462	TEG-terminated exo	C 640	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ99177	Primer used in the
568	13.4	1.6	16	1	AAZ21896	Human genomic SNP	C 641	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ40986	Human RhoC phospho
569	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human NOD2 Zinzyne	C 642	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ41175	Human G-alpha-11 p
570	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human NOD2 Zinzyne	C 643	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ84480	PCR primer for Hum
571	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	LDLR mutation corr	C 644	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ19545	Human G-alpha-11 p
572	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	LDLR mutation corr	C 645	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ10825	G-alpha-11 antisen
573	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	LDLR mutation corr	C 646	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ52856	Human CD44 antisen
574	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	LDLR mutation corr	C 647	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ59030	Prostate cancer di
575	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	LDLR mutation corr	C 648	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ89730	Human RIP-1 antise
576	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	LDLR mutation corr	C 649	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ70705	Human biallelic ma
577	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	LDLR mutation corr	C 650	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ93459	TRADD antisen o1
578	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Oligonucleotide hy	C 651	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ63616	Fragment of the 16
579	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Oligonucleotide hy	C 652	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ63619	Fragment of the 16
580	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human GDMIP-1 17-m	C 653	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ61167	Human beta1-adreno
581	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human GDMIP-1 17-m	C 654	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ94707	Rho C antisen ph
582	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human GDMIP-1 17-m	C 655	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ01725	Glucanase genomic
583	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Reduced palmitate	C 656	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ89357	Sample member clus
584	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Reduced palmitate	C 657	13.2	1.6	18	1	ABL45137	Human chromosome 1
585	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human ERG Amberzym	C 658	13.2	1.6	18	1	ABX96552	Human genomic DNA
586	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human ERG Amberzym	C 659	13.2	1.6	18	1	AAZ55132	Nucleic acid synth
587	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human ERG hammerhe	C 660	13.2	1.6	18	1	ABZ54056	Oligonucleotide 48
588	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Tumour suppression	C 661	13.2	1.6	18	1	ADC70336	Primer oligo used
589	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Tumour suppression	C 662	13.2	1.6	18	1	ADC70336	Oreochromis niloti
590	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Tumour suppression	C 663	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ40397	Corynebacterium sp
591	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human MDZ4 scannin	C 664	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ47274	Capped RNA based o
592	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human MDZ4 scannin	C 665	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ39569	Mass spectrometric
593	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Human HER2 DNazyme	C 666	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ52863	Human genome biall
594	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	HCV minus strand D	C 667	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ84296	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
595	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	HCV DNazyme substr	C 668	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ84295	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
596	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Murine oligonucleo	C 669	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ84760	Cyclin F ribozyme
597	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Murine oligonucleo	C 670	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ84761	Cyclin F ribozyme
598	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Rabbit beta-globin	C 671	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ84761	Cyclin F ribozyme
599	13.4	1.6	17	1	ABK01700	Rabbit beta-globin	C 672	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ86132	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
600	13.4	1.6	18	1	AAZ48840	Rat PLAZs primer,	C 673	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ73164	Human biallelic ma
601	13.4	1.6	18	1	AAZ48840	Human ELK-1 phosph	C 674	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ73164	Human bcl genes an
602	13.4	1.6	18	1	AAZ48840	ELK-1 expression m	C 675	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ5037	Neurofibromatosis
603	13.4	1.6	18	1	AAZ48840	S. typhimurium 238	C 676	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59457	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
604	13.4	1.6	18	1	ABZ98833	HIV-1 related bind	C 677	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59923	Cyclin F ribozyme
605	13.4	1.6	18	1	ABZ98833	Human multidrug re	C 678	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59923	Cyclin F ribozyme
606	13.4	1.6	18	1	ABZ98833	Human IL5-R oligon	C 679	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59922	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
607	13.4	1.6	18	1	AAZ4429	Generated 18 nucle	C 680	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59922	Cyclin D1 ribozyme
608	13.4	1.6	19	1	AAZ51286	Human AD4 gene PCR	C 681	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ59458	HIV-1 related bind
609	13.4	1.6	19	1	AAZ51286	Serotonin 5HT7 rec	C 682	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABL88912	PCR primer VHP3 us
610	13.4	1.6	19	1	AAZ78345	NOVX gene analysis	C 683	13.2	1.6	19	1	AAZ18479	Human TGF-beta bin
611	13.4	1.6	19	1	AAZ78345	Stearoyl-CoA desat	C 684	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ64456	Human IL5-R oligon
612	13.4	1.6	19	1	AAZ78345	PCR primer CFX 10-	C 685	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ97569	Human repair gene
613	13.4	1.6	19	1	AAZ78345	Chromosome 11 (loc	C 686	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ72318	Human NOVX DNA PCR
614	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ82234	HIV-1 integrase ge	C 687	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ22630	Mouse Unc-51-like
615	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ82234	Hepatocyte nuclear	C 688	13.2	1.6	19	1	ABZ56367	PCR primer, VHP3,
616	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ52668	Human Stat-6 antis	C 689	13.2	1.6	19	1	ADD20699	Oreochromis niloti
617	13.4	1.6	20	1	AAZ52668		C 690	13.2	1.6	19	1		

591 13.2 1.6 19 1 ADE27470 Stearoyl-CoA desat
c 592 13.2 1.6 19 1 ADE27100 Stearoyl-CoA desat
593 13.2 1.6 19 1 ADE29746 Mitogen activated
c 594 13.2 1.6 19 1 ADE29851 Mitogen activated
595 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA052668 Hepatocyte nuclear
c 596 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA032807 Microsatellite rep
c 597 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA057830 primer pair 9A ANK
c 598 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA041008 Human gene signatu
c 599 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA05157 Hepatitis C virus
700 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAT38998 CD4 5' PCR primer.
701 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAT39478 Steroidogenesis ac
c 702 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA01261 Cytochrome P-450 P
c 703 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAT31934 Primer for exon 23
704 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAT73404 S182 Gene mutation
c 705 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAT75570 Primer ANK1-PCR1-2
c 706 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA044423 Primer for human c
707 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAT74866 Porcine retrovirus
708 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAT73655 Presenilin (PS-1)
c 709 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAT68332 Loci-specific prim
c 710 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA04341 Maize oligonucleot
c 711 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA00264 PS-1 Gene PCR prim
c 712 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA022541 Antisense oligonuc
c 713 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA237571 Human mdm2 phospho
c 714 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA237563 Human mdm2 phospho
c 715 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA058444 CART messense olig
c 716 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA073138 Human ras oncogene
c 717 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA026004 PCR primer used to
c 718 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA050666 PCR primer used to
c 719 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA042428 PCR primer used to
c 720 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA021456 PCR primer used to
c 721 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA036621 PCR primer used to
c 722 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA026714 PCR primer used to
c 723 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA021017 PCR primer for PG1
c 724 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA037163 Primer used to amp
c 725 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA049493 PCR primer used to
c 726 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA035980 PCR primer used to
c 727 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA033026 PCR primer used to
c 728 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA036621 Murine TNFalpha an
c 729 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA011141 Primer #2 for rat
c 730 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA023493 Clone vps.1 hybrid
c 731 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA033961 BRCA1 exon 16 spec
c 732 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA076469 Human biallelic ma
c 733 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA038459 Murine Notch-1 ant
c 734 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA034893 Peline CD28 cDNA P
c 735 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA029833 Human jun N-termin
c 736 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA029834 Human jun N-termin
c 737 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA044584 Newcastle disease
c 738 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA080826 Human GAPDH antise
c 739 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA030770 Ribonucleotide red
c 740 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA033183 Human STAT3 phosph
c 741 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA030286 Forward primer #85
c 742 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA076678 Bone resorption mo
c 743 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA081201 Human bcl-6 phosph
c 744 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA073035 Human daxx inhibit
c 745 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA080725 Human mdm2 phospho
c 746 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA080717 Human mdm2 phospho
c 747 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA052865 Human PEPCK-cytoso
c 748 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA095138 katG gene PCR prim
c 749 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA087084 PCR primer for Pax
c 750 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA077782 PCR primer #55. U
c 751 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA03308 Antisense oligonuc
c 752 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA043699 PRKAG3 reverse pri
c 753 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA056729 Human cytohesin-2
c 754 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA029340 Human mdm2 antisen
c 755 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA029332 Human mdm2 antisen
c 756 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA031444 Human chromosome 1
c 757 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA031444 Human STAT3 antise
c 758 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA036800 Human glioma-assoc
c 759 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA070458 Human protein phos
c 760 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA073905 Human cytohesin-1
c 761 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA073905 Human cytohesin-1
c 762 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA073945 Human cytohesin-1
c 763 13.2 1.6 20 1 AA044598 Human chromosome 1

c 764 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABL43605 Human chromosome 1
c 765 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABL44473 Human chromosome 1
c 766 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABS59709 Human damage speci
c 767 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABS71757 Human forward PCR
c 768 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABS71760 Human forward PCR
c 769 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABS71738 Human reverse PCR
c 770 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABL53058 Oligonucleotide JC
c 771 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABK15543 Trehalose syntheti
c 772 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABK50262 LARC receptor (CCR
c 773 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ31474 Candida albicans G
c 774 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ31362 Candida albicans G
c 775 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABK12330 Mouse PCR primer P
c 776 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAD34232 Human CYP2B6 gene
c 777 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABX03708 Human RECQL5 inhib
c 778 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABN80877 Human caspase 7 ph
c 779 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABQ81229 Mouse 14273 revers
c 780 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAD34930 Human E2F transcri
c 781 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAL46904 Feline CD28 PCR pr
c 782 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABS73483 Chimeric phosphoro
c 783 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABK67607 Feline CD28-768 RT
c 784 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABQ66481 Human cytohesin-1
c 785 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABQ66441 Human cytohesin-1
c 786 13.2 1.6 20 1 AB196621 Capture oligonucle
c 787 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAD28744 Human ion channel
c 788 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ85388 Human oligonucleot
c 789 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ85199 Human oligonucleot
c 790 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ93352 Human oligonucleot
c 791 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ84791 Human oligonucleot
c 792 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ83325 Human oligonucleot
c 793 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ89802 Human oligonucleot
c 794 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ90555 Human oligonucleot
c 795 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ86569 Human oligonucleot
c 796 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ87962 Human oligonucleot
c 797 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ86272 Human oligonucleot
c 798 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ93289 Human oligonucleot
c 799 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ82727 Human HSL chimeric
c 800 13.2 1.6 20 1 ACC28219 Human PUA2 antisen
c 801 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ86555 Elite event EE-GH1
c 802 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ59501 Mouse src-c chimere
c 803 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABZ34276 Antisense oligonuc
c 804 13.2 1.6 20 1 ACC44275 3' primer to ampli
c 805 13.2 1.6 20 1 ACF05117 Human alphoid cons
c 806 13.2 1.6 20 1 ACF04054 Human HNC10 cell T
c 807 13.2 1.6 20 1 ACF04237 Murine embryonic c
c 808 13.2 1.6 20 1 ACF05282 Human G-protein co
c 809 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAL60041 Human GH-1 gene am
c 810 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABT44207 Chimeric antisen
c 811 13.2 1.6 20 1 ADB17804 Wheat glutathione
c 812 13.2 1.6 20 1 ADC05110 Tumour necrosis fa
c 813 13.2 1.6 20 1 ADB67635 Human HPR-3 coding
c 814 13.2 1.6 20 1 ADB81516 Antisense oligo (S
c 815 13.2 1.6 20 1 ADB68465 Primer/probe 4bD3
c 816 13.2 1.6 20 1 ADC58837 Mouse tgf-beta rec
c 817 13.2 1.6 20 1 ADC98524 OMD_03 polymorphi
c 818 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAD21528 Human mdm2 antisen
c 819 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAD21536 Human mdm2 antisen
c 820 13.2 1.6 20 1 AAD18139 Human G-protein co
c 821 13.2 1.6 20 1 ABC10866 Oligonucleotide SE
c 822 13 1.6 13 1 ABH29719 Oligonucleotide SE
c 823 13 1.6 13 1 ABH29718 Oligonucleotide SE
c 824 13 1.6 13 1 AAZ23414 Integrin subunit b
c 825 13 1.6 13 1 AAZ64410 Substrate for ham
c 826 13 1.6 14 1 AAZ62807 Substrate for HH r
c 827 13 1.6 15 1 AAF53334 IGF-1 oligonucleot
c 828 13 1.6 15 1 AAF53329 IGF-1 oligonucleot
c 829 13 1.6 15 1 AAF53337 Human 144Ralpha ge
c 830 13 1.6 15 1 AAF69537 Human endothelin 2
c 831 13 1.6 15 1 ABK26137 Human CYP2D6 allel
c 832 13 1.6 15 1 ABK72217 Human NPRI gene al
c 833 13 1.6 15 1 ABK09399 Human CYP2D6 allel
c 834 13 1.6 15 1 ABX00658 Hepatitis C virus
c 835 13 1.6 15 1 ABX01463 Hepatitis C virus

1

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^2 dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \frac{du}{dt} dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \left(-\Delta u + u \cdot \nabla u \right) dx \\ &= -\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \cdot \nabla u \cdot u dx \\ &= -\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^2 dx \end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

983	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ10941	PCR primer for Pax	c1056	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ40017	Human KX11 gene ex
c 984	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ01403	PCR primer Syk-H f	c1057	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ91411	T. gondii MGIS4-4
c 985	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ22205	Human Akt-1 mRNA i	c1058	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ61872	Type-specific HPV
c 986	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ62614	Human OB gene sequ	1059	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ39640	Human Vth aggregat
c 987	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ72978	Human biallelic ma	1060	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ97632	HIV-1 protease gen
c 988	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ76819	Human biallelic ma	1061	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ97643	HIV-1 protease gen
c 989	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ74871	Human biallelic ma	1062	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA96392	Primer used to amp
c 990	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ74871	Escherichia coli H	c1063	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA86135	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
c 991	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ12336	Human OB DNA PCR p	c1064	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA83050	cdk6 ribozyme bind
c 992	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ62694	Human OB gene sequ	c1065	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA84881	Cyclin F ribozyme
c 993	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAH63028	Shrimp white spot	c1066	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA83049	cdk6 ribozyme bind
c 994	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAH26010	PCR primer Syk-M f	c1067	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA84880	Cyclin F ribozyme
c 995	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAH40093	SNP specific upper	c1068	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA85180	Cyclin G1 ribozyme
c 996	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ52987	Primer PC2 to ampl	c1069	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA84371	Cyclin D2 ribozyme
c 997	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABL43118	Human chromosome 1	c1070	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA83200	cdk7 ribozyme bind
c 998	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABX99568	Human sequence tag	1071	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ74675	Human biallelic ma
c 999	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABK30214	CYP2D6 gene polymo	1072	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAA446429	PCR primer used to
c1000	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABL61442	Human OB gene STS	c1073	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ95537	PCR primer used to
c1001	12.8	1.5	18	1	ACF63207	Human P53 PCR prim	c1074	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ19058	Hepatitis viral DN
c1002	12.8	1.5	18	1	AAZ54275	Mouse ESP PCR prim	c1075	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ42734	Sequencing primer
c1003	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABX36428	Human obese (ob) g	c1076	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ98576	Beta-actin DNA amp
c1004	12.8	1.5	18	1	ACA89785	Herbicide resistan	c1077	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ98576	Human kinase mark
c1005	12.8	1.5	18	1	ABX15431	Human Syk cDNA spe	c1078	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH60043	Cyclin F ribozyme
c1006	12.8	1.5	18	1	ADBS4019	Oligonucleotide 11	c1079	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH60042	Cyclin F ribozyme
c1007	12.8	1.5	18	1	ADE15148	Beer spoilage-asso	c1080	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH58212	Cell-cycle depende
c1008	12.8	1.5	18	1	ADE84057	Human lymphoid cel	c1081	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH58362	Cell-cycle depende
c1009	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAQ85689	Intronic primer fo	c1082	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH59533	Cyclin D2 ribozyme
c1010	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAQ99435	Human aspartocyla	c1083	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH60342	Cell-cycle depende
c1011	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAQ90177	Hepatitis GB virus	c1084	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH61297	Cyclin G1 ribozyme
c1012	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ40393	Corynebacterium sp	c1085	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAH61297	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
c1013	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ42932	Primer for HGBV-C	c1086	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ87912	Arabidopsis thalia
c1014	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ58226	Lactobacillus sp.	1087	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABQ78721	Nucleotide sequenc
c1015	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ84272	PCR primer for hum	c1088	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABQ78713	Species specific p
c1016	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ70837	Molecular interact	1089	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABK33463	Human TNF-receptor
c1017	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ90058	Bovine lysosomal t	1090	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABL43700	Human chromosome 1
c1018	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ84731	Cyclin E ribozyme	1091	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABQ74052	SSO probe for the
c1019	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ84947	Cyclin F ribozyme	c1092	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ30510	Human GPCR PFI-011
c1020	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ86018	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme	1093	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACC79815	Human PD-1 oligonu
c1021	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ84563	Cyclin E ribozyme	c1094	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAZ53346	Probe used in huma
c1022	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ86017	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme	c1095	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABZ21613	Human target Mj3
c1023	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ55445	Hepatitis GB virus	1096	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACA65071	Flea ecysone rece
c1024	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ75011	Human biallelic ma	c1097	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACA96815	Human glial cell d
c1025	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ70534	Human biallelic ma	c1098	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABZ69526	Human orphan G-pro
c1026	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ66571	Dog genomic marker	c1099	12.6	1.5	19	1	ABZ76718	Human beta-actin p
c1027	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAZ88318	Bovine lysosomal t	c1100	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACH03476	Human latrophilin 3
c1028	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH61179	Cdc25 hs ribozyme	c1101	12.6	1.5	19	1	ACH03475	Human latrophilin 3
c1029	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH60109	Cyclin F ribozyme	c1102	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADC64593	Brassica rapa rela
c1030	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH61180	Cdc25 hs ribozyme	c1103	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADC6821	Mouse neuromedin p
c1031	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH59893	Cyclin E ribozyme	c1104	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD00163	HCV coding region-
c1032	12.8	1.5	19	1	AAH59725	Cyclin E ribozyme	c1105	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD00331	HCV coding region-
c1033	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL272145	Gene 216 SSCP dete	c1106	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD13826	HCV coding region-
c1034	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL88889	HIV-1 related bind	c1107	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD13826	Human viamba PCR p
c1035	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL98902	HIV-1 related bind	c1108	12.6	1.5	19	1	ADD80862	Human alpha-actin
c1036	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL49607	Tumour differentia	c1109	12.6	1.5	20	1	AAH45766	Human E2F-2 gene p
c1037	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABT06238	Human NOVX coding	c1110	12.6	1.5	20	1	ABZ71738	Human reverse PCR
c1038	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABL44665	Human chromosome 1	c1111	12.6	1.5	20	1	AAZ60041	Human GH-1 gene am
c1039	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABZ75753	Seryl-tRNA synthet	c1112	12.6	1.5	22	1	AAZ64609	Human abi intron 1
c1040	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABZ59100	Human IGPCR32 cDNA	c1113	12.6	1.5	22	1	AAZ79934	PCR primer used to
c1041	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABZ74938	Human gene 216 pol	1114	12.6	1.5	22	1	AAZ79925	Sequence of minima
c1042	12.8	1.5	19	1	ABZ22485	Bovine papillomavi	c1115	12.4	1.5	14	1	AAQ45287	Anti-gammaPE codi
c1043	12.8	1.5	19	1	ADE65560	Human c-fos transc	c1116	12.4	1.5	14	1	AAC88538	MARS gene, intron
c1044	12.8	1.5	19	1	ADE65626	Human c-fos sRNA 1	c1117	12.4	1.5	14	1	AAZ44114	MARS gene, intron
c1045	12.8	1.5	19	1	ADE29436	Mitogen activated	c1118	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ58115	Human rlaA hammerh
c1046	12.8	1.5	19	1	ADE29619	Mitogen activated	c1119	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ58113	Human rlaA hammerh
c1047	12.6	1.5	13	1	ABC97303	Oligonucleotide SE	c1120	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ79429	HLA-DR typing prob
c1048	12.6	1.5	13	1	ABF77934	Oligonucleotide SE	1121	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ41816	HLA allele, HLA-DR
c1049	12.6	1.5	13	1	ABC97302	Oligonucleotide SE	c1122	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ38941	Vader transposon 5
c1050	12.6	1.5	13	1	ABF77925	Oligonucleotide SE	c1123	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ48595	JunD gene antisens
c1051	12.6	1.5	15	1	ABA81571	Human phospholipid	1124	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ48765	Erbb-2 gene antis
c1052	12.6	1.5	15	1	AAZ94583	Human PLTP gene al	c1125	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ16667	Probe F67DR70 used
c1053	12.6	1.5	15	1	AAQ38885	Sequence of primer	c1126	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ64408	Substrate for hamn
c1054	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAQ71966	Human IL-2R gamma	c1127	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ64263	Substrate for hamn
c1055	12.6	1.5	19	1	AAQ94737	CH3-IL-2 fusion co	1128	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAZ46502	IGFBP2 oligonucleo

1129	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA6504	IGFBP2 oligonucleo	1202	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABT37801	Tumour suppression
1130	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA5299	IGF-I oligonucleot	1203	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABT36562	Tumour suppression
1131	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA5300	IGF-I oligonucleot	1204	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABT35974	Tumour suppression
1132	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA5031	Mutant capture oli	1205	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACA06427	NFKB sub-unit modu
1133	12.4	1.5	15	1	AAFA2693	HLA-DR typing prob	1206	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB00459	Human MD23 scannin
1134	12.4	1.5	15	1	ABK1344	Human eIF2gamma r	1207	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB02157	Human MD24 scannin
1135	12.4	1.5	15	1	ABX01316	Hepatitis C virus	1208	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB00460	Human MD23 scannin
1136	12.4	1.5	15	1	ABX01481	Lactobacillus brev	1209	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ65988	Human transforming
1137	12.4	1.5	15	1	ABZ76549	Complementary huma	1210	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64765	Human HER2 DNzyme
1138	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAAT48906	Probe HBP-21 for g	1211	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64877	Human HER2 DNzyme
1139	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAV141156	PCR primer for G.	1212	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64877	Human HER2 DNzyme
1140	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAZ367828	Probe hybridising	1213	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64966	Human HER2 DNzyme
1141	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAZ36573	Interphotoreceptor	1214	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ65371	Human HER2 DNzyme
1142	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAA46246	Human inflammatory	1215	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64766	Human HER2 DNzyme
1143	12.4	1.5	16	1	AAH91937	Human proteasome a	1216	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ61269	Human H-Ras DNzyme
1144	12.4	1.5	16	1	ABK14162	HLA-DR beta sub-ty	1217	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABZ64806	Human HER2 DNzyme
1145	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ26331	HLA-DR beta sub-ty	1218	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD52085	HCV minozyme substr
1146	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ26112	HLA-DR beta sub-ty	1219	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD52085	HCV minozyme strand D
1147	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ26233	HLA-DR beta sub-ty	1220	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD62296	HCV DNzyme subestr
1148	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAQ47606	Human D HUMJUNDR/C	1221	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD54534	HCV DNzyme subestr
1149	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV14179	Probe HBP-50 for g	1222	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC63208	Murine oligonucleo
1150	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV95305	Human c-fos target	1223	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC67941	Murine oligonucleo
1151	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV95304	Human c-fos target	1224	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC65988	Murine oligonucleo
1152	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV97635	Human EGF-R target	1225	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC68516	Murine oligonucleo
1153	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV96425	Potato citrate syn	1226	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC67958	Murine oligonucleo
1154	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV91021	Human C-raf target	1227	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADA15895	Primer for amplifi
1155	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV91020	Human C-raf target	1228	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB42724	Tumour suppression
1156	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAV91019	Human C-raf target	1229	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB44940	Tumour suppression
1157	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAJ36001	Human genomic SNP	1230	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADB45526	Tumour suppression
1158	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAA46231	Primer IPW7F for 1	1231	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADD81035	Rabbit beta-globin
1159	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAFO2692	Hammerhead ribozym	1232	12.4	1.5	17	1	ADP30755	Cholesterol homeos
1160	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAFO2454	Hammerhead ribozym	1233	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ26129	HLA-DR beta sub-ty
1161	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAFO2281	Hammerhead ribozym	1234	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ34456	HLA-DR beta sub-ty
1162	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAFO2453	Hammerhead ribozym	1235	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ41674	DOA1 probe AG2.3
1163	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAAC6633	PCR primer used to	1236	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ45655	Probe DB326 for C1
1164	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK00420	Human NOGO Hamern	1237	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ70148	Monomer DB7002 fo
1165	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABAY7933	Factor VIII mutati	1238	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT56722	Primer 2 for RT-PC
1166	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABAY7932	Factor VIII mutati	1239	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ95896	Human TNF-alpha ha
1167	12.4	1.5	17	1	AAH80144	Oligonucleotide hy	1240	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ95896	Primer M6688F to g
1168	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABA93692	GAPDH cDNA PCR pri	1241	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT36749	Primer B (Group 12
1169	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7800	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1242	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT40392	Antisense oligonuc
1170	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7801	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1243	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT95057	Corynebacterium sp
1171	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7803	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1244	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT48904	Primer for murine
1172	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8112	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1245	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT48905	Complementary huma
1173	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7679	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1246	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT48908	Complementary huma
1174	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7802	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1247	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT84847	GAPDH PCR primer.
1175	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8393	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1248	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAV01061	Primer F1 for huma
1176	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8394	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1249	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT93487	DOA1 allele determ
1177	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8111	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1250	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT93488	DOA1 allele determ
1178	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8113	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1251	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT93488	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r
1179	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO8114	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	1252	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAT85599	Scrambled oligonuc
1180	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABNO7675	Human ERG hammerhe	1253	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAV44627	Human uncoupling p
1181	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17723	Human ERG hammerhe	1254	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAV44621	House-keeping cont
1182	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17724	Human ERG hammerhe	1255	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAX29180	DOA1 gene PCR prim
1183	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK18431	Human ERG DNzyme	1256	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAX90266	DOA1 gene PCR prim
1184	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK19084	Human ERG hammerhe	1257	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAX90267	DOA1 gene PCR prim
1185	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17718	Human ERG G-cleave	1258	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAZ34352	Nucleic acid-based
1186	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK18608	Human ERG hammerhe	1259	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAX57940	PCR primer for G.
1187	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK17554	Human ERG hammerhe	1260	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ58247	Human glyceraldehy
1188	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK55725	Human CLCA1 gene e	1261	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAA27446	Glycerolaldehyde-3-p
1189	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK56266	Human CLCA1 gene e	1262	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAA65178	Primer RGAPDH use
1190	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK55724	Human CLCA1 gene e	1263	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ71244	Human biallelic ma
1191	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABK57081	Human CLCA1 gene e	1264	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ70190	Human biallelic ma
1192	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC54086	Human tumour suppr	1265	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ71026	Human biallelic ma
1193	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC54081	Human tumour suppr	1266	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAZ50702	Antisense PCR prim
1194	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC52692	Human tumour suppr	1267	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAI5547	Human G-alpha-13 a
1195	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC54199	Human tumour suppr	1268	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAI3825	GAPDH sense primer
1196	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD00597	G-protein coupled	1269	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAH48628	GAPDH sense primer
1197	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD00596	G-protein coupled	1270	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAF79635	Human Akt-3 antise
1198	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD00594	G-protein coupled	1271	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAH21042	Bovine-derived DNA
1199	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACD00595	Nucleotide sequenc	1272	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAF23774	GAPDH PCR primer #
1200	12.4	1.5	17	1	ACC48122	Tumour suppression	1273	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAS5212	Ocoferlin exon PCR
1201	12.4	1.5	17	1	ABT39985		1274	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAAS95085	Human ocoferlin ex

C1275	12.4	1.5	18	1	AA276498	Human GAPDH PCR se	1348	1.5	19	1	ACD82558	Nucleic acid cloni
C1276	12.4	1.5	18	1	AA276498	GAPDH PCR primer #	1349	1.5	19	1	ACD26818	Human PRO1800 cDNA
C1277	12.4	1.5	18	1	AA276498	GAPDH specific ant	1350	1.5	19	1	ABT44134	Human nucleotide b
C1278	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	HIV-1 related bind	1351	1.5	19	1	ACD07779	Novel human secret
C1279	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	HIV-1 related bind	1352	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Forward PCR primer
C1280	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	HIV-1 related bind	1353	1.5	19	1	AA259039	HIV class I allele
C1281	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	HIV-1 related bind	1354	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Optineurin promote
C1282	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	Mouse EVK exodomain	1355	1.5	19	1	AA259039	G-protein coupled
C1283	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	Human/mouse GAPDH	1356	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Probe Y24 to N-ras
C1284	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	Human beta-APP pro	1357	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Artificial HIV-1 T
C1285	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	Human KIF11beta DN	1358	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Rat ICAM hammerhea
C1286	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	Human Irba gene 3'	1359	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human c-myc hamme
C1287	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABL88817	hGapdh 5' primer	1360	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Template #2 for co
C1288	12.4	1.5	18	1	ACA75489	Human WSX receptor	1361	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Template #2 for pr
C1289	12.4	1.5	18	1	AA252002	GAPDH RT-PCR prime	1362	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human fit-1 VEGF r
C1290	12.4	1.5	18	1	ABZ10542	Haematopoietic cel	1363	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C1291	12.4	1.5	18	1	ACH66795	Human WSX receptor	1364	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C1292	12.4	1.5	18	1	ADC26385	NOV protein-relate	1365	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C1293	12.4	1.5	18	1	ADC70069	Primer oligo used	1366	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human fit-1 VEGF r
C1294	12.4	1.5	18	1	ACF80630	Human WSX receptor	1367	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Granule bound star
C1295	12.4	1.5	18	1	ACF80630	TAFI PCR primer 5'	1368	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Delta-9 desaturase
C1296	12.4	1.5	18	1	ADE39659	Human skeletal alp	1369	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human BRCA1 allele
C1297	12.4	1.5	18	1	ADE39659	ESR gene SNP prime	1370	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human c-fos target
C1298	12.4	1.5	18	1	AAQ33219	Probe to HLA-DRA2	1371	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human EGF-R target
C1299	12.4	1.5	19	1	AAQ33219	HLA-DR beta sub-ty	1372	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human EGF-R target
C1300	12.4	1.5	19	1	AAQ64512	HLA-DR gene typing	1373	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human EGF-R target
C1301	12.4	1.5	19	1	AAQ64536	HLA-DR gene typing	1374	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human EGF-R target
C1302	12.4	1.5	19	1	AAQ79974	Human interleukin-	1375	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Telomerase reverse
C1303	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	HLA-DR typing prob	1376	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Primer used to clo
C1304	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	PCR primer for ned	1377	1.5	19	1	AA259039	S. pneumoniae PBP2
C1305	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Corynebacterium sp	1378	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Aryl hydrocarbon n
C1306	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Arabidopsis thalia	1379	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Integrin alpha 6 s
C1307	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Primer 2 for hop g	1380	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Integrin alpha 6 s
C1308	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Probe FDR67 used t	1381	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Integrin subunit b
C1309	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Sense amplificatio	1382	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human TIR-2 substr
C1310	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human leukocyte an	1383	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Integrin subunit b
C1311	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Exemplary oligonuc	1384	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human A-Raf substr
C1312	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Shigella flexneri	1385	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human A-Raf substr
C1313	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human stromal cell	1386	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Template #2 for ge
C1314	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Forward primer for	1387	1.5	19	1	AA259039	PCR primer specifi
C1315	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin D1 ribozyme	1388	1.5	19	1	AA259039	ECOR1 adapter, SEQ
C1316	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin D1 ribozyme	1389	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Primer 1 for human
C1317	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin D1 ribozyme	1390	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human cDNA library
C1318	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	cdk2 ribozyme bind	1391	1.5	19	1	AA259039	HIV-1 TAR oligonuc
C1319	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin D1 ribozyme	1392	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1320	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin E ribozyme	1393	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1321	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Mouse redd2 PCR pr	1394	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1322	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	PCR primer #61. H	1395	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1323	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	HLA-DR typing prob	1396	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Hammerhead ribozym
C1324	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cell-cycle depende	1397	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human Chk1 ribozym
C1325	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin D1 ribozyme	1398	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human NOD1 ribozym
C1326	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin D1 ribozyme	1399	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human NOD1 ribozym
C1327	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin D1 ribozyme	1400	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human NOD1 ribozym
C1328	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Cyclin E ribozyme	1401	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1329	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Oligo #1, guiding	1402	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1330	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human PRO1800 Targ	1403	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1331	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Murine SAC1 gene-s	1404	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1332	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Novel human secret	1405	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1333	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Forward PCR primer	1406	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1334	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human chromosome 1	1407	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1335	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	PCR primer #1 used	1408	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human CD20 Inozyme
C1336	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Probe #41 for assa	1409	1.5	19	1	AA259039	MLH1 mutation corr
C1337	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human genomic DNA	1410	1.5	19	1	AA259039	MLH1 mutation corr
C1338	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human leukocyte an	1411	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Murine GdG25A intr
C1339	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human ENO1 gene ex	1412	1.5	19	1	AA259039	RT-PCR primer for
C1340	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Novel human secret	1413	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Wild-type capture
C1341	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Lactobacillus brev	1414	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GRD NCH rib
C1342	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human secreted pol	1415	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GRD NCH rib
C1343	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	PCR primer #1 for	1416	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Allele specific ol
C1344	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	Human secreted/tra	1417	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1345	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	PCR primer #3 for	1418	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1346	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404	PCR primer used to	1419	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C1347	12.4	1.5	19	1	AA279404		1420	1.5	19	1	AA259039	Human GMPLP-1 17-m

1421	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN09043	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1494	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39585	Tumour suppression
1422	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN06627	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1495	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT34536	Tumour suppression
1423	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN07388	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1496	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT37109	Tumour suppression
1424	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN08385	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1497	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39739	Tumour suppression
1425	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN00557	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1498	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA07776	NFKB sub-unit modu
1426	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN00568	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1499	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA06612	NFKB sub-unit modu
1427	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN02239	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1500	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA06425	NFKB sub-unit modu
1428	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN07387	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1501	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA05326	NFKB sub-unit modu
1429	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN08317	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1502	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA07786	NFKB sub-unit modu
1430	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN00569	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1503	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACA08403	Human MD23 scannin
1431	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN06718	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1504	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB00537	Human MD23 scannin
1432	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN00220	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1505	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB00172	Human MD23 scannin
1433	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN01395	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1506	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB00393	Human MD23 scannin
1434	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN09004	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1507	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB02412	Human MD24 scannin
1435	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN08998	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m	1508	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB04843	Human MD212 scannin
1436	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ63461	Human K10M1a porti	1509	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB03576	Human MD27 scannin
1437	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ63743	Human K10M1a porti	1510	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB05136	Human MD212 scannin
1438	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ64198	Human K10M1a porti	1511	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB00454	Human MD23 scannin
1439	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ63462	Human K10M1a porti	1512	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB05135	Human MD212 scannin
1440	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABQ63462	Human K10M1a porti	1513	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99993	Human MD23 scannin
1441	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV85100	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1514	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99293	Human MD23 scannin
1442	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV85135	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1515	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99294	Human MD23 scannin
1443	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV85712	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1516	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99292	Human MD23 scannin
1444	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV85712	Human pp-GaNTase 1	1517	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADA99292	Human MD23 scannin
1445	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV79246	Human HTPL scannin	1518	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB02886	Human MD24 scannin
1446	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV82949	Human HTPL scannin	1519	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB04277	Human MD27 scannin
1447	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV82949	Human HTPL scannin	1520	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABS57647	Human HGRPRMY2-ass
1448	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV79450	Human HTPL scannin	1521	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ64605	Human HER2 DNzyme
1449	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN88198	G protein-coupled	1522	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ64616	Human HER2 DNzyme
1450	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABN97631	Human NEDD-1 scann	1523	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ61546	Human H-Ras DNzyme
1451	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK17918	Human ERG hammerhe	1524	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ60174	Human K-Ras DNzyme
1452	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK18358	Human ERG hammerhe	1525	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ60174	Human K-Ras DNzyme
1453	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK17410	Human ERG hammerhe	1526	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ64935	Human HER2 DNzyme
1454	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK17695	Human ERG hammerhe	1527	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ64678	Human HER2 DNzyme
1455	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK18540	Human ERG G-cleave	1528	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD57018	HCV DNzyme substr
1456	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK19207	Human ERG Amberzym	1529	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD52401	HCV inozyme substr
1457	12.2	1.5	17	1	AA46760	Antisense oligonuc	1530	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD64269	HCV minus strand D
1458	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV74841	Human PAPP-Ea asso	1531	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD54828	HCV DNzyme substr
1459	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV74940	Human PAPP-Ea asso	1532	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD5398	HCV minus strand D
1460	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV91088	Human POSHL1 scann	1533	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD62379	HCV minus strand D
1461	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV91088	Human POSHL1 scann	1534	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD65651	HCV minus strand D
1462	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV91090	Human POSHL1 scann	1535	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACD60752	HCV DNzyme substr
1463	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV90465	Human POSHL1 scann	1536	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64909	Murine oligonucleo
1464	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABL31746	Human HLA genotypi	1537	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63651	Murine oligonucleo
1465	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABL31073	Human HLA genotypi	1538	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63809	Murine oligonucleo
1466	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK56722	Human CLIC1 gene e	1539	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC66427	Murine oligonucleo
1467	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK56533	Human CLIC1 gene e	1540	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63653	Murine oligonucleo
1468	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABK57542	Human CLIC1 gene e	1541	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64002	Murine oligonucleo
1469	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABL94721	Rat VRL antisense	1542	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64413	Murine oligonucleo
1470	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABZ75021	Human CYP24 3'UTR	1543	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64631	Murine oligonucleo
1471	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33087	Human tumour suppr	1544	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63540	Murine oligonucleo
1472	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33109	Human tumour suppr	1545	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64156	Murine oligonucleo
1473	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC32508	Human tumour suppr	1546	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC66529	Murine oligonucleo
1474	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33121	Human tumour suppr	1547	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC66896	Murine oligonucleo
1475	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33016	Human tumour suppr	1548	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC65958	Murine oligonucleo
1476	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC31905	Human tumour suppr	1549	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC67890	Murine oligonucleo
1477	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC31333	Human tumour suppr	1550	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC64053	Murine oligonucleo
1478	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC52507	Human tumour suppr	1551	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC68212	Murine oligonucleo
1479	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC52469	Human tumour suppr	1552	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC67417	Murine oligonucleo
1480	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33088	Human tumour suppr	1553	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC66765	Murine oligonucleo
1481	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC33162	Human tumour suppr	1554	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC68435	Murine oligonucleo
1482	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABV75126	Rat RT1-Bbeta cDNA	1555	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63606	Murine oligonucleo
1483	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT36059	Tumour suppression	1556	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC65190	Murine oligonucleo
1484	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT37389	Tumour suppression	1557	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC67048	Murine oligonucleo
1485	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT35847	Tumour suppression	1558	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC67384	Murine oligonucleo
1486	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT34711	Tumour suppression	1559	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC68128	Murine oligonucleo
1487	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT34683	Tumour suppression	1560	12.2	1.5	17	1	ACC63043	Murine oligonucleo
1488	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39858	Tumour suppression	1561	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43087	Tumour suppression
1489	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT35875	Tumour suppression	1562	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB42785	Tumour suppression
1490	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT38305	Tumour suppression	1563	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB40856	Tumour suppression
1491	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39517	Tumour suppression	1564	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41720	Tumour suppression
1492	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39844	Tumour suppression	1565	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB42377	Tumour suppression
1493	12.2	1.5	17	1	ABT39193	Tumour suppression	1566	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43859	Tumour suppression

c1567	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB40074	Tumour suppression	1640	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAF59690	Human CACP (MSF) g
c1568	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41735	Tumour suppression	c1641	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAI66785	PPAR-gamma mRNA am
c1569	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41610	Tumour suppression	c1642	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAF44467	Human PRO361 forwa
c1570	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43074	Tumour suppression	1643	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAF97793	Human chromosome 1
1571	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43349	Tumour suppression	1644	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAC92446	Primer used for se
1572	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41181	Tumour suppression	1645	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK41069	Human obesity-asso
1573	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41654	Tumour suppression	1646	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABS59897	Human DNA represen
c1574	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB40159	Tumour suppression	1647	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABS59960	Human DNA represen
c1575	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB41612	Tumour suppression	c1648	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK69040	Human ARP R1-PCR p
c1576	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB42139	Tumour suppression	c1649	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAI46661	Human bcl-2 mRNA p
1577	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB43481	Tumour suppression	c1650	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABA97090	Human cathepsin D
1578	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC04497	Human Na/H exchange	1651	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABL44882	Human chromosome 1
1579	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC04877	Human Na/H exchange	1652	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABL45118	Human chromosome 1
1580	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC04441	Human Na/H exchange	1653	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABT05046	TNFR1 expression m
1581	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC03662	Human Na/H exchange	1654	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK97807	Interferon recepto
1582	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC04440	Human Na/H exchange	1655	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK48426	Human MEGF/Fibrill
c1583	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC03639	Human Na/H exchange	1656	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAI34377	Human MEGF/Fibrill
1584	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB44791	Tumour suppression	c1657	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABL55782	Human BSMR gene po
c1585	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADB44559	Tumour suppression	1658	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABL55780	Human V-erbB gene
1586	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC01466	Human ZAP1 gene-s	1659	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABL30619	Human HLA genotypi
c1587	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADC20927	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1660	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABL30643	Human HLA genotypi
c1588	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADD21027	Human GAP_N DNA 17	1661	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK32028	Plasmodium invasio
c1589	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADE25362	Plant growth assoc	1662	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK82294	p53 mutation detec
c1590	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADD94081	PCR primer Seq ID1	1663	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK82295	p53 mutation detec
1591	12.2	1.5	17	1	ADE30805	Cholesterol homeos	c1664	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABL94722	Rat VRI antisense
c1592	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK94480	PCR primer for Hum	1665	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK65910	X chromosome singl
1593	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAQ39052	Unique S' PCR prim	c1666	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK85826	Myotonic dystrophy
1594	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAQ33606	3' strand of Rev B	1667	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABK85826	Myotonic dystrophy
c1595	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAQ33537	ADL-1 Gene intron	c1668	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABZ95499	Human substance p
c1596	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAQ35205	ADL-1 breakpoint c	c1669	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABZ95499	Human substance p
1597	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAQ95450	Primer B (Group 3,	c1670	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX75507	Human PRO361 PCR p
c1598	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK71188	Human CD40 hairpin	c1671	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX80488	Human secreted or
c1599	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAAT39502	Lipoprotein lipase	1672	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA69394	Human secreted/tra
c1600	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK73515	Mouse flk-1 VEGF r	c1673	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX34347	PCR primer #2 for
1601	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK76448	Substance P recept	c1674	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACC59527	Human secreted/tra
1602	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK66833	Herpes simplex vir	c1675	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX59527	Human BRN-2 gene p
1603	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAV02533	Transcriptional ac	c1676	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX89498	Human PRO DNA PCR
1604	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK09526	Human biallelic po	c1677	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA58086	Human familial bip
1605	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAV39475	Acute lymphocytic	c1678	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA60605	Antisense inhibiti
1606	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAV16025	PCR primer used to	1679	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA60625	Antisense inhibiti
c1607	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAV33107	Stromelysin primer	c1680	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA64533	Novel human secret
1608	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK34239	Substance P recept	c1681	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX96835	Human PRO361 forwa
c1609	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK80112	Human PRO361 PCR p	1682	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABT21286	Multiplex group PC
1610	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAA33683	Low adenosine anti	c1683	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX78489	Novel human secret
c1611	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAA35988	TRAF-3 exon 11 5'	1684	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACF63226	Human p53 PCR prim
c1612	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK58441	Human PRO361 (UNQ3	1685	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACF62961	Human p16 PCR prim
1613	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK55502	TRAF1 antisense ol	c1686	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACF62963	Human p16 PCR prim
1614	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK48550	Human TNFR1 mRNA i	c1687	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX77123	Human PRO361 PCR p
c1615	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK49518	Primer for isolati	c1688	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABZ10441	Haematopoietic cel
1616	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAZ59072	HIV-1 TAR oligonuc	1689	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABZ10569	Haematopoietic cel
c1617	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAZ73648	Human biallelic ma	c1690	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABZ10569	Haematopoietic cel
c1618	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAZ73110	Human biallelic ma	c1691	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACD44501	Human secreted/tra
1619	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAZ70371	Human biallelic ma	c1692	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABZ75954	Human secreted/tra
1620	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAZ43284	Murine Sox2 gene p	c1693	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABZ75526	Novel human secret
1621	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK48824	Human G-alpha-16 a	c1694	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX89665	Novel human secret
1622	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK05269	PCR primer D-F use	c1695	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX79672	Novel human secret
1623	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK39805	Human substance P	c1696	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA93693	Nucleotide sequenc
c1624	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK92614	Antisense oligonuc	c1697	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABV75013	Human secreted or
c1625	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK65660	Human telomerase h	c1698	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX81375	Human secreted and
1626	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK60640	Human PDK-1 antise	c1699	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABZ76716	Human platelet der
1627	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK60621	Human PDK-1 antise	c1700	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA93191	Novel human secret
c1628	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK72067	Human insulin gene	c1701	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX17275	Human PRO PCR prim
c1629	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK70601	Sindbis-like virus	c1702	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX56492	Human epidermal gr
1630	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK62530	Cre gene sequencin	c1703	12.2	1.5	18	1	ABX34151	Human PRO361 speci
c1631	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK65246	Meloidogyne incogn	c1704	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA04371	Human PRO PCR prim
c1632	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAH77974	PCR primer used to	c1705	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA68130	Novel human secret
c1633	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK44381	SPINK5 gene oligon	c1706	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACA88579	Human secreted and
1634	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK58868	Rat metastasis-ass	c1707	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACD82086	Human PRO DNA PCR
c1635	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK79632	Human Akt-3 antise	c1708	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA38041	Human secreted/tra
1636	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK79636	Human Akt-3 antise	c1709	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA21727	Human secreted/tra
1637	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAK04925	Neurofibromatosis	c1710	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA10514	Human PRO361 PCR p
1638	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAH82911	Shrimp white spot	c1711	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA18058	Human PRO DNA PCR
1639	12.2	1.5	18	1	AAH38759	SNP specific lower	c1712	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA23166	Human secreted/tra

C1713	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA94746	Human secreted/tra
C1714	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA38971	Human secreted/tra
C1715	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA33092	Human secreted/tra
C1716	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACH65647	Human secreted/tra
C1717	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA22653	Human secreted/tra
C1718	12.2	1.5	18	1	ACD39637	Human PRO 361 PCR
C1719	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA06819	Human secreted/tra
C1720	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADA39512	Human secreted/tra
C1721	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADB96538	Human PRO PCR prim
C1722	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADB4571	Hybridisation olig
C1723	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC70086	Primer oligo used
C1724	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC69987	Primer oligo used
C1725	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC58010	Human PRO PCR prim
C1726	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC25842	Human secreted/tra
C1727	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC25600	Human secreted/tra
C1728	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC55374	Human PRO PCR prim
C1729	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC12241	Human secreted/tra
C1730	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC56663	Human PRO PCR prim
C1731	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC11708	Human secreted/tra
C1732	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC25721	Human secreted/tra
C1733	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC14830	Novel human secret
C1734	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD08362	Human secreted and
C1735	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC82187	Human PRO PCR prim
C1736	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD07829	Human secreted and
C1737	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC82720	Human PRO PCR prim
C1738	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD08900	Human secreted and
C1739	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD07149	Human secreted and
C1740	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADC83396	Human PRO PCR prim
C1741	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD55503	Human PRO PCR prim
C1742	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD56461	Human PRO PCR prim
C1743	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADD54899	Human PRO PCR prim
C1744	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE14886	Beer spoilage-asso
C1745	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE14891	Beer spoilage-asso
C1746	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE31918	Human secreted/tra
C1747	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE27053	Novel human secret
C1748	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE84339	Human lymphoid cel
C1749	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE26520	Novel human secret
C1750	12.2	1.5	18	1	ADE71555	Human secreted/tra
C1751	12.2	1.5	19	1	AA84760	Cyclin F ribozyme
C1752	12.2	1.5	19	1	AAH59922	Cyclin F ribozyme
C1753	12.2	1.5	19	1	AAT10017	Arabidopsis thalia
C1754	12.2	1.5	22	1	ADC16450	Short interfering
C1755	12	1.4	17	1	ADB41612	Tumour suppression
C1756	12	1.4	20	1	AAV99205	Sense primer for i
C1757	12	1.4	20	1	AAV99204	Antisense primer f
C1758	12	1.4	23	1	AAV60366	PCR primer and pro
C1759	11.8	1.4	17	1	ABL46758	Human GRID NCH rib
C1760	11.8	1.4	18	1	ABL45118	Human chromosome 1
C1761	11.8	1.4	19	1	AAV84272	PCR primer for hum
C1762	11.8	1.4	19	1	AAV71966	Human IL-2R gamma
C1763	11.8	1.4	19	1	ABV77222	PCR primer used to
C1764	11.8	1.4	20	1	AAV97928	Murine SAC1 gene-s
C1765	11.8	1.4	20	1	AAV97488	M. sexta alasepin
C1766	11.6	1.4	20	1	AAV36641	Human Her-1 antis
C1767	11.6	1.4	20	1	AAV15230	Mouse pancreatic p
C1768	11.6	1.4	20	1	ABV13928	Human helicase-moi
C1769	11.6	1.4	24	1	ABK51524	Human myoglobin
C1770	11.6	1.4	25	1	ABN13283	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C1771	11.6	1.4	25	1	ABN13285	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C1772	11.6	1.4	25	1	ABN13284	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C1773	11.4	1.4	17	1	ABV91084	Human POSH11 scann
C1774	11.4	1.4	18	1	AAV09526	Human biallelic po
C1775	11.4	1.4	18	1	ACA60625	Antisense inhibiti
C1776	11.4	1.4	19	1	AAV84371	Cyclin D2 ribozyme
C1777	11.4	1.4	19	1	AAH59533	Cyclin D2 ribozyme
C1778	11.4	1.4	20	1	ABZ82777	Human HSL chimeric
C1779	11.4	1.4	21	1	AAJ18152	PCR primer P24 to
C1780	11.4	1.4	27	1	AAZ20921	Human peptide tran
C1781	11.2	1.3	17	1	ACD00596	G-protein coupled
C1782	11.2	1.3	17	1	ACD00594	G-protein coupled
C1783	11.2	1.3	17	1	ABN02240	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C1784	11.2	1.3	17	1	ABN02239	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C1785	11.2	1.3	17	1	ACA07786	NFKB sub-unit modu

1786	11.2	1.3	17	1	ADB42377	Tumour suppression
ALIGNMENTS						
RESULT 1						
AAA71444/c	AAA71444 standard; DNA; 30 BP.					
ID	AAA71444					
XX	AC					
XX	AAA71444;					
XX	DT	(first entry)				
XX	DE	Human megin promoter PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 11.				
XX	KW	Promoter; megin; human; protein isolation; screening. PCR primer; ss.				
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.				
XX	PN	WO200043528-A1.				
XX	PD	27-JUL-2000.				
XX	XX	25-JAN-2000; 2000WO-JP000350.				
XX	PF	25-JAN-1999; 99JP-00015667.				
XX	PR					
XX	PA	(KURO/) KUROKAWA K.				
XX	PA	(MIYA/) MIYATA T.				
XX	PI	Miyata T;				
XX	XX	WPI; 2000-543257/49.				
XX	DR	DNA for promoter region of megin useful for screening proteins.				
XX	PT	Example 5; Page 38; 45pp; Japanese.				
XX	PS	This invention describes a novel DNA sequence (I) representing a promoter region having part or all of a specific base sequence. The invention also describes (1) a vector containing (I); (2) a cell transformed by the above vector; and (3) protein produced using (I). (I) is useful for screening and isolating proteins (especially transcription factors).				
XX	CC	AAV1434-A71469 represent PCR primers used in the method described in the invention				
XX	CC	Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;				
SQ	Query Match	2.5%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;				
	Best Local Similarity	82.8%; Pred. No. 20;				
	Matches 24; Conservative	0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
OY	266	GAGCACCTTCAGAAAGTTGTTGAAACTTG 294				
Db	30	GAGCAGCTTCAGATAGGAGCTGAAACTTG 2				
RESULT 2						
ABK65992/c	ABK65992 standard; DNA; 27 BP.					
ID	ABK65992					
XX	AC					
XX	ABK65992;					
XX	XX	02-JUL-2002 (first entry)				
DT	XX	Human gene specific PCR primer #80.				
DE	XX	Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.				
XX	KW					
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.				
OS	XX					
PN	US6352829-B1.					

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XX PD 05-MAR-2002.
XX XX
XX PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX XX
XX PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX XX
XX PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX XX
XX PI Chenchik A, Johadze G, Bibilashvilli R;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-314699/35.
XX XX
XX PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
XX PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
XX PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX XX
XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 80; 11bp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
XX CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
XX CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
XX CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
XX CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
XX CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
XX CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
XX CC useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
XX CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
XX CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
XX CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
XX CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
XX CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
XX CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
XX CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
XX CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
XX CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
XX CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
XX CC tissue, or different tissue or subtype types. The present sequence is a
XX CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
XX CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
XX CC at http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=635282951
XX SQ Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.3%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 48;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 174 GCTGACAGTCACAGTGGCGGGTCACT 200
DB 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTTGGTCACT 1

RESULT 3
AAS20921
ID AAS20921 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
AC
XX AAS20921;
XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human peptide transporter PHT1 cDNA antisense PCR primer.
XX
XX Human; peptide histidine transporter 1; hPHT1; peptide transport;
XX KW peptide-based drug transport; cell membrane; gastrointestinal tract;
XX KW hPHT1-related disease; PHT1; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200192468-A2.
XX PN
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX PD

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XX 31-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017650.
XX PF
XX PR 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208061P.
XX XX
XX PA (RUTF ) UNIV RUTGERS STATE NEW JERSEY.
XX XX
XX PI Knipp GT, Herrera-Ruiz D;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-130529/17.
XX XX
XX PT Novel isolated human peptide histidine transporter which facilitates
XX PT peptide transport across cell membranes in gastrointestinal tract, useful
XX PT as target for evaluating peptide and peptide-based drug transport.
XX PS
XX PS Example 3; Page 57; 95pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding human
XX CC peptide histidine transporter 1 (hPHT1) protein, the hPHT1 proteins and
XX CC methods for using them. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention are
XX CC is useful for screening a test compound for human PHT1 modulating
XX CC activity. The hPHT1 proteins are useful as a target for evaluating
XX CC peptide and peptide-based drug transport. The functional characteristics
XX CC of hPHT1 and the ability to correlate the Michaelis-Menten kinetics for a
XX CC particular substrate to the molar expression level of hPHT1 provides
XX CC crucial information regarding the ability of this transporter to
XX CC facilitate the uptake and transport of peptides and peptide-based drugs.
XX CC The PHT1 proteins facilitate peptide transport across cell membranes in
XX CC the gastrointestinal tract and other organs in which they are expressed.
XX CC The identification of full length hPHT1 clone facilitates the development
XX CC of optimal peptide-based drugs for treating patients with hPHT1-related
XX CC diseases. AAS20912-AAS20925 represent PCR primers used in the methods of
XX CC the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 27 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.2%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 73;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 GGCGCTCTGCTGGCGGCACAC 399
DB 1 GGCGCTCTGCTGGCGGCACGC 23

RESULT 4
AAH46587
ID AAH46587 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX AAH46587;
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human anterior pituitary hormone-related polypeptide primer LP2.
XX
XX Human; anterior pituitary hormone; hypertension; autoimmune disease;
XX KW heart failure; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200144475-A1.
XX PN
XX 21-JUN-2001.
XX PD
XX 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP008996.
XX PF
XX 17-DEC-1999; 99JP-00358707.
XX PR
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00046825.
XX
XX (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX PA
XX Hinuma S, Fukusumi S, Fujii R, Hosoya M;
XX PI
XX

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DR WPI; 2001-408485/43.
XX Polypeptides for treatment of hypertension, autoimmune disease and heart
PT failure.
PS
XX Example 1; Page 79; 107pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a novel polypeptide comprising a fully defined
CC 130 amino acid sequence given in the specification and its amides, esters
CC and salts. The polypeptide has anterior pituitary hormone-related
CC activity. It is useful for the treatment of hypertension, autoimmune
CC diseases and heart failure. The screening method and kit also provided in
CC the invention are useful for identifying new substances for treating and
CC preventing these diseases. The present sequence is a primer used to
CC isolate the nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.2%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 81;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 461 GGAAGAGCTCCAGCACTGGCATTCC 486
Db 2 GGAAGAGCAGCATGAAGCTGGCATTCC 27

RESULT 5
ABS54833
ID ABS54833 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABS54833;
XX
DT 07-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human fkbp 12.87 specific RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; ss; fkbp; 12.87; malignant tumour; haemopathy;
KW Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; immunological disease;
KW inflammation; RT-PCR; primer; reverse transcription.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1352169-A.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127372.
XX
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127372.
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
PS WPI; 2002-714435/78.
XX
PT New human fkbp protein 12.87 and encoding polynucleotide for treating
PT malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus infection,
PT immunological diseases and various inflammations.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 17 (disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
XX
CC This invention relates to the DNA and protein sequences of a novel human
CC fkbp protein 12.87. The invention also comprises a method for producing
CC the polypeptide by recombinant DNA technology. The polypeptide is useful
CC in treating malignant tumours, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
CC infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. Also
CC disclosed in the invention is an antagonist to the fkbp protein and a
CC method for its use. The present sequence represents a reverse
CC transcriptase (RT) PCR primer used to isolate the human fkbp 12.87 cDNA
CC of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.1%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 74;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 930 TTCAGTTTCTTTTATGAGT 950
Db 4 TTAGGTTTATTTATGAGT 24

RESULT 6
ACI98653
ID ACI98653 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACI98653;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 98644.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW Genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Mittmann MP;
XX
PS WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 98644; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match      2.1%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      878 CATTGAGTCTCGCATGTGAGAAC 901
Db      1 CAAGAGGTCTCGAAGTGAGAAC 24

RESULT 7
ID      ADC51443/c
ID      ADC51443 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      ADC51443;
XX
DT      18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human natriuretic peptide A receptor PCR primer 1 SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW      human; circulatory disease; ss; natriuretic peptide A receptor; receptor;
KW      PCR; primer.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      JP2002355049-A.
XX
PD      10-DEC-2002.
XX
PF      01-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00167331.
XX
PR      01-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00167331.
XX
PA      (UUNI-) UNIV NIPPON.
XX
DR      WPI; 2003-472590/45.
XX
PT      An oligonucleotide for identification of genetic factors of diseases of
PT      circulatory organs.
XX
PS      Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 6pp; Japanese.
XX
CC      The invention relates to a novel oligonucleotide for identification of
CC      genetic factors of diseases of circulatory organs. The oligonucleotide of
CC      the invention is useful for the genetic identification of diseases of
CC      circulatory organs. The present sequence is used in the exemplification
CC      of the invention.
XX
SQ      Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      2.1%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 88;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      803 CTGACTGAACCTGGTACTGTGGG 826
Db      24 CTGACTATTCCCTAGTACTGTGGG 1

RESULT 8
ID      ABS55943
ID      ABS55943 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC      ABS55943;
XX
DT      22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      DNA topoisomerase II (TOP2) 21.34 cDNA RT-PCR primer #2.
XX
KW      DNA topoisomerase II 21.34; TOP2; primer; ss; DNA recombination; cancer;
KW      malignant tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; RT-PCR;
KW      immunological disease; inflammation; development disturbance;
KW      reverse transcriptase.
XX
PT      Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of

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OS      Unidentified.
XX
PN      CN1345941-A.
XX
PD      24-APR-2002.
XX
PF      29-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125577.
XX
PR      29-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125577.
XX
PA      (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
PI      Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
WPI; 2002-539340/58.
XX
New polypeptide-DNA topoisomerase II (Top2) 21.34 for treating malignant
tumor, hemopathy, development disturbance, human immunodeficiency virus
infection, immunological disease and various inflammations.
XX
Example 2; Page 18 (Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
XX
The invention relates to the polypeptide DNA topoisomerase II (TOP2)
21.34, a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide and a method for
producing the polypeptide by DNA recombination technology. The
polypeptide is used for curing several diseases, such as malignant
tumours, haemopathy, development disturbance, human immunodeficiency
virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.
XX
This sequence represents a reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) primer used
in isolation of cDNA encoding DNA topoisomerase II (TOP2) 21.34
XX
SQ      Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      2.1%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      323 CAGAGAGCTCTGAGCAACTT 344
Db      2 CAGAGCAGCTCGGAGCGACTT 23

RESULT 9
ID      ABZ84243/c
ID      ABZ84243 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC      ABZ84243;
XX
DT      14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #1402.
XX
KW      Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      WO2003016500-A2.
XX
PD      27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF      16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
XX
PR      16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
XX
PA      (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
XX
PI      Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;
PI      Alen P;
XX
WPI; 2003-268322/26.
XX
PT      Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of

```

PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
 PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
 PT toxicity.

XX Claim 1; Page 337; 455pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
 CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
 CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
 CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
 CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
 CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
 CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in A8282842
 CC to A8284764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
 CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
 CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
 CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
 CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
 CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
 CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
 CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
 CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
 CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
 CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
 CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
 CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
 CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
 CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
 XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 174 GCTGACAGTCACAGTGCCTGGTCA 198
 Db 25 GCAGACAGTCACACTGGTTTGTCA 1

RESULT 10

AC181954
 ID AC181954 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC181954;

XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 81945.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYNETRIX INC.

XX Mittmann MP;

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 81945; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 172 CGCTGACAGTCACAGTGCCTGGT 196
 Db 1 CCGTTGACAGTCACGAGACCGGTT 25

RESULT 11

AAA64547/c
 ID AAA64547 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAA64547;

XX 02-JAN-2001 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of a donor site of human FEZ1 gene.

XX Human; FEZ1 gene; tumour suppressor gene; 8p22; cancer; tumour growth;
 KW tumour proliferation; tubulin; microtubule; protein Bfl-gamma;
 KW tubulin polymerisation disorder; mitosis initiation; cell proliferation;
 KW cell growth; cell shape; cell rigidity; cell motility; DNA replication;
 KW tumorigenesis; tumour survival; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200050565-A2.

XX 31-AUG-2000.

XX 25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004950.

XX 25-FEB-1999; 99US-0121537P.

XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

XX Croce CM, Iehli H;

XX WPI; 2000-558396/51.

XX New polynucleotide homologous with a portion of one strand of the human
 PT FEZ1 gene, useful for alleviating abnormal cell proliferation such as
 PT cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 103; 255pp; English.

XX AAA64539-50 represent donor and acceptor sites of the human FEZ1 gene.

CC FEZ1 is a tumour suppressor gene, located at chromosome location 8p22.

CC Decreased or no expression of FEZ1 is detected in a variety of cancer

CC cells. Expression of FEZ1 inhibits tumour growth and proliferation. FEZ1

CC also interacts with tubulin, with microtubules, and with protein Efi-

CC gamma. Post-translational phosphorylation and dephosphorylation modulates

CC the effect of the FEZ1 protein. Inhibitors of FEZ1 gene expression are

CC useful for inducing cells to proliferate. Compounds which modulate FEZ1

CC association with tubulin are useful for alleviating tubulin hyper- or

CC hypo- polymerisation disorders, such as those associated with aberrant

CC initiation of mitosis, modulation of the initiation and rate of cell

CC proliferation and cell growth, modulation of cell shape, cell rigidity,

CC cell motility, rate and stage of cellular DNA replication, intracellular

CC distribution of organelles, metastatic potential of cell and cellular

CC transformation from a non-cancerous to cancerous phenotype. Compounds

CC which modulate FEZ1 binding and phosphorylation are also useful for

CC alleviating a disorder, such as tumorigenesis, tumour survival, growth

CC and metastasis

XX Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCTGCTCAGCAGCTCTCC 423

DB 21 CCTGCTCAGCAGGTTCA 2

RESULT 12

ID AAV06320/c

XX AAV06320 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAV06320;

XX 06-MAY-1998 (first entry)

DT Human prolyl 4-hydroxylase alpha subunit amplifying 3' primer.

DE Collagen; human; recombinant; post-translational enzyme; procollagen;

KW prolyl 4-hydroxylase alpha subunit; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9738710-A1.

PN 23-OCT-1997.

PD 11-APR-1997; 97WO-US007300.

PF 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631336.

PR (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.

PA (FIFI-) ACAD FINLAND.

XX Kivirikki KI, Pihlajaniemi T;

PI WPI; 1997-526203/48.

DR Recombinant production of (pro)collagen having correct folding - using

PT vectors encoding collagen subunit and collagen post-translational enzyme

PT respectively.

XX Example 10; Page 57; 90pp; English.

PS This primer is used to mutate a plasmid pBS(SK-) by PCR by introducing a

CC NorI site upstream of the initiation codon for human prolyl 4-hydroxylase

CC alpha subunit. This is used in the construction of recombinant vectors

CC containing collagen modifying enzymes. A novel method for producing a

CC (pro)collagen polypeptide comprises culturing a host cell, where the host

CC cell has been infected, transfected or transformed with a first

CC expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule having a nucleic

CC acid sequence which encodes a (pro)collagen subunit and a second

CC expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule having a nucleic

CC acid sequence which encodes at least one (pro)collagen post-translational

CC enzyme or enzyme subunit. The (pro)collagen polypeptide is then purified

CC from the cultured cell. The (pro)collagen polypeptide is selected from

CC collagen types IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI,

CC XVII, XVIII, and XIX. The methods can be used for the production of

CC collagens such as human collagens which can be used in therapeutic

CC applications. The method provides for the synthesis of correctly folded

CC proteins so that they exhibit the normal triple-helical conformation

CC characteristic of procollagens and collagens. Purification of the

CC collagens is greatly facilitated

XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 748 TGGTCTTAAGGAGATGCA 767

DB 20 TGGTCTTAAGGATATGCA 1

RESULT 13

ID AAQ93015

XX AAQ93015 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC AAQ93015;

XX 02-APR-1996 (first entry)

DT Pre-invasive human breast cancer marker gene PCR primer.

DE BRCA1; breast cancer; diagnosis; prognosis; gene therapy;

KW non-comedo DCIS; ductal carcinoma in situ; intraductal carcinoma;

KW pre-invasive human breast tissue; marker gene; RT-PCR; primer;

XX randomly selected; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9519369-A1.

PN 20-JUL-1995.

PD 17-JAN-1995; 95WO-US000608.

PF 14-JAN-1994; 94US-00182961.

PR 17-JAN-1995; 95US-00373799.

XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.

PA Holt JT, Jensen RA, Page DL, Obermiller PS, Robinson-Benion CL;

PI Thompson ME;

XX WPI; 1995-269208/35.

DR Detection, diagnosis and treatment of pre-invasive breast cancer - by

PT identifying differentially expressed marker genes, also use of BRCA1 gene

PT in therapy of breast cancer.

XX Claim 13; Page 106; 149pp; English.

XX In a novel method, differentially expressed cDNA clones are identified by

CC comparing cDNA obtained from abnormal breast tissue (e.g. ductal breast

CC carcinoma in situ (DCIS)) samples with those obtained from normal breast

CC epithelial cells. Such clones are useful as marker genes for pre-invasive

CC human breast tissue. In a prefd. version of the method, differential

CC expression of the marker gene is confirmed by using PCR amplification.

CC The present sequence is that of a randomly selected PCR primer for use in
CC the amplification
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 201 TTCTGGGTTCACGCCCTC 220
DB 3 TTCTGGGTTCACGCCCTC 22
RESULT 14
ACI98047
ID ACI98047 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACI98047;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 98038.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Mittmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 98038; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 GAGGTCTCTGCATGTGAGAAC 901
DB 4 GAGGTCTCTCCAAGTGAGAAC 23
RESULT 15
ABN13283/C
ID ABN13283 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN13283;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13275.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000561.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000562.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000563.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000564.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000565.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000566.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000567.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000568.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000569.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13275; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13277; 214pp; English.
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13277; 214pp; English.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful
 PT for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like
 CC Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour growth. The
 CC invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence which may be used to
 CC suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth. The polypeptide and
 CC small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may have
 CC cytosstatic activity and may be used in gene therapy. Also disclosed is a
 CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient comprising administering
 CC to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba function in the patient. The
 CC agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant, or
 CC a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant or an RNA sequence
 CC that interferes with the expression of the Irba gene. The method of the
 CC invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumour
 CC or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal
 CC cancer, chronic myelogenous leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic
 CC leukemia or lung carcinoma. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC used to amplify a Irba gene sequence of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 789
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 3 AGAAGAGGAGAGAGATGTGTGATC 25
 RESULT 20
 ABX77358
 ID ABX77358 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX77358;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse Irba gene PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; Irba; primer; PCR;
 KW tumour growth inhibitor; cytosstatic; gene therapy; tumour; cancer;
 KW melanoma; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma;
 KW lymphoblastic leukaemia; lung carcinoma; ss; human; mouse.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO200278614-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010350.
 XX
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280107P.
 XX
 PA (UYSP-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
 XX
 PI Kerr WG, Wang J;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-103233/09.
 XX
 CC A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful
 PT for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like
 CC Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour growth. The
 CC invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence which may be used to

CC suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth. The polypeptide and
 CC small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may have
 CC cytosstatic activity and may be used in gene therapy. Also disclosed is a
 CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient comprising administering
 CC to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba function in the patient. The
 CC agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant, or
 CC a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant or an RNA sequence
 CC that interferes with the expression of the Irba gene. The method of the
 CC invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumour
 CC or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal
 CC cancer, chronic myelogenous leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic
 CC leukemia or lung carcinoma. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC used to amplify a Irba gene sequence of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 789
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 3 AGAAGAGGAGAGAGATGTGTGATC 25
 RESULT 21
 ACI74125
 ID ACI74125 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACI74125;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 74116.
 XX
 KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Mittmann MP;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 CC New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 CC Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 CC sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 74116; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,

CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 251 GAAGGACTGAGAGGAGGACCT 273
DB 3 GAAGGACTGAGAGGAGGACTT 25

RESULT 22
ACK10883
ID ACK10883 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACK10883;
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 110864.
DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX Genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003104410-A1.
PN 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PR (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX Mittmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 110864; 9pp; English.
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid

CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 327 GAAGCTGTGGAGCAACTGTGTC 349
DB 1 GAAGAAGTAGAGCAACTGTGTC 23

RESULT 23
ACK12063/c
ID ACK12063 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACK12063;
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 112044.
DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX Genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003104410-A1.
PN 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PR (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX Mittmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 112044; 9pp; English.
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific

CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 284 GTTCGAACCTGTAGTCGGGGCCC 306
 Db 25 GTCCGACTTGTAGTCGGGGACC 3

RESULT 24

ADD26409
 ID ADD26409 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADD26409;

XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human abl intron 1b primer 3-1.

XX conjugate; bcr; abl; fusion gene; transport mediator; cell membrane; PNA;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; triple helix; cytosolic;
 KW chronic myeloid leukaemia; chromosome 22; ss; primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN W02003039438-A2.

XX PD 15-MAY-2003.

XX PF 08-NOV-2002; 2002WO-DE004154.

XX PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001DE-01054827.

XX PA (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.

XX PI Braun K, Waldeck W, Pipkorn R, Braun I, Debus J;

XX DR WPI; 2003-441456/41.

XX PT New peptide nucleic acid conjugate, useful for treating chronic myeloid
 PT leukemia, targets the Philadelphia chromosome and includes transport
 PT peptides.

XX PS Example 2; Fig 4B; 30pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel conjugate for specifically inhibiting
 CC expression of a bcr/abl fusion gene comprising a transport mediator for
 CC the cell membrane, a protein or peptide for importation into the cell
 CC nucleus, and a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) that hybridizes specifically to
 CC the bcr/abl fusion gene, inhibiting its expression. The transport
 CC mediator is a protein or peptide that can overcome the plasma membrane,
 CC especially the transmembrane peptide pAntp(43-58) or peptides designated
 CC TPECCO, TPuHIV-1/TAT and TPuHUM. The conjugate may include a spacer,
 CC especially between protein and PNA, and it has the structure transport
 CC mediator-disulfide-protein-spacer-PNA. Spacers are preferably polylysine,
 CC polyethylene glycol, derivatives of polymethacrylic acid and polyvinyl
 CC pyrrolidone. The conjugate of the invention binds to the fusion region of
 CC the bcr/abl genes in the Philadelphia chromosome, forming a triple helix
 CC and thus inhibiting expression of the corresponding fusion protein (a
 CC tyrosine kinase). The products of the invention are cytostatic and are
 CC used to treat chronic myeloid leukaemia. Treatment with the conjugate is
 CC non-invasive and combining the PNA with a transport mediator ensures
 CC efficient, rapid and directed transport of PNA to its target site

CC (nucleus). The PNA is resistant to both protease and nuclease, so
 CC produces stable blockade of transcription of target genes. The conjugate
 CC can discriminate between the gene fusion and unfused bcr and abl genes
 CC and is effective at very low concentrations (below 100 pM), so side
 CC effects should not be significant. This sequence represents a primer
 CC capable of binding to a fragment of the human abl gene intron 1b (see
 CC Genbank U07563).

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 664 TGCAGCTGAAGCTCACAGATG 684
 Db 2 TGGATCTGAAGCTCCAGATG 22

RESULT 25

ABS62544
 ID ABS62544 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ABS62544;

XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Analyte sorting tag sequence #1016.

XX Analyte sorting oligonucleotide tag; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX PN W0200259355-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-CA000089.

XX PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263710P.

XX PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303799P.

XX PA (TWBI-) TM BIOSCIENCE CORP.

XX PI Kobler D, Fieldhouse D;

XX DR WPI; 2002-619176/66.

XX PT Polynucleotides comprising minimally cross-hybridizing nucleotide
 PT sequences, useful as tags or tag complements for use in a wide variety of
 PT research, medical or industrial applications, e.g. in diagnostic assays
 PT or DNA sequencing.

XX PS Example 2; Page 75; 120pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a composition, which comprises molecules for use
 CC as tags or tag complements. Each molecule comprises an oligonucleotide
 CC selected from a set of oligonucleotides based on numeric identifiers
 CC (numerals 1-3) corresponding to the pattern of nucleotide bases present
 CC in 1168 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the specification. These
 CC oligonucleotides were found to be non-cross hybridizing. The composition
 CC is useful as a tag or tag complement, in analysing a biological sample
 CC for the presence of a mutation or polymorphism at a locus in a nucleic
 CC acid, and in determining the presence of a target suspected of being
 CC contained in a mixture. Also for use in a wide variety of research,
 CC medical, or industrial applications, e.g. identification of disease-
 CC related polynucleotides in diagnostic assays, screening for clones of
 CC novel target polynucleotides, identification of specific polynucleotide
 CC in blots of mixtures of polynucleotides, therapeutic blocking of
 CC inappropriately expressed genes or DNA sequencing. The polynucleotides of
 CC the composition are particularly useful in methods involving highly
 CC parallel processing of analytes. The use of the polynucleotides provides
 CC minimal cross-hybridisation or cross-talk during the sorting process.

CC Thus, any sequence within the family of sequences will not significantly
 CC cross-hybridize with any other sequence derived from that family, making
 CC it suitable for highly parallel processing of analytes. ABS61529-ABS62696
 CC represent oligonucleotide tags of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred.No. 1.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGTGTGA 787
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 AGAATTAGAGATAAGTGTGA 22

RESULT 26
 ABI86484/c
 ID ABI86484 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABI86484;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2044 oligo #1.
 XX
 KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe

CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred.No. 1.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 GACGCGCTGGCTCAGCTCTT 250
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 21 GATGCGCTGGCTCAGATCCT 1

RESULT 27
 ABI86485
 ID ABI86485 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABI86485;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2044 oligo #2.
 XX
 KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe

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CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 230 GACGGCGTGCTCAGCTCTT 250
||| ||||| ||||| |||
Db 4 GATGCCGCTGCCTCAGATCCT 24
RESULT 28
ABL55265
ID ABL55265 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABL55265;
XX
DT 28-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Lambda allele #2 PCR primer RESP04, SEQ ID NO:12.
XX
KW Genetic variation; genotyping; polymorphism detection;
KW mutation detection; single nucleotide polymorphism detection;
KW SNP detection; interrupted restriction site; non-palindromic;
KW nucleotide array; diagnosis; cancer; genetic disorder;
KW pathogenic organism; drug resistance; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Bacteriophage lambda.
XX
PN WO200229006-A2.
XX
PD 11-APR-2002.
XX
PF 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US042432.
XX
PR 02-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237409P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247166P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247167P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247172P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247173P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247275P.
PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263971P.
PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269244P.
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300319P.
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300350P.
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301394P.
XX
PA (KECK-) KECK GRADUATE INST.
XX
PI Van Ness J, Galas DJ, Garrison LK;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-340099/37.
XX
PT Method, oligonucleotides and arrays for parallel measurement of genetic
PT variations, based on the incorporation of unique restriction endonuclease
PT restriction sites flanking and encompassing genetic variation loci.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 73; 135pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method, oligonucleotides and arrays for
CC parallel measurement of genetic variations. The method is based on the
CC presence of interrupted (non-palindromic) restriction endonuclease
CC restriction sites (IERS) which flank and encompass genetic variation
CC loci and is used for determining the identity of one or more nucleotides
CC at a defined position in a single-stranded nucleic acid. Examples of
CC restriction endonucleases which recognise interrupted sites are BslI,
CC EcoNI, AhdI, BglI and XmnI. The method of the invention involves the use
CC of an immobilised antisense primer which anneals to the target nucleic

```

PR 30-AUG-1995; 95US-00520946.
PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Dahlberg JE, Iyanichev VI, Brow MAD, Oldenburg MC, Heisler LM;
PI Fors L, Olive DM;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-259862/26.
XX
XX Cleavage of nucleic acids to detect mutation(s) - allows detection esp.
PT in human p53 gene, to identify strains of microorganisms and viruses.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 119; 433pp; English.
XX
CC Cleavage of nucleic acids using an enzyme, especially a nuclease selected
CC from the group consisting of Cleavase (RTM) BN enzyme, Thermus aquaticus
CC DNA polymerase, Thermus thermophilus DNA polymerase, Escherichia coli
CC Exoll and the Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad1/Rad10 complex. The nucleic
CC acid substrate is preferably an oligonucleotide containing a human p53
CC gene sequence or alternatively, microbial gene sequences. Cleavage
CC products are compared to the cleavage products of reference gene
CC sequences. The method is used for detecting mutation in the human p53
CC gene; for identifying strains of microorganisms, especially bacteria
CC selected from the group of members of the genera Campylobacter,
CC Escherichia, Mycobacterium, Salmonella, Shigella and Staphylococcus. The
CC method may also be used for the identification of viruses, especially
CC hepatitis C virus and simian immunodeficiency virus. The human tyrosinase
CC gene (both wild type and mutant gene fragments) was used as a test
CC sequence for the method. Three primers (AAT23080-82) were used alongside
CC other primers (AA127689-90) and in combination, to amplify fragments of
CC wild type and mutant tyrosinase genes
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 510 GCCAGTTGGCATTGGGA 528
Db 1 GCAAGTTGGCTTTGGGA 19
XX
RESULT 30
AAV01125/c
ID AAV01125 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAV01125;
XX
DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Elastin PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
XX
XX PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;
KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9731012-A1.
PN
XX 28-AUG-1997.
PD
XX
PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
XX
XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
PR
XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
PA (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
XX Brewer GJ, Venta RJ, Yuzbasian-Gurkan V;
PI WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX
XX

PT New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
XX mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
PT cross-species comparisons.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
CC tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STS allow genomic
CC comparisons to be made between more species
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 136 CTGCTTTGGGGCTGCAGC 154
Db 19 CTGCTTTAGCGCTGCAGC 1
XX
RESULT 31
ABT13587/c
ID ABT13587 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABT13587;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #115.
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200277222-A1.
PN
XX 03-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002372.
XX
PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00070940.
XX
PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
XX
PI Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;
PI Sonaka I;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-018922/01.
DR
XX Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
PT cancer.
XX
XX Claim 19; Page 76; 101pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC invention
XX

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SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 761 GATGCGAGAACTGGAGAG 779
Db 19 GATTGCAGAACTGGAGATG 1

RESULT 32
AAT32535/c
ID AAT32535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT32535;
XX DT 02-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Primer for exon 12 of the calpain large subunit 1 gene.
XX KW Calpain; subunit; calcium; protease; mutation; treatment; detection;
XX KW identification; diagnosis; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; LGMD2;
XX KW calcium activated neutral protease; CANP; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN W09616175-A2.
XX PD 30-MAY-1996.
XX PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-EP004575.
XX PR 22-NOV-1994; 94EP-00402668.
XX PA (ASFR-) ASSOC FR CONTRE MYOPATHIES.
XX PI Beckmann J, Richard I;
XX DR WPI; 1996-268611/27.
XX PT Human novel Calpain large subunit 1 gene encoding a calcium dependent
XX PT protease - used to develop prods. for the diagnosis and treatment of limb
XX PT -girdle muscular dystrophy 2 disease.
XX PS Claim 16; Page 13; 66pp; English.
XX CC The calpain large subunit 1 gene located on chromosome 15 codes for a
XX CC calcium activated neutral protease (CANP3) belonging to the calpain
XX CC family. Mutations in the gene induce limb-girdle muscular dystrophy
XX CC (LGMD) 2 disease. The gene, and fragments of it, can be used in the
XX CC prevention, treatment, diagnosis and detection of a predisposition to
XX CC LGMD2 disease. Fifty primers (AAT32510-59) were used to specifically
XX CC amplify the exons and splice junctions of the calpain large subunit 1
XX CC gene as well as the regions containing the putative CAT, TATA boxes and
XX CC the polyadenylation signal. Two primers (AAT32534, AAT32535) were used to
XX CC amplify exon 12 of the gene
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 394 GCACACACACCCCTGCTCCA 412
Db 20 GCACACTCACCCCTGCTCCA 2

RESULT 33
AAZ44829/c
ID AAZ44829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ44829;
XX DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human FADD primer ISIS #101866.
XX KW FADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
XX KW probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6015712-A.
XX PD 18-JAN-2000.
XX PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357072.
XX PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357072.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM, Baker BP, Zhang H;
XX DR WPI; 2000-126316/11.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
XX PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated region
XX PT of the FADD gene.
XX PS Claim 3; Col 69-70; 37pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I) 8-20
XX CC nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
XX CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD), targeted
XX CC to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat animals,
XX CC especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
XX CC condition associated with FADD expression. AAZ44746-744831 represent
XX CC primers and probes used in the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 233 GCGCGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 251
Db 20 GCGCGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 2

RESULT 34
ACC48754/c
ID ACC48754 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ACC48754;
XX DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human ornithine decarboxylase-like protein gene 5' PCR primer.
XX KW Ornithine decarboxylase-like protein; ODC-p; human;
XX KW central nervous system disease; testicular dysfunction; infertility;
XX KW cancer; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EPI283258-A1.
XX PD 12-FEB-2003.
XX PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002EP-00255559.
XX PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311063P.

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XX PA (ORTH) ORTHO CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS INC.
 XX PI Heiskala M, Andersson LCU, Pitkanen I;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-364989/35.
 XX PT New nucleic acid molecule encoding an ornithine decarboxylase-like
 PT protein, useful for diagnosing and monitoring the treatment of Central
 PT Nervous System disease or testicular dysfunction.
 XX PT Disclosure; Page 3; 45pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence is a 5' primer for the human ornithine decarboxylase
 CC -like protein (ODC-p) gene. The primer is based on ODC-p cDNA (see
 CC ACC48726) beginning 10 nucleotides upstream from the predicted start
 CC codon. PCR was performed using this primer to identify alternatively
 CC splice variants of ODC-p (see ACC48727-33), using brain and testis tissue
 CC libraries as template. ODC-p and its splice variants are involved in cell
 CC differentiation, and different isoforms are expressed in different stages
 CC of neuronal or spermatzoal differentiation. Assays for the detection of
 CC ODC-p and its splice variants, particularly relative to ODC, are useful
 CC in the detection and monitoring of a central nervous system disease such
 CC as dementia, in the diagnosis of individuals with testicular dysfunction
 CC or fertility problems, and for screening of early testicular cancer.
 CC Note: The present sequence is identified as Seq ID 1 in the disclosure,
 CC but is not the same as the sequence given as Seq ID 1 in Example 1 and in
 CC the sequence listing (see ACC48745)
 XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 451 ATGCCTTCAGGAGAGCT 469
 DB 20 ATGCCTTCAGGAGAGCT 2
 RESULT 35
 AAQ11184
 ID AAQ11184 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX AC AAQ11184;
 XX DT 05-JUN-1991 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer CP-37.
 XX KW Chlamydia trachomatis L1 serovar; cryptic plasmid; hybridisation;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN EP420260-A.
 XX PD 03-APR-1991.
 XX PF 27-SEP-1990; 90EP-00118620.
 XX PR 29-SEP-1989; 89US-00414542.
 XX PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG.
 XX PI Longiaru M, Silver SB, Sulzinski MA;
 XX WPI; 1991-095712/14.
 XX PT Nucleic acid hybridisation assays - using a capture probe immobilised on
 PT a solid support to bind a labelled target nucleic acid sequence.
 XX Claim 42; Page 17; 21pp; English.

XX CC The primer (+ve polarity) corresponds to bases 678-700 from the cryptic
 CC plasmid of C. trachomatis L1 serovar, (Hatt et al., Nucleic Acids
 CC Research, 16:4053-4067,1988). It was used in conjunction with primer CP-
 CC 38 (-ve polarity; AAQ11185), together designated Primer Set B, to
 CC generate a 173 bp amplicon by PCR. The DNA was then detected by a capture
 CC probe, CP-39 (-ve polarity; AAQ11186), using a plate assay. See also
 CC AAQ1181-Q11183
 XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 885 GTCTGTCATGTGAGAGCT 903
 DB 1 GTCTGTCATGTGAGAGCT 19
 RESULT 36
 AAV62733
 ID AAV62733 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX AC AAV62733;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX DT 24-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Chlamydia trachomatis detection primer 3.
 XX KW ss; Chlamydia trachomatis; identification; PCR; primer; amplification;
 KW biotin dependent chromographic detection assay.
 XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX PN EP875583-A2.
 XX PD 04-NOV-1998.
 XX PF 27-SEP-1990; 98EP-00111076.
 XX PR 29-SEP-1989; 89US-00414542.
 XX PR 27-SEP-1990; 90EP-00118620.
 XX PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX PI Longiaru M, Silver SB, Sulzinski MA;
 XX WPI; 1998-559446/48.
 XX PT Primers and probes for Chlamydia trachomatis detection - by PCR
 PT amplification and hybridisation assay.
 XX PS Example 13; Page 17; 21pp; English.
 XX CC The primers AAV62931-V62734 are used for the identification of Chlamydia
 CC trachomatis. After the target DNA has been amplified it is labelled with
 CC biotin. The labelled DNA is specifically captured by base-pair
 CC hybridization to an amplicon-specific oligonucleotide probe which is
 CC bound to a solid support and the labelled DNA is detected with a biotin
 CC dependent chromographic detection assay. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 885 GTCTGTCATGTGAGAGCT 903
 DB 1 GTCTGTCATGTGAGAGCT 19


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PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079224P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079556P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082767P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083454P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.

PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
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PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Wood WI, Goddard A, Gurney A, Yuan J, Baker KP, Chen J;
XX WPI; 1999-551358/46.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and their polynucleotides,
XX useful for treating blood coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular
XX adhesion disorders.
XX
XX Example 48; Page 222; 530pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
XX and their polynucleotides. The nucleotide sequences are useful as sources
XX of probes, primers, for chromosome mapping, and for generation of
XX antisense sequences. They can also be used to create transgenic animals.
XX The proteins can be used to treat a variety of diseases and disorders.
XX depending on their function. Diseases that may be treated include blood
XX coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular adhesion disorders. They may
XX also be used to raise antibodies. AAZ33891 to AAZ34338, and AA41685 to
XX AA41774 represent polynucleotide and polypeptide sequence given in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGACAGCTCCAGGAA 476
DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
|||||
|||||

RESULT 40
AAC78783
ID AAC78783 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAC78783;
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO1072 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:305.
XX
XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; EST; cytostatic;
XX expressed sequence tag; detection; cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2000053756-A2.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX 21-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

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PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2000-611443/58.

XX Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to
 PT target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular
 PT activities.

XX Example 48; Page 278; 636pp; English.

XX AAC78458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence
 CC tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.
 CC The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytostatic activity. The
 CC polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence
 CC of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells
 CC and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides
 CC for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the
 CC target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs
 CC provide specific targeting of bioactive molecules to cells. AAC78600 to
 CC AAC78987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the
 CC PRO polynucleotide sequences

XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
 |||||
 DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 41

ID ABK51524
 ID ABK51524 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABK51524;

DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human myoglobulin IXA 14.08 reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer #1.

KW Human; myoglobulin IXA 14.08; obesity; tumour; RT-PCR;

KW reverse transcriptase PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1331191-A.

XX 16-JAN-2002.

XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116892.

XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116892.

XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;

XX WPI; 2002-305500/35.

XX Polypeptide-human myoglobulin IXA14.08 and polynucleotide for coding it.

XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.

XX The invention described a novel polypeptide-human myoglobulin IXA 14.08,
 CC the polynucleotide for coding it, the process for preparing the
 CC polypeptide by DNA recombination, the application of the polypeptide in
 CC treating diseases such as obesity and tumours, the antagonist of the
 CC polypeptide and its medical action, and the application of the
 CC polynucleotide are disclosed. This sequence represents a reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate cDNA encoding the human
 CC myoglobulin IXA 14.08 described in the invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470
 |||||
 DB 1 TGCCTTCCGAGAGGCTC 19

RESULT 42

ABK50280

ID ABK50280 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ABK50280;

XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human motor protein analogous protein 10.12 RT-PCR primer #1.

XX Motor protein analogous protein 10.12; reverse transcriptase;

XX protein metabolism disturbance related disease; Human;

XX membrane protein dysfunction related disease; ss;

XX cell withering dysfunction related disease; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1329083-A.

XX 02-JAN-2002.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116665.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116665.

XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;

XX WPI; 2002-305418/35.

XX A novel polypeptide-human motor protein analogous protein 10.12 and

XX polynucleotide for coding this polypeptide.

XX Example 2; Page 21 (Disclosure); 38pp; Chinese.

XX The invention relates to a novel polypeptide-human motor protein
 CC analogous protein 10.12, the polynucleotide encoding this polypeptide and
 CC a method for producing this polypeptide by using recombinant DNA
 CC technology. The invention also discloses the method for curing several
 CC diseases, such as protein metabolism disturbance related disease,
 CC membrane protein dysfunction related disease and cell withering

CC dysfunction related disease by using this polypeptide. Also disclosed is
 CC an antagonist for resisting this polypeptide and its therapeutic action,
 CC and the application of the polynucleotide encoding this novel human motor
 CC protein analogous protein 10.12. The present sequence is a reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate the cDNA encoding human
 CC motor protein analogous protein 10.12

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 TGCATGTGAGAACGTATTT 907
 |||||
 Db 3 TGGCTGTGAGACATATTT 21

RESULT 43
 ABS61879
 ID ABS61879 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS61879;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Analyte sorting tag sequence #351.
 XX
 KW Analyte sorting oligonucleotide tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200259355-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-CA000089.
 XX
 XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263710P.
 PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303799P.
 XX
 PA (TMBI-) TM BIOSCIENCE CORP.
 XX
 PI Kobler D, Fieldhouse D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-619176/66.
 XX
 PT Polynucleotides comprising minimally cross-hybridizing nucleotide
 sequences, useful as tags or tag complements for use in a wide variety of
 research, medical or industrial applications, e.g. in diagnostic assays
 or DNA sequencing.

Example 2; Page 64; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a composition, which comprises molecules for use
 CC as tags or tag complements. Each molecule comprises an oligonucleotide
 CC selected from a set of oligonucleotides based on numeric identifiers
 CC (numerals 1-3) corresponding to the pattern of nucleotide bases present
 CC in 1168 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the specification. These
 CC oligonucleotides were found to be non-cross hybridising. The composition
 CC is useful as a tag or tag complement, in analysing a biological sample
 CC for the presence of a mutation or polymorphism at a locus in a nucleic
 CC acid, and in determining the presence of a target suspected of being
 CC contained in a mixture. Also for use in a wide variety of research,
 CC medical, or industrial applications, e.g. identification of disease-
 CC related polynucleotides in diagnostic assays, screening for clones of
 CC novel target polynucleotides, identification of specific polynucleotide
 CC in blots of mixtures of polynucleotides, therapeutic blocking of
 CC inappropriately expressed genes or DNA sequencing. The polynucleotides of
 CC the composition are particularly useful in methods involving highly
 CC parallel processing of analytes. The use of the polynucleotides provides
 CC minimal cross-hybridisation or cross-talk during the sorting process.
 CC Thus, any sequence within the family of sequences will not significantly

CC cross-hybridise with any other sequence derived from that family, making
 CC it suitable for highly parallel processing of analytes. ABS61879-ABS62696
 CC represent oligonucleotide tags of the invention

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 TGCATGTGAGAACGTATTT 907
 |||||
 Db 5 TGAATGTGAGAAAGTATTT 23

RESULT 44
 ACD42682
 ID ACD42682 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD42682;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Secreted and transmembrane protein associated oligonucleotide #47.
 XX
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; virucide; gene therapy;
 KW cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;
 KW viral infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003050239-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080156P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080134P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082966P.
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
 PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
 PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
 PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-00168978.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00184216.
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 03-JAN-1999; 98US-00000106.
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 98US-00254465.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-0005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265866.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-0005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-00267213.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284291.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-00311832.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-012252.
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-014037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380137.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380138.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380142.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-0028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-0030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-0031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-0031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0203328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0074259.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00854208.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00919692.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021066.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 PR XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PR XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PR PI Ferrata N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PR 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;		Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	458	CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGAA	476
	1	CCAGGAAATGCTCCAGAA	19
RESULT 45			
ACAG3717			
ID	ACA63717 standard; DNA; 24 BP.		
AC	ACA63717;		
XX			
DT	16-JUN-2003 (first entry)		
XX			
DE	Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #137.		
XX			
KW	Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; anti-inflammatory;		
KW	antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; anti-infertility; anti-HIV; cytostatic;		
KW	antidiabetic; gene therapy; inflammatory disease; organ failure;		
KW	atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;		
KW	premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; chromosome mapping;		
KW	gene mapping; Pharmacautical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor;		
KW	tissue typing; PCR; primer; ss.		
XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX			
PN	US2002192706-A1.		
XX			
PD	19-DEC-2002.		
XX			
FF	24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999832.		
XX			
PR	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062250P.	
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064249P.	
PR	13-NOV-1997;	97US-0065311P.	
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066364P.	
PR	10-MAR-1998;	98US-0077450P.	
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077632P.	
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077641P.	
PR	12-MAR-1998;	98US-0077649P.	
PR	13-MAR-1998;	98US-0077791P.	
PR	17-MAR-1998;	98US-0078004P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-00040220.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078886P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078910P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078936P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078939P.	
PR	25-MAR-1998;	98US-0079294P.	
PR	26-MAR-1998;	98US-0079656P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079664P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079689P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079728P.	
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.	
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079920P.	
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080105P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080107P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080165P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080194P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080327P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080328P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080333P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080334P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081049P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081070P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081071P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081195P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081203P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081229P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081817P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081819P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081838P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081952P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081955P.	
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082568P.	
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082569P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082700P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082704P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082797P.	
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082804P.	
PR	23-APR-1998;	98US-0082796P.	
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021141.	
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98WO-US024855.	
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.	
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US0005028.	
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005190.	
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.	
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.	
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.	
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.	
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.	
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.	
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.	
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031274.	
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.	
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.	
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.	
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.	
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.	
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.	
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.	
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.	
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.	
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.	
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.	
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.	
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.	
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.	
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.	
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.	
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.	
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.	
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.	
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US009552.	
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001WO-US017892.	
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.	
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.	
PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.	
PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.	
XX	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.		
PI	Askenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;		
PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;		
PI	Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;		
PI	Kl'avin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Sheiton DL;		
PI	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;		
XX	WPI; 2003-328860/31.		
DR	New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated		
XX	as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,		
PT	cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or		
PT	cancer.		
XX	Example 48; Page 151; 453pp; English.		
XX	The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising, or which		
CC	is at least 80 % sequence identity to, or the full-length coding sequence		
CC	of, any of 118 300-2100 nucleotide sequences, which encodes its		
CC	corresponding PRO polypeptide selected from 118 100-700 amino acid		
CC	sequences, all given in the specification. The nucleic acids and		
CC	polypeptides are useful for treating inflammatory diseases, organ		

CC failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects,
 CC premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or diabetic complications. The nucleic
 CC acids are useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping,
 CC and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as
 CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. Both are useful
 CC in tissue typing. This sequence represents a novel human secreted and
 CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 46

ACA71881
 ID ACA71881 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACA71881;

XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 305.

XX Human; ds; thrombolytic agent; interferon; interleukin; cytokine;
 KW erythropoietin; colony stimulating factor; cancer; colorectal carcinoma;
 KW apoptosis related condition; AIDS; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease;
 KW gastrointestinal disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW hypertension; myocardial ischemia; kidney disease; carcinogenesis;
 KW glomerulonephritis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension; preeclampsia;
 KW bronchial asthma; gastric ulcer; renal failure; cardiovascular disease;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorder; premature labour.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177553-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978192.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0066364P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0078002P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00105413.

XX 98US-00168978.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US026566.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028113.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0074259.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882536.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 Goddard A, Godowski PC, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Shelton DL;
 Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 WPI; 2003-328499/31.

XX

XX

PT New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as
PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying
PT modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 305; 55pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful
CC in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an
CC antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a
CC cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful in industrial applications including
CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO
CC polypeptide is also useful as a thrombolytic agent, interferon,
CC interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other
CC cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating disease such as
CC cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma,
CC atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and
CC myocardial ischaemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and
CC glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial
CC asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory
CC bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and
CC pre-eclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO
CC polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The
CC sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20020177553

XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 47

ABX92521

ID ABX92521 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX

AC ABX92521;

XX

DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer SEQ ID No 305.

XX

KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein;
KW immune disorder; diabetes; hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
KW cardiac insufficiency; nervous system disorder; kidney disorder;
KW bone disorder; cartilage disorder; arthritis; tumour; wound healing;
KW genetic disorder; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory;
KW antiarthritic; anti-tumour; vulnery; antianaemic; dermatological;
KW cardiant; PCR; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2002169284-A1.

XX

PD 14-NOV-2002.

XX

PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978697.

XX

PR 26-MAY-1981; 81US-00267213.

PR

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078862P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.

PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 08-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton D;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Fan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-288163/28.
 XX
 XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 PT encoding them useful for treating cancer, kidney diseases, bone,
 PT cartilage disorders and immune deficiencies.
 XX
 XX Example 48; Page 153; 459pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
 CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
 CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
 CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
 CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
 CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
 CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a
 CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and causes apoptosis or death of the cell.
 CC The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating immune disorders, diabetes
 CC or hyper- or hypo-insulinaemia, cardiac insufficiency, nervous system
 CC disorders, kidney disorders, bone and cartilage disorders or arthritis,
 CC tumours, and wound healing. The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO
 CC polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene
 CC mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation
 CC of PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout
 CC animals, for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders,
 CC and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in
 CC the examples of the present invention. Note: The sequence data for this
 CC patent was obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site
 CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdsIDEntry.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
 Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
 |||||
 RESULT 48
 ACA66262
 ID ACA66262 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA66262;
 XX
 XX 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1072 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; primer;
 KW malignancy; cancer; ovarian cancer; colorectal cancer; sarcoma;
 KW leukaemia; lymphoma; inflammatory disease; necrosis; atherosclerosis;
 KW infertility; premature aging; psoriasis; inflammatory disease;
 KW renal disease; arthritis; immune-mediated alopecia; stroke; encephalitis;

KW hepatitis; multiple sclerosis; gene therapy.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003004102-A1.
 XX
 XX 02-JAN-2003.
 XX
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978189.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005601.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.

PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WC-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WC-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WC-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WC-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WC-US030873.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WC-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WC-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WC-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WC-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WC-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WC-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WC-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Baton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Rong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Fan J, Roy NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-341189/32.
XX
XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO337 or
PT PRO1559), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,
PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis or multiple
PT sclerosis in mammals.
XX
XX Example 48; Page 153; 460pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a
CC sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
CC 94 PRO polypeptides whose sequences are fully defined in the
CC specification; or (b) any of 94 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the
CC specification; or the full length coding sequence of any these 94
CC nucleotide sequences. Also included are an isolated PRO polypeptide
CC scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of the PRO
CC polypeptide sequences cited above (or an isolated PRO polypeptide having
CC at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence
CC encoded by the nucleotide deposited with ATCC numbers listed in the
CC specification; (b) the PRO polypeptide, lacking its associated signal
CC peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or
CC lacking its associated signal peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic
CC acid molecule, a host cell comprising the vector (and producing a PRO
CC polypeptide), a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused
CC to a heterologous amino acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. The PRO
CC polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals,
CC diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for
CC detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer,
CC colorectal cancer, sarcoma, leukaemia or lymphoma), inflammatory disease,
CC necrosis, atherosclerosis, infertility, premature aging, psoriasis,
CC inflammatory disease, renal disease, arthritis, immune-mediated alopecia,
CC stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis, or multiple sclerosis in mammals. The
CC PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening, particularly as targets
CC for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and in the diagnostic
CC determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are
CC also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome
CC identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for

CC screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may
CC also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
CC gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of a
CC cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
RESULT 49
ADA24844
ID ADA24844 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ADA24844;
AC ADA24844;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Secreted and transmembrane PRO protein associated primer #139.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene; ss; tissue typing;
KW chromosome identification; vaccine; cancer; retinal disorder;
KW sports-related joint disorder; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; obesity; diabetes; hearing loss;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; kidney disorder; nervous system disorder;
KW haemoglobin associated disorder; expressed sequence tag; EST.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003050241-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978564.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 10-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080348P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.


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Query Match      1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      458 CCAGGAGAGAGTCCAGGAA 476
Db      1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 50
ACD29863
ID ACD29863 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD29863;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #137.
XX
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;
KW peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
KW AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;
KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;
KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;
KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
US2003050240-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080156P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080159P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

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15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
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15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
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29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091010P.
30-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
10-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.
12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134428P.
14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US010733.
02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.

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PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034556.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Shelton DL;
PI KJavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Fan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WL;
XX WPI; 2003-503575/47.
XX
DR Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
XX activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
XX antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
PS Example 48; Page 153; 459pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (I). (I) is useful for detecting
CC PRO493, PRO337, PRO1559, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide, and for
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.
CC The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes
CC cell death. (I) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial
CC applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, especially peripheral
CC neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,
CC Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinemia,
CC Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGAA 19

```

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RESULT 51
ADA12505
ID ADA12505 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADA12505;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO1072 primer #1.
KW primer; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;
KW cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
KW diabetic complication; tissue typing; human; PCR.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US200305216-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978824.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1996; 96US-0018049P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00404220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082588P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

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XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #138.
DE
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection;
KW tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;
KW retinitis pigmentosa; age-related macular degeneration;
KW sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinaemia;
KW kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
KW celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;
KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;
KW reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;
KW atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;
KW Reissum's disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
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XX WPI; 2003-755118/71.
XX
XX New PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
XX neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
XX or AIDS-associated syndrome.
XX
XX Example 48; Page 151; 425pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
XX polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
XX polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
XX polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
XX bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
XX biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
XX identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a
XX toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and cause cell death. The PRO polypeptides
XX are useful for treating neuropathy and neuropathy related diseases such
XX as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder, Refsum's disease, and Krabbe's disease.
XX The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as
XX hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation
XX of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for
XX
XX Query Match 1.98; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.58; Pred.No.2.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
XX
RESULT 55
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ID ADC43953 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADC43953;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003054986-A1.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0005004.
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PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0008439.

PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
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PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
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Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
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KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
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PD 13-MAR-2003.
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PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017081.
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PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
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PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
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PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
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PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
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PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
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PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No.2.le+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
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KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulneryary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
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 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0017092.
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 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692.
 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066.
 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.
 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
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 Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 58
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 AC ADC66777;
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 KW vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
 KW secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; vital infection; wound healing;
 KW tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
 KW ankyrotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
 KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
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PI Klijavin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX MPI; 2003-596568/56.
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and
PT muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or
PT neuropathy.
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 472pp; English.
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
CC industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
CC PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO381, PRO615, PRO772, PRO853,
CC PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
CC therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
CC PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
CC muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or
CC diabetic peripheral neuropathy. A polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is
CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are
CC useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
CC reagents, as probes for generating a pool of sequences for identifying
CC related PRO coding sequences, and to construct hybridisation probes for
CC mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of
CC individuals with genetic disorders, for recombinantly expressing (I) and
CC for chromosome identification. (I) is useful as molecular marker for
CC protein electrophoresis purposes, and as therapeutic agents. (I) is also
CC useful for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO
CC polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide
CC (antagonists). (I) and (II) are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies
CC are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample
CC fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g.
CC detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum, and for
CC affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
CC sources. This sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC protein associated primer.
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
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Db 1 CCAGGAAGATGCTCCAGGAA 19
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XX AC ADC68901;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003064407-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.

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XX
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XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;

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 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
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PR	23-DEC-1998	98US-0113296P
PR	23-DEC-1998	98US-0113621P
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PR	08-MAR-1999	99WO-US005029P
PR	10-MAR-1999	99WO-US005190
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-0123957P
PR	13-MAR-1999	99US-0126773P
PR	21-APR-1999	99US-0130323P
PR	21-APR-1999	99US-0131022P
PR	28-APR-1999	99US-0131445P
PR	14-MAY-1999	99US-0134287P
PR	14-MAY-1999	99WO-US010733
PR	02-JUN-1999	99WO-US012252
PR	16-JUN-1999	99US-0139557P
PR	27-JUN-1999	99US-0141037P
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PR	30-NOV-1999	99WO-US028313
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PR	16-DEC-1999	99WO-US030095
PR	30-DEC-1999	99WO-US031243
PR	03-JAN-2000	99WO-US031274
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000WO-US000219
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000WO-US000277
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000WO-US000376
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000WO-US003565
PR	18-FEB-2000	2000WO-US004341
PR	24-FEB-2000	2000WO-US005004
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000WO-US005841
PR	10-MAR-2000	2000WO-US006319
PR	21-MAR-2000	2000WO-US007532
PR	30-MAR-2000	2000WO-US008439
PR	17-MAY-2000	2000WO-US013705
PR	22-MAY-2000	2000WO-US014042
PR	30-MAY-2000	2000WO-US014941
PR	02-JUN-2000	2000WO-US015264
PR	28-JUL-2000	2000WO-US020710
PR	24-AUG-2000	2000WO-US023328
PR	01-SEP-2000	2000WO-US023678
PR	20-DEC-2000	2000WO-US034956
PR	28-FEB-2001	2001WO-US006520
PR	23-MAR-2001	2001WO-US009552
PR	25-MAY-2001	2001WO-US017092
PR	01-JUN-2001	2001WO-US017800
PR	20-JUN-2001	2001WO-US019692
PR	23-JUN-2001	2001WO-US021066
PR	03-JUL-2001	2001WO-US021735
PR	30-JUL-2001	2001US-0091858S

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
 XI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AU, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas M, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI: 2003-657582/62
 DR

schu568-1.1.rng

Fri Jul 30 10:32:03 2004

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XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO
PT polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating
PT kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.
XX
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 468pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO493
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO493 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO493 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
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RESULT 62
ADC41346
ID ADC41346 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADC41346;
XX
XX 16-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003072745-A1.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013929.
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
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XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
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XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
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15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086332P.
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22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
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28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.

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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 28-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113621P.
PR 03-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 23-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 08-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 08-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 14-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00919585.
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-743806/70.
XX Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.

PS Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 466pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.le+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
RESULT 63
ADC67401
ID ADC67401 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADC67401;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX
KW vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
KW secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;
KW tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
KW amvotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003073131-A1.
PN 17-APR-2003.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00016177.
PF 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
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PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
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PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
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PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012552.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028113.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-743810/70.
DR
XX Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 464pp; English.
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide (i). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various

CC industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
CC PRO080, PRO2035, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,
CC PRO806 and PRO846 are useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
CC therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
CC PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
CC muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
CC myotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or

Query Match	1.9%	Score 15.8	DB 1	Length 24
Best Local Similarity	89.5%	Pred. No. 2.1e+02		
Matches 17	Conservative	0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0
				Gaps 0

QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 64

ADC62337
ID ADC62337 standard: DNA: 24 BP.

AD002337 64MMX16; 24
XX
AC ADC62337;

AD002337, XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DI 18-DEC-2003 (LIST ENCL),
XX
DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1

DE Human PRO 10/2 PCR primer #1:
XX
KW Human: ss: PCP: secreted prot

KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic
Human; SS; PCR; secreted protein
KW auditory; tumour growth; rat
KW

KW auditory; tumour growth; reti-
 KW articular cartilage defects;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss;

PR	08-APR-1998	98US-00810700
PR	08-APR-1998	98US-0081071P
PR	09-APR-1998	98US-0081195P
PR	09-APR-1998	98US-0081203P
PR	09-APR-1998	98US-0081229P
PR	09-APR-1998	98US-0081817P
PR	15-APR-1998	98US-0081819P
PR	15-APR-1998	98US-0081838P
PR	15-APR-1998	98US-0081952P
PR	15-APR-1998	98US-0081955P
PR	21-APR-1998	98US-0082568P
PR	21-APR-1998	98US-0082569P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082700P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082704P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082757P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082796P
PR	23-APR-1998	98US-0082804P
PR	23-APR-1998	98US-0083336P
PR	28-APR-1998	98US-0083322P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083929P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083495P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083496P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083499P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083500P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083545P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083549P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083558P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083559P
PR	30-APR-1998	98US-0083742P
PR	05-MAY-1998	98US-0084366P
PR	06-MAY-1998	98US-0084414P
PR	06-MAY-1998	98US-0084441P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084598P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084600P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084637P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084639P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084640P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084643P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085233P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085388P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085393P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085573P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085579P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085580P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085582P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085689P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085697P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085700P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085704P
PR	18-MAY-1998	98US-0086023P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086392P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086443P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086440P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086486P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087098P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087106P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087205P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-00915413
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0090863P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0091010P
PR	01-JUL-1998	98US-0091259P
PR	30-JUL-1998	98US-0094651P
PR	11-SEP-1998	98US-0100038P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-0016897P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98WO-USO21141
PR	06-NOV-1998	98US-0019421P
PR	06-NOV-1998	98US-0018736P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-010304P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98WO-USO24855
PR	27-DEC-1998	98US-0020205A
PR	22-DSC-1998	98US-00218517P
PR	22-DSC-1998	98US-0013296P

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094851P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100338P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014542.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No.2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
||||| |||||||

CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
 Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
 RESULT 68
 ADE16507
 ID ADE16507 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ADE16507;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003203435-A1.
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.
 XX
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart JA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-875642/81.
 XX
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
 XX
 PS Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 452pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal

CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
 Db 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGGAA 19
 RESULT 69
 ADD73122
 ID ADD73122 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD73122;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003203436-A1.
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145129.
 XX
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.

PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-875643/81.
XX
XX New PRO genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful
PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or
PT wounds.
XX
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 453bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGAA 476
DB 1 CCAGGAATGCTCCAGAA 19
||||| |||||
RESULT 70
ADD72480
ID ADD72480 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX
AC ADD72480;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003194781-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164929.
XX
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 15-APR-1999; 99WO-US008313.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019892.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-852598/79.
XX
XX

XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful
PT for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor alpha from human
PT blood and stimulating the proliferation of differentiation of chondrocyte
PT cells.
XX
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 462pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
XX 1 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 19
XX
XX RESULT 71
XX ADE17131
XX ID ADE17131 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE17131;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003203433-A1.
XX 30-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145016.
XX
XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Askenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-875640/81.
XX
XX New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
XX useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
XX hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
XX
XX Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 459pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX


```

XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX PS WPI; 2004-008994/01.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO4993 or
XX PT PRO337, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
XX PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
XX PS Example 48; SEQ ID NO 305; 460pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising
XX CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
XX CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
Db 1 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 72
ADE48639
ID ADE48639 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADE48639;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnerary;
XX KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003104536-A1.
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00166709.
XX PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004343.
XX PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
XX PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
XX PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
XX PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
XX PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
XX PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
XX PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
XX PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
XX PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
XX PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
XX PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
XX PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
XX PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

```

54

XX DE Human PRO 1072 PCR primer #1.
 XX DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS US2003130181-A1.
 PN 10-JUL-2003.
 PD 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978375.
 PF 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079820P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081617P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081619P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083352P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083353P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086332P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0138557P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000377.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.

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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-USC005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-USC006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-USC007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-USC008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-USC013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-USC014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-USC014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-USC015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-USC020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-USC023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-USC032678.
PR 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-USC034956.
PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001WO-USC006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-USC009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-USC017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-USC017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-USC019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-USC021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-USC021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (ASHK/) ASHKENAZI A J.
PA (BAKE/) BAKER K P.
PA (BOTS/) BOTSTEIN D.
PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA (EATO/) EATON D L.
PA (FERR/) FERRARA N.
PA (FILV/) FILVAROFF E.
PA (FONG/) FONG S.
PA (GAOW/) GAO W.
PA (GERB/) GERBER H.
PA (GERR/) GERRITSEN M E.
PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.
PA (GIRM/) GIRMALDI J C.
PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA (HILL/) HILLAN K J.
PA (KLJA/) KLJAVIN I J.
PA (KUOS/) KUO S.
PA (NAPI/) NAPIER M A.
PA (PANJ/) PAN J.
PA (PAON/) PAONI N F.
PA (ROYM/) ROY M A.
PA (SHEL/) SHELTON D L.
PA (STEW/) STEWART T A.
PA (TUMA/) TUMAS D.
PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.
XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
DB 1 CCAGGAAATGCTCCAGGAA 19

RESULT 74
AAQ82104/c
ID AAQ82104 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAQ82104;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1037) STS primer CSRL-2c7-tz.
XX
XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
XX

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OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9429486-A1.
XX
PD 22-DEC-1994.
XX
PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.
XX
PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
XX
PA (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI Evans GA, Smith MW;
DR WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 66; 128pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "primer"
CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See PN
CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4;

QY 548 CTCTGTAGCCCAACAGCAGGGA 569
DB 22 CTTTGTAGCACAAAAGCAGGTA 1

RESULT 75
AAT78932/c
ID AAT78932 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAT78932;
XX
XX 23-JAN-1998 (first entry)
DT
DE Human stem cell antigen 2 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Stem cell antigen 2; thymocyte; neuronal cell; organ transplantation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; inflammation;
KW glycosyl phosphatidylinositol anchor; GPI; neoplasia; signal peptide;
KW metastasis; agonist; antibody; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9718224-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 13-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015314.
XX

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PR 13-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015314.
PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
PI Ni J, Yu G, Gentz R, Gocayne JD;
XX 1997-289216/26.
DR WPI;
PT Human stem cell antigen 2 and related DNA - used for stimulating
PT thymocyte maturation and differentiation and for treating e.g. paroxysmal
PT nocturnal haemoglobinuria, Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 34; 59pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers T8932-3 were used to amplify human stem cell antigen 2 (hSca-
CC 2) gene, minus the signal peptide sequence. These primers were used to
CC amplify hSca-2 gene for insertion into a bacterial expression vector p0e-
CC 60 (Qiagen). The hSca-2 gene and protein are used to treat disorders
CC where a patient needs hSca-2, e.g. for stimulating maturation and
CC differentiation of thymocytes, to protect neuronal cells, to prevent
CC rejection during organ transplantation, to treat paroxysmal nocturnal
CC haemoglobinuria and to treat Alzheimer's disease. hSca-2 antagonists,
CC e.g. antibodies may be used in the treatment of neoplasia by preventing
CC metastasis. It can also be used to diagnose a disease or susceptibility
CC to a disease related to under-expression of the polypeptide by
CC determining the presence of a mutation in a hSca-2 sequence
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 554 AGCCCAACAGCAGGATCCCTCG 575
DB 22 AGCACATCAGCATGGATCCGCG 1
RESULT 77
ABS55566/c
ID ABS55566 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS55566;
XX
XX DT 17-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human stem cell antigen-2, hSca-2, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; stem cell antigen-2; hSca-2; Alzheimer's disease;
XX paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; PNH; thymocyte maturation;
XX transplant rejection; inflammation; haemolytic anaemia; pancytopenia;
XX venous thrombosis; astrocyte; infectious disorder; hyperacute rejection;
XX antiinflammatory; anticoagulant; antitumour; primer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2002119487-A1.
XX
XX PD 29-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00101747.
XX
XX PR 09-NOV-1995; 95US-0007287P.
XX PR 08-NOV-1996; 96US-00746397.
XX PR 28-JAN-2000; 2000US-00493269.
XX
XX NI J.
XX (YUGG/) YU G.
XX (GENT/) GENTZ R L.
XX (GOCAYNE/) GOCAYNE J D.
XX
XX NI J, Yu G, Gentz RL, Gocayne JD;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-750053/81.
XX
XX Novel human stem cell antigen 2 polynucleotide and the polypeptide
XX encoding it useful for stimulating thymocyte maturation, treating
XX Alzheimer's disease, inflammation, and preventing rejection during organ
XX transplantation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 10; 21pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a
XX polynucleotide with at least 95% identity to a polynucleotide encoding a
XX human stem cell antigen 2 (hSca-2) polypeptide comprising amino acids 1-
XX 82 of the mature hSca-2 or a polynucleotide encoding the same mature
XX polypeptide encoded by the human cDNA in ATCC Deposit No.97301, or their

```

complements. Also included are hScs-2 vectors, host cells, anti-hScs-2 antibodies, antagonists and identifying compounds which bind to/inhibit Scs-2. hScs-2 is useful for treatment of a patient with need of a hScs-2 protein and the antagonist is useful for the treatment of a patient with need to inhibit hScs-2 polypeptide *in vivo*. Human Scs-2 polypeptide is useful for diagnostic processes. hScs-2 polypeptide is useful for stimulating thymocyte maturation and differentiation, protecting neuronal cells, preventing rejection during organ transplantation, treating paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH), Alzheimer's disease and inflammation, and other disorders including haemolytic anaemia, pancytopenia and venous thrombosis. The polypeptide protects astrocytes during inflammatory and infectious disorders of the nervous system, prevents complement-mediated lysis and activation of endothelial cells for the treatment of hyperacute rejection and may be employed during xenogenic organ transplantation. The polypeptides are also employed as anti-inflammatory, anti-coagulant and as anti-tumoural agents, and are also involved in antigen presentation to obtain an immune response. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are employed as research reagents and materials for discovery of treatments and diagnostics to human diseases. The polynucleotide is useful for chromosome identification. hScs-2 polypeptides are also useful as immunogens for generating antibodies which are useful to isolate the polypeptide from tissue expressing the polypeptide. The present sequence is a PCR primer which amplifies a nucleic acid encoding mature hScs-2 for expression in *E. coli*.

Sequence 23 BP: 3 A: 6 C: 7 G: 7 T: 0 U: 0 Other:

```

Query Match      1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred.No. 2.1e+00;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 554 AGCCCAACAGCAGGGATCCTCG 575
      |||||
Db 22 AGCACATCAGCATGGATCCGCG 1

```

RESULT 78	
ABQ80299	ABQ80299 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX	
XX	ABQ80299;
XX	
XX	27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Primer Telo-1R.
XX	
XX	Primer; PCR; amplify; regulation; cell growth; myocardial infarction;
KW	osteoblast differentiation; CD49c; CD90; telomerase; p21; p53; CBFA1;
KW	BSP; core binding factor 1; bone sialoprotein; degeneration; trauma;
KW	acute injury; cardiac; neurological; spinal cord injury;
KW	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Parkinson's disease; stroke;
KW	traumatic brain injury; Fabry disease condition; brain tumour;
KW	metachromatic dystrophy; adrenal leukodystrophy; Canavan disease;
KW	Pellizaeus Merzbacher; Nieman-pick; congestive heart failure; ss.
XX	
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	
XX	WO2003025149-A2.
PN	
XX	
XX	27-MAR-2003.
PD	
XX	
XX	20-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029971.
PF	
XX	
XX	21-SEP-2001; 2001US-00960244.
PR	
XX	
XX	(NEUR-) NEURONYX INC.
PA	
XX	
XX	Ho TW, Kopen GC, Righter WF, Rutkowski JL, Herring WJ, Ragalia V;
PI	Wagner J;
PI	
XX	
XX	WPI; 2003-354604/33.
DR	
XX	
XX	New substantially homogenous cell population that co-express CD49c, CD90
PT	

PT and telomerase, useful for treating degenerative, traumatic, acute
injury, cardiac or neurological conditions in humans.

XX

XX Example 5; Page 42; 95pp; English.

XX

CC The sequences given in ABO80288-99 are primers which were used to
CC determine the expression of transcripts encoding regulators of cell
CC growth and osteoblast differentiation. These primers were used to test
CC the cell populations of the invention which co-express CD49c, CD90 and
CC telomerase. The expression of transcripts for telomerase, p21, p53, CBPA1
CC and BSP were determined using quantitative PCR. Cell populations which co
CC -express CD49c and CD90 express telomerase at the level of approximately
CC 13 transcripts/10 power 6 transcripts of 18S rRNA, and these populations
CC continue to proliferate at a constant rate. Compositions containing the
CC cell populations of the invention are useful in treating humans suffering
CC from a degenerative, traumatic, acute injury, cardiac or neurological
CC condition, e.g., such as spinal cord injury, amyotrophic lateral
CC sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, stroke, traumatic brain injury, Fabry
CC disease condition, metachromatic dystrophy, adrenal leukodystrophy,
CC Canavan disease, Pelizaeus Merzbacher, Nieman-pick or brain tumour,
CC myocardial infarction or congestive heart failure. This primer is
CC deposited under Genbank ID AF015950 and its bp location is 1625-1650 bp

XX

XX Sequence 23 BP: 6 A; 10 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

```

Query Match      1.98; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      841 CCAGAACACAGCCCCCCTGG 862
      |||||
Db       2 CCGGAACACAGCCCAACCCCTGG 23

```

RESULT 79	
AAZ34098/c	
ID AAZ34098	standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX	
AC	AAZ34098;
XX	
DT	07-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX	
Human	PRO871 PCR forward primer 1.
XX	
Human;	PRO; EST; expressed sequence tag; PCR primer; hybridisation;
KW	probe; blood coagulation disorder; cancer; cellular adhesion disorder;
KW	secreted protein; transmembrane protein; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WC9946281-A2.
XX	
PD	16-SEP-1999.
XX	
PF	08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX	
PR	10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR	12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR	13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR	17-MAR-1998; 98US-0004020.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR	25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR	26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080156P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080154P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082767P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083000P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 30-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086024P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 30-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094551P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
XX

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Wood WI, Goddard A, Gurney A, Yuan J, Baker KP, Chen J;
XX WPI; 1999-551358/46.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and their polynucleotides,
XX useful for treating blood coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular
XX adhesion disorders.
XX
XX Example 40; Page 215; 530pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
XX and their polynucleotides. The nucleotide sequences are useful as sources
XX of probes, primers, for chromosome mapping, and for generation of
XX antisense sequences. They can also be used to create transgenic animals.
XX The proteins can be used to treat a variety of diseases and disorders,
XX depending on their function. Diseases that may be treated include blood
XX coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular adhesion disorders. They may
XX also be used to raise antibodies. AAZ33891 to AAZ34338, and AA41685 to
XX AA41774 represent polynucleotide and polypeptide sequence given in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
Db 24 CCTGTGCCAGTAGGATCTCCG 3
XX
RESULT 80
AAC78758/c
ID AAC78758 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAC78758;
XX
DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO871 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:246.
XX
XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; EST; cytostatic;
XX expressed sequence tag; detection; cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200053756-A2.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX
```

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL;
 PI Ferrera N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2000-611443/58.
 DR
 XX Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to
 PT target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular
 PT activities.
 XX
 PS Example 40; Page 270; 636pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAC78458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence
 CC tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.
 CC The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytotostatic activity. The
 CC polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence
 CC of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells
 CC and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides
 CC for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the
 CC target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs
 CC provide specific targeting of bioactive molecules to cells. AAC78600 to
 CC AAC78987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the
 CC PRO polynucleotide sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
 DB 24 CCCTGTCAGTAGATCTCCG 3
 RESULT 81
 ID ABQ08174 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ08174;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 8165.
 XX
 KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200216649-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
 XX
 PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
 PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
 XX
 PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
 XX
 PI Gunderson K;
 XX
 WPI; 2002-292068/33.
 DR
 XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
 PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
 PT different specific capture probes.
 XX

PS Claim 1; Page 190; 261pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
 CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
 CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
 CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
 CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
 CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
 CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
 CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
 CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 818 TACTGTGGTGCTGGAAGCTGCT 839
 DB 3 TAATGTGGTGCTGACGCCGAT 24
 RESULT 82
 ID ABQ08215/c
 XX
 AC ABQ08215 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 8206.
 XX
 KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200216649-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
 XX
 PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
 PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
 XX
 PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
 XX
 PI Gunderson K;
 XX
 WPI; 2002-292068/33.
 DR
 XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
 PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
 PT different specific capture probes.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 190; 261pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
 CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
 CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
 CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
 CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
 CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
 CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
 CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
 CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;
viral infection; ss.

db 22 TAATGTGGTGCTGACGCCGAT 1

db

22 TAATGTGGTGCTGACGCCGAT 1

RESULT 83

ABO02119

ID ABO02119 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX

AC ABO02119:

✓

DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

[illegible]

DE Oligonucleotide

XX
XX

Oligonucleotide array: adapted

XX
 0123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930313233343536373839404142434445464748495051525354555657585960616263646566676869707172737475767778798081828384858687888990919293949596979899

Synthetic

XX
существ.

XX
DN
W0300216649-

YY
YY
NY
NY-6500T700ZOM .77.

29-FEB-2002

FD
28-FEB-2002.
YY

XX
 RE 27-AUG-2001. 2001WC-118026510

PF 21-AUG-2001; 2001MO-US026519.
YY

XX
BB
CE - ATC - 3

PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
PB 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-0229854P

PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228834P.
yy

DN1 20100111 111111 / 20
XY

PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.

XX

DR WPI; 2002-292068/33.

XX

PT Array com:

PT target nucleic acid sequen

PT different specific capture probes.



PS Claim 1; Page 94; 261pp; English.


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OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      US2002192706-A1.
XX      19-DEC-2002.
XX      24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999832.
XX      17-OCT-1997; 97US-062250P.
XX      03-NOV-1997; 97US-064249P.
XX      13-NOV-1997; 97US-065311P.
XX      21-NOV-1997; 97US-066364P.
XX      10-MAR-1998; 97US-0077450P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX      12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX      13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX      17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX      25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX      26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX      30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
XX      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
XX      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
XX      23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
XX      07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX      08-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX      05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX      08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
XX      10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX      14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX      02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX      30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX      02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX      16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX      30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX      30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX      05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
XX      2000WO-US000219.
XX      08-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.

PR      06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR      11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR      18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR      24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR      02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR      10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR      21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR      30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR      17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR      22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR      30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR      02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR      28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR      24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR      01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR      20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR      28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR      22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR      25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR      01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR      20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR      29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR      09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX      (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA      Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI      Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI      Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI      Klijavin IZ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI      Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX      MPI; 2003-328860/31.
DR      New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
PT      as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
PT      cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
PT      cancer.
XX      Example 40; Page 146; 453pp; English.
XX      The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising, or which
CC      is at least 80 % sequence identity to, or the full-length coding sequence
CC      of, any of 118 300-2100 nucleotide sequences, which encodes its
CC      corresponding PRO polypeptide selected from 118 100-700 amino acid
CC      sequences, all given in the specification. The nucleic acids and
CC      polypeptides are useful for treating inflammatory diseases, organ
CC      failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects,
CC      premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or diabetic complications. The nucleic
CC      acids are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping,
CC      and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as
CC      pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioeffectors. Both are useful
CC      in tissue typing. This sequence represents a novel human secreted and
CC      transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
XX      SQ      Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity      81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches      18; Conservative      0; Mismatches      4; Indels      0; Gaps      0;

QY      403      CCTGTCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB      24      CCTGTGCCAGTAGGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 86
ACA71830/c
ID      ACA71830 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX      ACA71830;
XX      ACA71830;
XX      11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT

```

XX Human PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 246.
DE Human; ds; thrombolytic agent; interferon; interleukin; cytokine;
XX erythropoietin; colony stimulating factor; cancer; colorectal carcinoma;
KW apoptosis related condition; AIDS; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease;
KW gastrointestinal disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW hypertension; myocardial ischemia; kidney disease; carcinogenesis;
KW glomerulonephritis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension; preeclampsia;
KW bronchial asthma; gastric ulcer; renal failure; cardiovascular disease;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorder; premature labour.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002177553-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978192.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077919P.
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079666P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US012733.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028655.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006339.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavlin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams FM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-328459/31.
DR
XX
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as
PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying
PT modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 246; 55pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful
CC in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an
CC antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a
CC cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful in industrial applications including
CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO
CC polypeptide is also useful as a thrombolytic agent, interferon,
CC interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other
CC cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating disease such as
CC cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma,
CC atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and
CC myocardial ischemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and
CC glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial
CC asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory
CC bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and
CC preeclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO
CC polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The

CC sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20020177553

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGCTCTCCG 424
24 CCTGTGCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 87

ABX92470/C
ID ABX92470 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ABX92470;

XX 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer SEQ ID No 246.

XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein;
KW Immune disorder; diabetes; hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
KW cardiac insufficiency; nervous system disorder; kidney disorder;
KW bone disorder; cartilage disorder; arthritis; tumour; wound healing;
KW genetic disorder; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory;
KW artistic; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002169284-A1.

PD 14-NOV-2002.

PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978697.

XX 26-MAY-1981; 81US-00267213.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079565P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00312252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00380142.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00882636.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton D;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-288163/28.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
XX encoding them useful for treating cancer, kidney diseases, bone,
XX cartilage disorders and immune deficiencies.

XX Example 40; Page 148; 459pp; English.

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Page 83

KW chromosome identification; vaccine; cancer; retinal disorder;
KW sports-related joint disorder; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; obesity; diabetes; hearing loss;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; kidney disorder; nervous system disorder;
KW haemoglobin associated disorder; expressed sequence tag; EST.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003050241-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978564.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082864P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085583P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085698P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0123973P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0164506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertschen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavitt U, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-521814/49.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides for example extracellular, secreted and
PT membrane bound proteins, useful for modulating the biological activities
PT of cells and for treating, for example diabetes, cancer, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, and hearing loss.
XX
XX Example 40; Page 153; 461pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane (PRO)
CC polypeptide (I). PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample, and vice versa. PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 are
CC useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide in a sample, and PRO1559 is
CC useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 in a sample. PRO4993 is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO337
CC polypeptide, and PRO337 is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a
CC cell expressing a PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO1559 is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739
CC polypeptide, and PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739 polypeptides are useful for

Query Match 1.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCCGCGCCAGCAGCGCTCCG 424
DB 24 CCTGTGCCAGTGGATCTCCG 3

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AC ACD29812;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
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XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #119.
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XX Human, secreted and transmembrane protein, PRO; cell death; neuropathy;
KW peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
KW AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;
KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;
KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;
KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003050240-A1.
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XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gether H, Gertszen MB,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Niegler MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PW, Wood WL,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-503575/47.
DR
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
XX Example 40; Page 148; 459pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (I). (I) is useful for detecting
CC PRO4933, PRO337, PRO1559, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide, and for
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.
CC The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes
CC cell death. (I) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial
CC applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, especially peripheral
CC neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,
CC Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinaemia,
CC Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's
CC
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 CCTGCTCAGAGGCTCTCG 424
DB 24 CCTGTGCGAGTAGATCTCG 3
RESULT 92
ADA12446/C
ID ADA12446 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
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AC
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
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XX primer; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;
XX cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
XX diabetic complication; tissue typing; human; PCR.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
PN US2003055216-A1.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
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XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978824.
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XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
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XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerdler H, Gerlitsen ME,
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
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XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
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XX tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;
XX retinitis pigmentosum; age-related macular degeneration;
XX sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinemia;
XX kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
XX celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;
XX diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;
XX reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;
XX atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;
XX Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;
XX Refsum's disease; PCR; primer; ss.
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OS Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003049633-A1.
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XX 13-MAR-2003.
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XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978585.
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 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
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 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Bertrana N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gueney AJ, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavav J, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-755118/71.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT New PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy;
 PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
 PT or AIDS-associated syndrome.
 XX
 PS Example 40; Page 147; 425pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
 CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
 CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO

CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
 CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
 CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
 CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a
 CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and cause cell death. The PRO polypeptides
 CC are useful for treating neuropathy and neuropathy related diseases such
 CC as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder, Refsum's disease, and Krabbe's disease.
 CC The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as
 CC hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation
 CC of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCCTGCTCCAGCAGCTCTCCG 424
 Db 24 CCCTGTCACAGTACGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 96
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 AC ADC43894;
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 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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 DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
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 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulneryary;
 XX auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003054986-A1.
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 PD 20-MAR-2003.
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XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
Db 24 CCTGCTCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 97
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ID ADCC61654 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADCC61654;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003049684-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

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(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker XP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX
XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
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DB 24 CCTGTGCGAGTACGATCTCCG 3

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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX Ophthalmological; arthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
XX auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
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PD 20-MAR-2003.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-0031274.
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PR PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PR XX

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGAGGCTCTCG 424
DB 24 CCTGTGCGAGAGGATCTCG 3

RESULT 99

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 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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 KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
 KW secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;
 KW tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
 KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003060406-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
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 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
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 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
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 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DJ,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kljavin IT, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-596568/56.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 PT encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and
 PT muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or
 PT neuropathy.
 PT
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 472pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
 XX polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
 XX is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
 XX industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
 XX PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO863,
 XX PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
 XX therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
 XX PRO300 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
 XX muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
 XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or
 XX diabetic peripheral neuropathy. A polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is
 XX useful for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are
 XX useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
 XX reagents, as probes for generating a pool of sequences for identifying
 XX related PRO coding sequences, and to construct hybridisation probes for

CC mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of
 CC individuals with genetic disorders, for recombinantly expressing (I) and
 CC for chromosome identification. (I) is useful as molecular marker for
 CC protein electrophoresis purposes, and as therapeutic agents. (I) is also
 CC useful for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO
 CC polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide
 CC (antagonists) (I) and (II) are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies
 CC are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample
 CC fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g.
 CC detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum, and for
 CC affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
 CC sources. This sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO
 CC protein associated primer.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
 DB 24 CCTGTGCCAGTGTGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 100
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 ID ADC68842 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADC68842;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; PCR, secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosratic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2003064407-A1.

XX 03-APR-2003.

PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999834.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.

PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.

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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
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 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
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 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
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 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
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 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
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 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
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 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.
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 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
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 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
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 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
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 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
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 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008433.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
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 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
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 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
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 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
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 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
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 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2, 3+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
 Db 24 CCTGTGCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3
 RESULT 101
 ID ADC62902 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ADC62902;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 XX ophtalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antitumour; vulnery;
 XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
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 XX US2003068648-A1.
 PD 10-Apr-2003.
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 XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013921.
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 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 24 CCTGTGCTCAGTAGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 102
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DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
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XX
XX US2003069178-A1.
XX
XX 10-APR-2003.
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PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
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PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

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PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
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PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkanazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Pi Ferrara N, Flivarov E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Pi Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Pi Kijavain IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Pi Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-657582/62.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO
XX PT polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating
XX PT kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.
XX
XX Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 468bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
XX CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX CC antibody. PRO37 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO37
XX CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

Query March 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 24 CCTGTGCTCCAGGAGCTCTCCG 3
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XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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XX DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
XX KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
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XX PN US2003072745-A1.
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XX PD 17-APR-2003.
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XX PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013929.
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 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
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 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI: 2003-743806/70.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
 PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
 PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
 PS
 PS Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 466p; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2,3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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 Db 24 CCCTGCTCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 104
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Fri Jul 30 10:32:03 2004

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Page 103

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XX AC ADC67342;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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XX KM vulnarety; virucide; neuroprotective; cyostatic; gene therapy;
XX KM tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
XX KM secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO: viral infection; wound healing;
XX KM tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
XX KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
XX KM diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
XX KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003073131-A1.
XX PD 17-APR-2003.
XX PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00016177.
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PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
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XX		PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.	
XX		PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.	
XX		PA	(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.		
XX		PI	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,		
XX		PI	Ferrara N, Filvarsoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;		
XX		PI	Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;		
XX		PI	Kljavrn IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ,		
XX		PI	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,		
XX		DR	WFI; 2003-743810/70.		
XX		PT	Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the		
XX		PT	preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the		
XX		PT	polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.		
XX		PS			
XX		XS	Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 464pp; English.		
CC		CC	The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO		
CC		CC	polypeptide (1). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615		
CC		CC	is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various		
CC		CC	industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO856, PRO703,		
CC		CC	PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,		
CC		CC	PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful		
CC		CC	therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.		
CC		CC	PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and		
CC		CC	muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating		
CC		CC	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or		
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XX					
DT			18-DEC-2003 (first entry)		
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KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW	Chthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; virology;
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 CCTGTCTCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
Db 24 CCTGTGCGAGTGGATCTCCG 3
RESULT 106
ADc41911/c
ID ADc41911 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ADc41911;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulneryary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

XX US2003104998-A1.
 XX 05-JUN-2003.
 XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978643.
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 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
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 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000365.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000504.
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PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
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PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00862636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
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XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
Query Match 1.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 CCTGCTCCGACGAGCTCTCCG 424
Db 24 CCTGTCGACGAGATCTCCG 3
RESULT 107
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ID ADE49280 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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AC ADE49280;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
XX
KM Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinfective; vulnery;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003096744-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-2003.
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PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-00978187.
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PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
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PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-875641/81.
 XX
 XX New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
 XX
 XX Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 462pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CY 403 CCTGCTCCGACGAGCTCTCCG 424
 DB 24 CCTGTCCAGTAGATCTCCG 3
 XX
 RESULT 109
 ADE16448/c
 ID ADE16448 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
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 AC ADE16448;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
 DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopachic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2003203435-A1.
 PN
 XX 30-OCT-2003.
 PD
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 XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.
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 XX 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
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 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-875642/81.
 DR
 XX
 XX New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
 XX
 XX Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 452pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The

Query Match	1.9%	Score 15.6	DB 1	Length 24
Best Local Similarity	81.8%	Pred. No. 2.3e+02		
Matches 18	Conservative 0	Mismatches 4	Indels 0	Gaps 0
403	CCCTGCTCCAGAGCTCTCCG	424		
24	CCCTGTCCGAGTGTGAGTCTCCG	3		
Db				
RESULT 110				
ADD73063/c				
ID	ADD73063 standard; DNA; 24 BP.			
XX				
AC	ADD73063;			
XX				
DT	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)			
XX				
DE	Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.			
XX				
KM	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;			
KM	ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteoporosis; anti-rheumatic; vulnarity;			
KM	auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;			
KM	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;			
KM	wound healing; hearing loss; primer.			
XX				
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX				
FN	US2003203436-A1.			
PD	30-OCT-2003.			
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PR	22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.			
PR	22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113326P.			
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PR	08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.			
PR	12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.			
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PR	18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.			
PR	30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.			
XX				
ZA	(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.			
XX				
PI	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DJ,			
PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,			
PI	Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;			
PI	Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ,			
PI	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ.			
XX				
DR	WPI; 2003-875643/81.			
XX				
PT	New PRO genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful			
PT	for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid			
PT	arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or			
PT	wounds.			
XX				
PS	Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 453bp; English.			
XX				
CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or			
CC	transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity			
CC	to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given			
CC	in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal			
CC	peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal			
CC	peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins			

CC	mentions above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
CC	comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC	PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC	antibody, PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC	polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC	Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC	polypeptide, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC	PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC	PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC	molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC	causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC	to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC	useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide, PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC	polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC	polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC	biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC	modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC	polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC	PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC	polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC	sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC	osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC	mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
CC	acid encoding a PRO protein.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
DB	24 CCTGTGCCAGTAGGATCTCCG 3
RESULT 111	
ADD72421/c	
ID	ADD72421 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX	
AC	ADD72421;
XX	
DT	29-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
XX	
KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
KW	ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnerability;
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003194781-A1.
XX	
PD	16-OCT-2003.
XX	
FP	19-OCT-2001, 2001US-00164929.
XX	
XX	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
FR	07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
FR	20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
FR	05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
FR	08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
FR	10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.

PR 15-APR-1999; 99MO-US008313.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US002119.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023278.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-852598/79.
 XX
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful
 PT for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor alpha from human
 PT blood and stimulating the proliferation of differentiation of chondrocyte
 PT cells.
 XX
 XX Example 40, SEQ ID NO 246; 462bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide, PRO725,

CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No.2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 403 CCTGTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
 Db 24 CCTGTGCGCAGTAGATCTCCG 3
 RESULT 112
 ADEI7072/C
 ID ADEI7072 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADEI7072;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; valvulopathy;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003203433-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145016.
 XX
 XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005078.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 98US-00284291.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-875640/81.

PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hyperinsulinemia or wounds.
 XX
 PS Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 459bp; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, and hearing loss in
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate nucleic
 CC acid encoding a PRO protein.
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
 DB 24 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 3
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 RESULT 113
 ADE48580/c
 ID ADE48580 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE48580;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 871 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104536-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-001676709.
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 FR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 FR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 FR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 FR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028851.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028855.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015664.
 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032378.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004956.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-005021735.
 XX
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AU, Hillan MJ,
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-008994/01.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO4993 or
 PT PRO337, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
 PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
 XX
 PS Example 40; SEQ ID NO 246; 460bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0502114L.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0502485S.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US011252.
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0091585S.
 XX
 PA (ASHK/) ASHKENAZI A. J.
 PA (BAKE/) BAKER K. P.
 PA (BOTS/) BOSTEIN D.
 PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
 PA (EATO/) EATON D. L.
 PA (FERR/) FERRARA N.

PA (FILV/) FILVAROFF E.
 PA (FONG/) FONG S.
 PA (GAOW/) GAO W.
 PA (GERB/) GERBER H.
 PA (GERR/) GERRITSEN M. E.
 PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
 PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P. J.
 PA (GIRM/) GIRVALDI J. C.
 PA (GURNE/) GURNEY A. L.
 PA (HILL/) HILLAN K. J.
 PA (KLJA/) KLJAVIN I. J.
 PA (KIOS/) KIO S. S.
 PA (NAPI/) NAPIER M. A.
 PA (PANU/) PAN J.
 PA (PAON/) PAONT N. F.
 PA (ROYM/) ROY M. A.
 PA (SHEL/) SHELTON D. L.
 PA (STEW/) STEWART T. A.
 PA (TUMA/) TUMAS D.
 PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P. M.
 PA (WOOD/) WOOD W. I.

Query Match 1.9%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
 Db 24 CCTGTGCGCAGTAGATCTCCG 3

RESULT 115

AAV01328/c

ID AAV01328 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

XX AAV01328;

XX 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DE S-antigen PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.

XX PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;

KM universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN W09731012-A1.

XX 28-AUG-1997.

XX 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.

XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.

XX (UNMT) UNIV MICHIGAN.

XX (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.

XX Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;

XX WPI; 1997-435083/40.

XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among

XX mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making

XX cross-species comparisons.

XX Claim 2; Page 13; 26pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide

XX PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction

XX (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that

XX are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides

XX from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-

CC tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STS allow genomic
CC comparisons to be made between more species
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 326 AGAAGCTGTGAGCAAC 342
Db 18 AGAAGCTGGGAGCAAC 2

RESULT 116
AAD33168
ID AAD33168 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD33168;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE APOE CDNA amplifying RT-PCR primer, Ape/pi.
XX

KM Phytanic acid; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; NIDDM; obesity;
KM glucose tolerance; food supplement; feed supplement; hyperinsulinaemia;
KM hyperlipidaemia; hyperextension; insulin therapy; hypercholesterolemia;
KM hypertriglyceridaemia; primer; apolipoprotein E; RT-PCR; Ap03;
KM reverse transcription PCR; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX EP1177789-A2.

XX 06-FEB-2002.

XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00118230.

XX 04-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00116848.

XX (HOFF) ROCHS VITAMINS AG.

XX PI Fluehmann B, Heim M, Hunziker W, Weber P;

XX WPI; 2002-270864/32.

PT New composition comprising phytanic acid or its derivatives, useful for
PT treating or preventing non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, impaired
PT glucose tolerance and related obesity.

XX Example 3; Page 8; 29pp; English.

CC The invention relates to the use of phytanic acid or its derivatives for
CC the treatment or prevention of diabetes mellitus. The invention also
CC relates to a method for treating or preventing non-insulin dependent
CC diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) or other conditions associated with impaired
CC glucose tolerance such as obesity using phytanic acid or its derivatives.
CC The phytanic acid, their derivatives or their precursors are useful as
CC pharmaceutical compounds or supplements to foods or feeds for the
CC treatment or prevention of type II or NIDDM, hyperlipidaemia,
CC hypercholesterolemia, hyperinsulinaemia, syndrome X, hypertension,
CC hypertriglyceridaemia, impaired glucose tolerance and related obesity.
CC They are also useful in insulin therapy in combination with known active
CC compounds. The present sequence is apolipoprotein E (APOE) cDNA
CC amplifying reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in the
CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 457 TCCAGGAAGAGCTCCAG 473
Db 3 TCCAGGAAGAGCTCCAG 19

RESULT 117
AAZ21594/c
ID AAZ21594 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAZ21594;
XX
DT 02-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX

DE PCR primer INSPR for amplifying HIV integrase cDNA.

XX PCR primer; HIV; integrase; IN; inhibitor; DNA insertion; treatment;
KM viral replication; reverse transcriptase; protease inhibitor;
KM combination therapy; resistant strain; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Human immunodeficiency virus.

XX WO9948371-A1.

XX 30-SEP-1999.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006700.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079764P.

XX 17-JUL-1998; 98US-0093208P.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Robinson WE, King PJ, Reinecke MG;

XX WPI; 1999-571930/48.

PT bis-(3,4-Dihydroxycinnamoyl)tartaric acid analogues for treatment of HIV
PT infections.

XX Disclosure; Page 35; 68pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ21589-Z21594 are used to amplify the HIV integrase cDNA.
CC This primer corresponds to nucleotides 4016-4036 of the integrase
CC sequence. The HIV integrase (IN) cDNA was used in the generation of an L-
CC chioric acid resistant strain of HIV. The invention relates to new
CC compounds that are IN inhibitors. The inhibitors are novel compounds that
CC potentially and selectively inhibit HIV integrase. The inhibitors are
CC structural analogues of bis-(3,4-Dihydroxycinnamoyl) tartaric acid.
CC integrase has the minimal activities needed for integration. In vitro the
CC enzyme processes the HIV DNA for insertion in to the host cell's nucleus.
CC IN also cleaves double stranded DNA and facilitates the insertion of the
CC HIV DNA in to the cleavage site. IN also covalently links the HIV DNA to
CC IN, and therefore block viral replication. The compounds are synergistic
CC with reverse transcriptase and protease inhibitors, acting at a different
CC part of the HIV replication cycle. The new inhibitors are used,
CC preferably in combination therapy with reverse transcriptase inhibitors
CC and protease inhibitors in the treatment of HIV

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 471 CAGGAAGTGGCATTC 487
Db 21 CAGGAATTGGCATTC 5

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RESULT 118
AAV38033/c
ID AAV38033 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAV38033;
AC
XX
XX 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX SCEPO section 3 construction oligonucleotide 10 for human EPO.
DE
XX
XX Human; erythropoietin; EPO; bone marrow; reticulocyte; red blood cell;
KW expression; CHO; chinese hamster ovary cell; diagnosis; blood disorder;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX AU688723-B.
PN
XX
XX 19-FEB-1998.
PD
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97AU-00046867.
PF
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97AU-00046867.
PR
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97AU-00046867.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN AMGEN INC.
PA
XX
XX Lin F;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1998-261957/24.
DR
XX
XX Recombinant human erythropoietin - potentially useful for diagnosis and
PT treatment of blood disorders.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 76; 100pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a construction oligonucleotide for SCEPO
CC section 3 as part of the assembly of a human erythropoietin (EPO) with
CC yeast preferred codons, used in an example from the present invention.
CC The present invention describes recombinant human EPO which causes bone
CC marrow cells to increase production of reticulocytes or red blood cells,
CC where the polypeptide is the product of expression in CHO (Chinese
CC hamster ovary) cells of an exogenous DNA sequence encoding human EPO. EPO
CC is potentially useful in the diagnosis and treatment of blood disorders
CC characterised by low or defective red blood cell production
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY
Db 270 ACCCTCAGAAAGTTGTT 286
18 ACCCTCAGAAAGTTATT 2
RESULT 119
AAC58043/c
ID AAC58043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC58043;
AC
XX
XX 25-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO1410 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:65.
DE
XX
XX Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic disease; proliferation; cancer;
KW identification; tumorigenesis; anticancer; detection; hybridisation;
XX probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX

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PN
XX
XX WO200053750-A1.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000.
PD
XX
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PF
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Botstein D, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Roy MA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2000-594320/56.
XX
XX Antibodies specific for PRO polypeptides, used to diagnose and inhibit
PT the growth of tumors in mammals, and to identify inhibitors of PRO
PT polypeptide activity or expression.
XX
XX Example 20; Page 122; 226pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes an antibody that binds to a human protein
CC (1) selected from: PRO381; PRO1269; PRO1410; PRO1755; PRO1780; PRO3434;
CC PRO1927; PRO3567; PRO1293; PRO1303; PRO3444; PRO4354; PRO4397;
CC PRO4407; PRO1555; PRO1096; PRO2038; and PRO2262. (1) has anticancer
CC activity and can be used to diagnose tumors in mammals, by detecting
CC complex formation when the antibody is contacted with test cells.
CC Increased expression of genes encoding (1) can also be detected to
CC diagnose tumors. Agents which inhibit the activity of (1), especially
CC the antibodies, or an antisense oligonucleotide which hybridises to genes
CC encoding (1), can be used to inhibit tumour growth, preferably by
CC inducing cell death. Methods from the present invention can be used to
CC identify compounds which inhibit the biological activity of (1). AAC58019
CC to AAC58102 represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in
CC examples from the present invention for human PRO sequences. AAC58103 to
CC AAC58122 and AAB24021 to AAB24040 represent human PRO polynucleotide and
CC protein sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY
Db 621 TCAACCAAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
RESULT 120
AAF54523/c
ID AAF54523 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF54523;
AC
XX
XX 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer #132 used in the identification of proteins.
DE
XX
XX Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO200078961-A1.
PN
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PF
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR
XX

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PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CD, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-071395/08.
 XX
 PT Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO,
 PT useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene
 PT therapy.
 XX
 PS Example 143; Page 507; 787pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.
 CC These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization
 CC probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-
 CC sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used to generate either
 CC transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for
 CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic
 CC acids may also be used in gene therapy
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 621 TCAACCGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
 DB 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
 RESULT 121
 ABA82154
 ID ABA82154 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA82154;
 XX
 DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #113.
 XX
 KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
 KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
 KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200177327-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.
 XX
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX

PI Carniti JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.
 XX
 PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
 PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 443pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM
 CC genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,
 CC antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in
 CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,
 CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.
 CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in
 CC the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 617 CATCTCACCGCGCTCAGT 636
 DB 1 CATCCACCATCTCAGT 20
 RESULT 122
 ABL45369/C
 ID ABL45369 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL45369;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2413.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 PS Claim 6; Page 52; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal

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CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected results; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstructed as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 314 GAAGAGCTGCAGAGAGCTG 333
DB 20 GCAGGATGCGAGAGCTG 1
XX
RESULT 123
ABK44387/c
ID ABK44387 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK44387;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human onco-gene p16, PCR primer #4.
XX
KM Nucleic acid probe; gene engineering; medicine; onco-gene; PCR; primer;
KM ss; p16.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200202814-A1.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 04-JUL-2001; 2001WO-JP005783.
XX
PR 05-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00204177.
PR 26-APR-2001; 2001JP-00129603.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI Mineno J, Weiyancto E, Ishida N, Takeya T, Asada K, Kato I;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179635/23.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acids, useful in gene engineering, biochemistry and
PT medicine, comprising a labeled polynucleotide probe partly hybridizable
PT with a polyadenine nucleotide moiety of a target nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 40; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention describes a labeled polynucleotide probe that is partly
CC hybridizable with a polyadenine nucleotide moiety of a target nucleic
CC acid. The method discussed in the invention is useful for the detection
CC of nucleic acids in gene engineering, biochemistry and medicine. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of onco-genes
CC and associated with the polynucleotide probes discussed in the invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 372 CGTCTGAGCGCTCTGCTGCG 391
DB 20 CGTCTGAGCGCTCTGAGCTG 1
```

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RESULT 124
ABK22951
ID ABK22951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK22951;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Zmax1 CDNA forward PCR primer #57.
XX
KM Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
KM lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
KM osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
KM neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
KM bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
KM osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192891-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (UNCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Carulli JF, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.
XX
PT Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
PT corresponding wild type gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 38; 409pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
XX lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
XX inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
XX gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
XX diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
XX associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
XX disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
XX treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
XX conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
XX build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
XX gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
XX development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
XX HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
XX development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
XX treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
XX molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
XX and adapters of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 617 CATCTCAACGAGCGCTCAGT 636
DB 1 CATCTCAACGAGCTACTCAGT 20
XX
RESULT 125
```

ABN80967/C
ID ABN80967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABN80967;
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:145.
DE
XX Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
XX antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;
XX cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
XX
XX WO200222640-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-404806/43.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,
PT for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with
PT expression of caspase 7 in humans.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 89; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which
XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.
XX (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in
XX antisense therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (I) is
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or
XX tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
XX associated with caspase 7 including inflammatory condition,
XX hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol
XX disorder. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as
XX research reagent and kits. (I) is useful prophylactically to prevent or
XX delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
XX represent a mouse caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an
XX example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB |||||
20 GTGCCATTCACACGCGC 1
RESULT 126
ABZ88060/C
ID ABZ88060 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ88060;
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiinflammatory; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3302; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 AGCTCCAGATCTCGCAGT 1

|||||

RESULT 127
ACCA5534
ID ACCA5534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ACCA5534;
XX
XX
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human HBM STS marker forward primer #57.
XX
XX
KM Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KM gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KM bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KM osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN M0200292764-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US014876.
XX
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX
XX
PI RabiJ P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX
XX
PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 54; 603pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the hgh
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
CC invention has osteopathic and cyrostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
XX used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 617 CATCTCAACAGCGCTCAGT 636
|||||

Db 1 CATCCCAACCATCTACTCAGT 20
|||||

RESULT 128
ACD68562/c
ID ACD68562 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ACD68562;
XX
XX
DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #137.
XX
XX
KM Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; angiogenesis;
KM endothelial cell proliferation; wound healing; immune response;
KM T-lymphocytes proliferation; neonatal heart hypertrophy; tumour;
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux; inflammation;
KM vascular endothelial growth factor-stimulated proliferation;
KM mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;
KM nephropathy; Schanlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease; Crohn's disease;
KM dermatitis herpetiformis; diabetes; haemoglobin switch; insulinemia;
KM pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell differentiation; thalassemia;
KM obesity; auditory hair cell regeneration; hearing loss; bone disorder;
KM cartilage disorder; sports injury; arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN US2003073130-A1.
XX
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015869.
XX
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015654.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030973.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

PR (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-565292/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 143; Page 288; 561pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated PRO (secreted and transmembrane)
CC polypeptide (I), having at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence
CC selected from any one of the 123 amino acid sequences given in

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2, 1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 621 TCAACGAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
Db 20 TAAACAAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1

RESULT 131
ADB98232
ID ADB98232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB98232;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence tagged site #113 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
XX
XX Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBW; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
KM bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WC200292000-A2.

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XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US014877.
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP-) WYETH.
XX
PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX
PT New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 61; 629pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
CC region.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 617 CATCTCAGCAGCGCTCAGT 636
DB 1 CATCCACCATCCTCAGT 20
RESULT 132
ADCG6179
ID ADCG6179 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADCG6179;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Weed controller metabolism associated PCR primer SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
KM weed controller metabolism; weed; herbicide; herbicide-resistant plant;
KM agrochemical; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WC02003040370-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002MO-JP010789.
XX
PR 19-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00321307.
XX
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00167239.
XX
PA (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX
PI Nakajima H, Mukumoto F, Takaishi M;
XX
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DR WPI; 2003-523102/49.
XX
PT Weed controller metabolism proteins deactivating porphyrinogen oxidase
PT (PRO) inhibiting herbicides by N-demethylation and their genes, useful
PT e.g. in constructing new breeds of herbicide-resistant plants.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 46; 812pp; Japanese.
XX
PS The invention relates to a novel DNA encoding a weed controller
XX metabolism protein. A protein of the invention has herbicide activity.
XX CC The proteins and their encoded genes are useful e.g. in constructing new
XX breeds of herbicide-resistant plants and also in developing various
XX agrochemicals. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 396 ACACACACCTGCTCCAGCA 415
DB 1 ACTTACACCTGCTCCAGCA 20
RESULT 133
ADCG1816/C
ID ADCG1816 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADCG1816;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #134.
XX
KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; protein electrophoresis; chromosome mapping;
KW gene mapping; genetic disorder; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003064925-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013907.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
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PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
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PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
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PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
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PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102655P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103416P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
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PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
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PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0108464P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108857P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
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PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030852.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

(GENTECH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrera N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan U, Faont NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-555602/52.
DR Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
PT

```
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 555pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
CC encoding them. The sequences are useful in the preparation of a
CC medicament for treating a condition responsive to a PRO polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful in a number of functional biological assays, as
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis and as therapeutic
CC agents. The polynucleotides are useful as hybridisation probes for a cDNA

Query Match          1.84; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 2, 1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY          621 TCACCGAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
Db          20 TAAACAAGCGCTCAGTCCG 1

RESULT 134
ADD70962/c
ID ADD70962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD70962;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1410 Taqman PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003099625-A1.
XX
PD 29-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015386.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
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PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099558P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099588P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
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PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
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PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
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PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
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PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
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PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
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 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
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 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
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 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095P.
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 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023522P.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328P.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0030952P.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0030873P.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520P.
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-0006666P.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800P.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692P.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066P.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735P.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374P.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CX,
 XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WBI, 2003-874602/81.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
 PT PRO1787 affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake by skeletal muscle
 PT cells and are useful for treating diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.
 XX
 XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 553bp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best local similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 621 TCAACGAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
 Db 20 TAAACGAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
 RESULT 135
 ADD40039/c
 ID ADD40039 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD40039;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2003083462-A1.
 PD 01-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013913.
 XX
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0000106P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0020111P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0028113P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028551P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565P.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004342P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004P.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841P.
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 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0013705P.
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 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941P.
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 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0030952P.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0030873P.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520P.
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-0006666P.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800P.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692P.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066P.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735P.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374P.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CX,
 XX Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-755122/71.
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
 PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
 PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
 XX
 PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 557bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as
 CC given in the specification (including their extracellular domains either
 CC or without their associated signal peptides. Also include are the
 CC nucleotide (NA) sequences encoding PRO, a vector comprising the PRO NA, a
 CC host cell comprising the vector, producing PRO, a chimeric molecule
 CC comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-
 CC PRO antibody. PRO is useful as molecular weight markers for protein
 CC electrophoresis and also for chromosome identification. PRO is also
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO and PRO NA are useful as hybridisation
 CC probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA. PRO NA is
 CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knock-out animals which are
 CC useful in gene therapy. PRO1244, PRO1246 and PRO1303 polypeptides are
 CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO1250, PRO1418 and PRO1410
 CC polypeptides are useful for suppressing immune response. PRO1246
 CC polypeptide is useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders.
 CC PRO1246 polypeptide is also useful for treating tumours. PRO1246 and
 CC PRO1561 polypeptide are useful for stimulating calcium flux in human
 CC umbilical vein endothelial cells. PRO1265, PRO1250 and PRO1474
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating bone and/or cartilage disorders
 CC (e.g., arthritis) and wound healing. PRO1330, PRO1275 and PRO1418
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating diabetes in skeletal muscle cells
 CC and obesity. PRO1265, PRO1244 and PRO1382 polypeptides are useful for
 CC treating Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schnlein-
 CC Henoch purpura, coeliac disease, dermatitis, herpeticiformis or Crohn's
 CC disease. PRO1478, PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1279, PRO1304, PRO1306, PRO1418,
 CC PRO1410 and PRO1575 are useful in treating thalassemias. The present
 CC sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used to assay PRO gene amplification in
 CC certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006618.
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PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023529.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KU,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-708344/67.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 549pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 621 TCAACGACGCGCTAGTCCCG 640
Db 20 TAAACGACGCGCTAGTCTTG 1

RESULT 137
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XX
XX ADD38606;
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XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
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XX Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003096955-A1.
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XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00012755.
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PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US006666.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Pooni NP, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams EM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-787000/74.
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide, useful for treating cancerous tumors,
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders, wound healing, diabetes mellitus,
PT thalassemias.
XX
PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 566pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as
CC
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 621 TCACCGAGCGCTAGTCCCG 640
Db 20 TAAACAGCGCTCACTCCTG 1
RESULT 138
ADD39562/c
ID ADD39562 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD39562;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; neuropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US200306954-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00011671.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098849P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098853P.
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PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.

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PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-0097763
PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-0097922
PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-0098080
PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-0099812
PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-0099815
PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-0099862
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PR	16-SEP-1998	98US-0100662
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PR	17-SEP-1998	98US-0100711
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PR	17-SEP-1998	98US-0100930
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PR	18-SEP-1998	98US-0100849
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PR	23-SEP-1998	98US-0101476
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.
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XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AT, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI, 2003-786999/74.
DR
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX
PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 550bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 621 TCACACGCGCTCAGTCCCG 640
DB 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTCTG 1

RESULT 139
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ID ADD39085 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD39085;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003092061-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007194.
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PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0114223P.
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PR 16-FEB-1999; 98US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-0162851P.
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 98US-0162851P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 98US-0162851P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 98US-0162851P.
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(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI

PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe C,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX WPI: 2003-765477/72.
XX
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
PT PRO1244, PRO1246, useful for treating cancers tumors, cardiac
PT insufficiency disorders, wound healing, Crohn's disease, celiac disease.
XX
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query March 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 621 TCAACGAGCGCTAGTCCG 640
20 TAAACGAGCGCTAGTCTG 1

Db
RESULT 140
ADD40516/c
ID ADD40516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD40516;
AC
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 1410 Taqman PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KM immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KM umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KM arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KM Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease;
KM dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003082627-A1.
PN
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
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XX
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006117.
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XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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 PR XX (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 PR XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PR XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurey AL, Hillan KJ,
 PR XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PR XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
 PR XX WPI; 2003-755104/71.
 PR XX
 PR PT New isolated PRO polypeptides such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,

PR PRO1244, PRO1246, are useful for treating cancerous tumors and cardiac
 PR insufficiency disorders.
 PR XX
 PR PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 550pp; English.
 PR XX
 PR CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 PR CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 PR CC
 PR Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 PR Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
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 PR Db 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
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 PR DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.
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 PR KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 PR KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 PR KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 PR KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 PR KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 PR KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
 PR XX
 PR OS Homo sapiens.
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 KW Immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
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 PA (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
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 PI Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurrey AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
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 DR WPI; 2003-765493/72.
 XX
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
 XX
 PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 555BP; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

DB 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
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 AC ADE50260;
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 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
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 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.

PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0284291.
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-05020111.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-05021194.
 PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-00403297.
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 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030035.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-05004342.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-05006884.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05015241.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023352.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023328.
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 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-05030873.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-05006650.
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-05006666.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-008872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
 (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PA
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DI, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Halian KD,
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2003-765413/72.
 XX
 XX
 PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides useful for tissue typing, modulating
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
 Query March 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 621 TCAACGAGCGCTCAGTCCG 640
 DB 20 TAAACGAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
 RESULT 144
 ADE21818/c
 ID ADE21818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC ADE21818;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1410 Tagman PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
XX immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
XX umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
XX Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
XX dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003082628-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017527.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099753P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099782P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100394P.
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PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
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PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
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PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
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PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
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PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102685P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
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PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105811P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.

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PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145668P.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
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PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-755105/71.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
XX PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
XX PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 447; 548bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 621 TCACCAAGCGCTCAGTCCCG 640
DB 20 TAAACAGCGCTCAGTCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 145
XX ADE14461
XX ID ADE14461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADE14461;
XX AC
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX HSD11B1 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 63.
XX DE
XX XX osteopathic; antidepressant; anorectic; antidiabetic;
```

```
KW antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic; antisense-therapy;
KW hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1; osteoporosis; depression;
KW metabolic disorder; obesity; HSD11B1; diabetes; atherosclerosis;
KW hyperlipidaemia; antisense technology; mouse; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX US2003198965-A1.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX PF
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Freter SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-852782/79.
XX
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating disorders associated with
XX PT hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis,
XX PT depression and metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes and
XX PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 63; 53pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding hydroxysteroid 11-beta
XX CC dehydrogenase 1, inhibiting expression of hydroxysteroid 11-beta
XX CC dehydrogenase 1. The methods and compositions of the present invention
XX CC are useful for treating disorders associated with hydroxysteroid 11-beta
XX CC dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis, depression and
XX CC metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and
XX CC hyperlipidaemia. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC used to control the expression of mouse hydroxysteroid 11-beta
XX CC dehydrogenase 1.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAAGGCTCCAGGAAC 477
DB 1 CCAGGAGAGCAGCAGGATC 20
XX
XX RESULT 146
XX AAC91374/C
XX ID AAC91374 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAC91374;
XX AC
XX DT 16-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligo UT-296 for construction of annexin expression vector pJ117.
XX DE
XX XX Human; annexin; chelation site; nuclear imaging; apoptosis;
XX KW transplant rejection; pJ117; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200073332-A1.
XX FN
XX 07-DEC-2000.
XX PD
XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014324.
XX PF
XX 01-JUN-1999; 99US-00324096.
XX
XX
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PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 XX Talt JF, Brown DS;
 XX MPI; 2001-080465/09.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel modified annexin useful for imaging vascular thrombi and apoptosis,
 PT has N-terminal chelation site comprising amino acid extension which
 PT comprises a glycine and a cysteine residue.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 12; 39pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence was used in the construction of an expression vector
 CC encoding a modified annexin having an N-terminal chelation site, which
 CC comprises an amino acid extension including a glycine and a cysteine
 CC residue. The modified annexin is useful for imaging vascular thrombi or
 CC apoptosis which is associated with response to a chemotherapeutic agent
 CC or with rejection as a result of transplantation. The modified annexin
 CC can effectively chelate a radionuclide and retain annexin bioactivity. It
 CC can be readily prepared in high radiochemical yield and with high
 CC radiochemical purity. In contrast to conventional conjugation chemistries
 CC that provide a distribution of conjugation products, the modified annexin
 CC has a single chelation site remote from the site of biological activity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 600 TGGCGGCTGGACGGGCCAT 619
 Db 21 TGGCAGGTGAGCTGTGCCAT 2
 XX
 RESULT 147
 AAF79922/c
 ID AAF79922 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF79922;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify human and murine GL50 cDNA sequences.
 XX
 KW GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;
 KW graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;
 KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO200121796-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.
 XX
 PR 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.
 XX
 PA (GEMV) GENETICS INST INC.
 XX
 PI Ling V, Dunussi-Joannopoulos K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-244938/25.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a
 PT immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 117; 195pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAF79922-27 were used to amplify sequences from the 3' end of
 CC cDNA encoding human and murine GL50 polypeptides. GL50 molecules are

CC antigens on the surface of antigen presenting cells, which co-stimulate T
 CC cell proliferation and bind to costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells.
 CC GL50 modulating agents are used to modulate an immune response in a
 CC subject. GL50 polypeptides are used to modulate T cell costimulation, and
 CC to reduce the proliferation of a tumour cell. Diseases that can be
 CC treated using GL50 molecules are graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune
 CC disease, allergies, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral
 CC infections. The GL50 molecules can be used in vaccines. GL50
 CC polynucleotides can be used to locate gene regions associated with
 CC genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in forensic identification of a
 CC biological sample
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 782 GTGTGCGCGCAACTGCAG 801
 Db 20 GTGCGAGCGCAGACTGCGCG 1
 XX
 RESULT 148
 AAA35421
 ID AAA35421 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA35421;
 XX
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 25-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Myrtaceae microsatellite scu056T detection PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Myrtaceae; microsatellite; isolation; genotyping; plant; tea tree;
 KW breeding; Melaleuca alternifolia; broad-spectrum germicidal oil;
 KW pharmaceutical; cosmetic; identification; detection; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Myrtaceae.
 XX
 PN WO200017341-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-MAR-2000.
 XX
 PF 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-AU000820.
 XX
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98AU-00006099.
 PR 16-FEB-1999; 99AU-00008718.
 XX
 PA (BUSI-) BUSINESS & RES MANAGEMENT PTY LTD.
 XX
 PI Rossetto M, McLauchlan A, Harriss FCL, Henry RJ, Baverstock PR;
 PI Lee IS, Maguire TL, Edwards KJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-292840/25.
 XX
 PT Isolating microsatellites from Myrtaceae, useful for genotyping,
 PT particularly in breeding programs for tea tree, by reacting plant nucleic
 PT acid with immobilized oligonucleotides.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 36; 100pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed of isolating a microsatellite (MS) from
 CC nucleic acid extract of a plant of Myrtaceae family. The method
 CC comprises: (i) treating the extract with one or more immobilised, single-
 CC stranded oligonucleotides (ON) having a consensus MS repeat sequence
 CC (MSR) or its complement; (ii) washing under specified stringency
 CC conditions; (iii) eluting nucleic acid bound to ON; and (iv) sequencing
 CC the eluted nucleic acids to identify those containing an MSR.
 CC Microsatellites (MS) isolated by the method, specifically from Melaleuca
 CC alternifolia (the tea tree, a source of a broad-spectrum germicidal oil,
 CC useful in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics), are useful as genotyping
 CC markers, particularly for breeding plants that produce the oil in higher

CC yield or of better quality. Primers based on MS are useful for both inter
 CC - and intra-species genotyping. The selected washing conditions improve
 CC efficiency of recovery of microsatellites (MS) and reduce the number of
 CC washing stages required. Particularly about 86% of recovered sequence
 CC contain an MS repeat sequence, compared with 50-70% when the conventional
 CC washing procedure is followed. AA35313 to AA35357, and AA35562 to
 CC AA35575 represent nucleotide sequences from the present invention which
 CC contain microsatellite sequences. AA35358 to AA35561 represent
 CC oligonucleotide PCR primers used for identifying Mytilus microsatellite
 CC sequences. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 11 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 CC Best local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 CC Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 TACTGTGGTGGTCTGAGCTG 837
 DB 1 TACTGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGG 20

RESULT 149
 ABX84818/C
 ID ABX94818 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ABX94818;
 XX
 XX DT 11-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human cysteine-rich FGF receptor (CFR) PCR primer CFR-F01.

XX XX Human; antibody; murine antibody NM58-49/69; cysteine-rich FGF receptor;
 KW glycoprotein receptor; proliferating cell; stomach carcinoma; vaccine;
 KW CFR-1 protein; human antibody 103/51; immunoglobulin M; cytototoxic; gut;
 KW antibacterial; antiinflammatory; receptor antagonist; cancer; stomach;
 KW oesophagus; rectum; liver; gall bladder; pancreas; lung; bronchus;
 KW breast; cervix; prostate; heart; ovary; uterus; metaplasia of oesophagus;
 KW Helicobacter pylori-associated gastritis; tubular adenoma; tumour marker;
 KW villous adenoma; Barrett dysplasia; cervical intraepithelial neoplasia;
 KW anticancer agent; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This nucleotide is depicted as o in the
 FT specification"

XX PN WO2003011907-A2.
 XX
 XX PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-DE002699.
 XX
 XX PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001DE-01036009.
 XX PR 09-MAR-2002; 2002DE-01010425.

XX PA (MUELLER) MUELLER-HERMELINK H K.
 XX PA (VOLL) VOLLMERS H.
 XX PA (HENSEL) HENSEL F.
 XX
 XX PI Mueller-Hermelink HK, Vollmers H, Hensel F;
 XX
 XX DR WPI; 2003-256436/25.
 XX
 XX PT New glycoprotein receptor on surface of cancer cells, useful for
 PT treatment and diagnosis of cancer and for drug screening, also new
 PT specific antibody.
 XX
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 21; 49pp; German.

XX XX This invention describes a novel glycoprotein receptor, present on the
 CC surface membrane of strongly proliferating cells, especially stomach
 CC carcinoma, having at least one determinant that corresponds with a
 CC determinant of CFR-1 protein and binding specifically to human antibody
 CC 103/51 and/or the murine antibody 58/47-69 (immunoglobulin M). The
 CC products of the invention have cytototoxic, antibacterial and
 CC antiinflammatory activity and can be used in a vaccine or for receptor
 CC antagonism. The novel receptor is used for therapeutic in vivo generation
 CC of antibodies, for treatment and prevention of cancer (of oesophagus,
 CC stomach, gut, rectum, liver, gall bladder, pancreas, lung, bronchus,
 CC breast, cervix, prostate, heart, ovary and/or uterus), for treating a
 CC wide range of precancerous states (e.g. Helicobacter pylori-associated
 CC gastritis, tubular or villous adenoma, Barrett dysplasia/metaplasia of
 CC oesophagus, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia etc.), for diagnosis (as a
 CC tumour marker) and for identifying potential anticancer agents from their
 CC ability to bind selectively to the glycoprotein receptor. This sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify the human cysteine-rich FGF
 CC receptor (CFR) described in the disclosure of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

CC Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 CC Best local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 CC Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 TACTGTGGTGGTCTGAGCTG 837
 DB 22 TGCTGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTGG 3

RESULT 150
 AAX60366/C
 ID AAX60366 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AC AAX60366;
 XX
 XX DT 20-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE PCR primer and probe for lactic acid bacteria.

XX XX PCR primer; probe; lactic acid bacteria; identification;
 KW species specificity; fermented milk product;
 KW intestinal bacterial flora analysis; digestive tract disease; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX PN JP11151097-A.
 XX
 XX PD 08-JUN-1999.
 XX
 XX PF 14-SEP-1998; 98JP-00260041.
 XX
 XX PR 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-00255027.
 XX
 XX PA (HONS) YAKULT HONSHA KK.
 XX
 XX DR WPI; 1999-388482/33.
 XX
 XX PT New primers and probes - useful for identifying and analyzing lactic acid
 PT bacteria.
 XX
 XX PS Claim 1; Page 7; 18pp; Japanese.

XX AAX60358-78 represents PCR primers and probes for lactic acid bacteria.
 CC They are useful for the identification of lactic acid bacteria and the
 CC detection of species specificity, especially comprising extraction of DNA
 CC in a sample and PCR using the above primers. The primers can be used for
 CC identification of lactic acid bacteria in fermented milk products without
 CC culture. The procedure can be also applied to analysis of intestinal
 CC bacterial flora for prevention and treatment of diseases of digestive
 CC tracts

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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0095971P.
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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0095980P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009813P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
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PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
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PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
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PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
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PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
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XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-585293/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
PT PRO1787 that modulate glucose or free fatty acid uptake by skeletal
PT muscle cells, and are useful for treating diabetes, hyper- or hypo-
PT insulinemia.
Query Match 1.88; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 669 CTGAGCTCAGATGATC 688
Db 3 CTGAGCTGCCAGATGCTC 22
RESULT 154
ACH04568
ID ACH04568 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ACH04568;
AC
XX
XX 01-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR: secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; vulnery;
KW cardiac; arterial; anorectic; antiaortic; angiogenesis; cancer;
KW adrenal cortical capillary; endothelial cell growth; wound healing;
KW stimulated T-lymphocyte proliferation; immune response suppression;
KW neonatal heart hypertrophy; cardiac insufficiency disorder;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; inflammation; mononuclear cell;
KW eosinophil; diabetes; obesity; or hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
KW chondocyte redifferentiation; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW Sports injury; arthritis; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003044841-A1.
PN
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006856.
PE
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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 PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
 XX

PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;
 PI Williams PW, Wood WI;
 DR WPI; 2003-492259/46.
 XX
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 PT encoding them useful for treating various cardiac insufficiency
 PT disorders, bone and/or cartilage disorders such as sports injuries and
 PT arthritis.
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 669 CTGAGCTCAGAGTATGATC 688
 Db 3 CTGAGCTGCTGATGCTC 22
 RESULT 155
 ACD68112
 ID ACD68112 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC ACD68112;
 XX
 DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #91.
 XX
 KM Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene therapy; vaccine;
 KM tissue typing; chromosome identification; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003073129-A1.
 PD 17-APR-2003.
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 PF 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
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XX 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0021851P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US0001106.
PR 12-APR-1999; 98WO-US0084291.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129647P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-00403297.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005804.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032878.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US072035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PT Gao W, Goddard A, Godowsky PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni N, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI, 2003-585292/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PI polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 93; Page 263; 561pp; English.
XX

PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108857P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108948P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
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PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500037P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500355P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500434P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500504P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0500584P.
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PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0501370P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0501404P.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0501491P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0501524P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0502352P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0502328P.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0503095P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0503073P.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0503267P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0500652P.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-0500666P.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0501780P.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0501992P.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0502106P.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0502173P.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
XX Geo W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-555602/52.
XX
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
XX polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX
XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
XX encoding them. The sequences are useful in the preparation of a
XX medicament for treating a condition responsive to a PRO polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful in a number of functional biological assays, as
XX molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis and as therapeutic
XX agents. The polynucleotides are useful as hybridisation probes for a cDNA

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGATC 688
DB 3 CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGGCTC 22
RESULT 157
AD70833
ID AD70833 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADD70833;
AC
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
XX immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
XX umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
XX Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
XX dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US200309625-A1.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015386.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099556P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100642P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
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XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.

PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101472P.
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PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101475P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101476P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101477P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101478P.
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PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101916P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102207P.
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PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0103449P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103314P.
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PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103328P.
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PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103711P.
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PR	20-OCT-1998;	98US-0105002P.
PR	21-OCT-1998;	98US-0105104P.
PR	22-OCT-1998;	98US-0105168P.
PR	22-OCT-1998;	98US-0105266P.
PR	26-OCT-1998;	98US-0105693P.
PR	26-OCT-1998;	98US-0105694P.
PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105807P.
PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105881P.
PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105882P.
PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0106062P.
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106023P.
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106029P.
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106030P.
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106032P.
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106033P.
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106178P.
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PR	29-OCT-1998;	98US-0106384P.
PR	29-OCT-1998;	98US-0108500P.
PR	30-OCT-1998;	98US-0106464P.
PR	30-NOV-1998;	98US-0106856P.
PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106902P.
PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106905P.
PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106919P.
PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106932P.
PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106934P.
PR	10-NOV-1998;	98US-0107783P.
PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108775P.
PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108779P.
PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108787P.
PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108788P.
PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108801P.
PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108802P.
PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108806P.
PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108807P.

Query Match	1.8%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 23;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 2.6e+02;		
Matches 17;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0

669	CTGAAGCTCAGATGATC	688
3	CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGCTC	22

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RESULT 158
ADD39910
ID ADD39910 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADD39910;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003083462-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013913.
XX
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tunnas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-755122/71.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
PS Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 557bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as

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CC given in the specification (including their extracellular domains either
CC or without their associated signal peptides. Also include are the
CC nucleotide (NA) sequences encoding PRO, a vector comprising the PRO NA, a
CC host cell comprising the vector, producing PRO, a chimeric molecule
CC comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-
CC PRO antibody. PRO is useful as molecular weight markers for protein
CC electrophoresis and also for chromosome identification. PRO is also
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO and PRO NA are useful as hybridisation
CC probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA. PRO NA is
CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knock-out animals which are
CC useful in development and screening useful reagents. PRO NA is also
CC useful in gene therapy. PRO1244, PRO1286 and PRO1303 polypeptides are
CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO1250, PRO1418 and PRO1410
CC polypeptides are useful for suppressing immune response. PRO1246
CC polypeptide is useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders.
CC PRO1246 polypeptide is also useful for treating tumours. PRO1246 and
CC PRO1561 polypeptide are useful for stimulating calcium flux in human
CC umbilical vein endothelial cells. PRO1265, PRO1250 and PRO1474
CC polypeptides are useful for treating bone and/or cartilage disorders
CC (e.g., arthritis) and wound healing. PRO1130, PRO1275 and PRO1418
CC polypeptides are useful for treating diabetes in skeletal muscle cells
CC and obesity. PRO1265, PRO1244 and PRO1382 polypeptides are useful for
CC treating Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schonlein-
CC Henoch purpura, coeliac disease, dermatitis, herpiformis or Crohn's
CC disease. PRO1478, PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1279, PRO1304, PRO1306, PRO1418,
CC PRO1410 and PRO1575 are useful in treating thalassemias. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO protein of
CC the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
CY 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGATC 688
DB 3 CTGAAGCTGCACAGATGCTC 22
XX
RESULT 159
ADD70356
ID ADD70356 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADD70356;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003054406-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006818.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.

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PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066223
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066229
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066302
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066302P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066303
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066332
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066332P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066348
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01066487
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01065348
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-01065800P
PR	30-OCT-1998	98US-01066464
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01066522
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01066522P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01066536
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01066595
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01066197P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01066332P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-01065348P
PR	10-NOV-1998	98US-01077832
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01087755P
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01087799
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01087877
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01087878P
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01088010
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01088022P
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01088062P
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01088072P
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01088587
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01088677P
PR	11-NOV-1998	98US-01089325P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-01089325P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-01088488P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-01088509P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-01088550P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-01088512P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-01088522P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-01088582P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-01088587P
PR	26-JUL-1999	98US-01047587P
PR	26-JUL-1999	98US-01047587
PR	26-JUL-1999	98US-01045698P
PR	15-SEP-1999	98US-05020111P
PR	15-SEP-1999	98US-050201194
PR	29-OCT-1999	98US-01052505P
PR	29-OCT-1999	98US-05028213
PR	02-DEC-1999	98US-05028551P
PR	16-DEC-1999	98US-05030095
PR	22-MAY-2000	2000US-05014042
PR	22-MAY-2000	2000US-05014042P
PR	02-JUN-2000	2000US-05014941
PR	02-JUN-2000	2000US-05015264
PR	23-AUG-2000	2000US-05023522
PR	24-AUG-2000	2000US-05023528
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PR	01-JUN-2001	2001US-05017800
PR	29-JUN-2001	2001US-05019592
PR	29-JUN-2001	2001US-05021066
PR	04-JUL-2001	2001US-05021735
PR	09-SEP-2001	2001US-05096135

PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gueney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan Y, Paon NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Wetanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WP; 2003-787000/74.
DR
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide, useful for treating cancerous tumors,
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders, wound healing, diabetes mellitus,
PT thalassemias.
XX
XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 556bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as

Query Match	1.8%	Score 15.2	DB 1	Length 23
Best Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No. 2.6e+02		
Matches 17; Conservative	0	Mismatches 3	Indels 0	Gaps 0

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QY      669 CTGAGCTCACAGATGATC 688
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RESULT 161
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ID      ADD39433 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

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AC	ADD39433;
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DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;

KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.

XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	
PN	US2003096954-

PD	22-MAY-2003.
XX	
PF	07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00011671.

PR	01-SEP-1998;	98US-0098716P.
PR	01-SEP-1998;	98US-0098723P.
PR	01-SEP-1998;	98US-0098749P.

PR	02-SEP-1998;	98US-0098803P.
PR	02-SEP-1998;	98US-0098821P.
PR	02-SEP-1998;	98US-0098843P.

PR	09-SEP-1998;	98US-0099596P.
PR	09-SEP-1998;	98US-0099598P.
PR	09-SEP-1998;	98US-0099602P.

PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099741P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099754P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099763P.

PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099808P;
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099812P;
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099815P;

PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0099816P.
PR	15-SEP-1998;	98US-0100385P.
PR	15-SEP-1998;	98US-0100388P.

XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
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PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.

PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014841.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CX,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX WPI: 2003-786999/74.
DR

XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX
XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 550bp; English.
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTGAAGCTCAGATGATC 688
Db 3 CTGAAGCTCAGATGATC 22

RESULT 162
ADD38956
ID ADD38956 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADD38956;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003092061-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007194.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
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PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
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PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
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PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
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PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106319P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106332P.
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 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
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 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
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 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
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 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
 XX
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart RA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX WPI, 2003-765477/72.
 XX
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptide such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
 PT PRO1244, PRO1246, useful for treating cancerous tumors, cardiac
 PT insufficiency disorders, wound healing, Crohn's disease, celiac disease.
 XX
 XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 555bp; English.
 XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGTGCATC 688
 Db 3 CTGAAGCTGCACATGCCTC 22
 RESULT 163
 ID ADD40387
 AC ADD40387 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD40387;
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DE
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
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 XX US2003082627-A1.
 PD 01-MAY-2003.
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 XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006117.
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 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
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 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
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 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100948P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100949P.

PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0101014P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101068P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101071P.
PR	22-SEP-1998;	98US-0101471P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101471P.
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PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101474P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101476P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101477P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101479P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101738P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101741P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101743P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101915P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101916P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102207P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102240P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102307P.
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PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102571P.
PR	01-OCT-1998;	98US-0102684P.
PR	01-OCT-1998;	98US-0102687P.
PR	02-OCT-1998;	98US-0102965P.
PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0103258P.
PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0103349P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103314P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103315P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103328P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103335P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103336P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103441P.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103633P.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103678P.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103679P.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103711P.
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 XX
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 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Pan U, Paon N, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PI Williams FM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-708395/67.
 XX
 XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful in the
 PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
 PT polypeptide and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
 XX
 PS Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 555bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO.2.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

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(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

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PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton D, Ferrara N, Fong S;
XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Turnes D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-765493/72.

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PT New isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.

PS Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 555bp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGATC 668
Db 3 CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGCTC 22

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RESULT 166
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ID ADE50131 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX ADE50131;
AC ADE50131;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
DE

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XX Human; PCR: primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003082626-A1.
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 PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-00403297.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028813.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tunnas D, Watanabe CK;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-765413/72.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides useful for tissue typing, modulating
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
 QY
 Best Match 1 8%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 669 CTGAAGCTCAGATGATC 688
 3 CTGAAGCTCAGATGATC 22
 RESULT 167
 ADE21689
 ID ADE21689 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE21689;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1563 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritic; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; celliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003082628-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 13-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017527.
 XX
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098721P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098721P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
 PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.

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PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103799P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106866P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106955P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145689P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030978.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI, 2003-755105/71.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
XX Example 93; SEQ ID NO 318; 548pp; English.
PS
PS The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC

Query Match 18%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTGAAGCTCACAGATGATC 688
Db 3 CTGAAGCTGCCAGATGGCTC 22

RESULT 168
AAFS3332/c
ID AAFS3332 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAFS3332;
AC
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX IGF-1 oligonucleotide #4292.
DE
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiact; vitruide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200078341-A1.
XX
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PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
PT
XX
XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
CC
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 ACTGCAGAGAGCTG 333
DB 15 ACTGCAGAGAGCTG 1
RESULT 169
AAF53331/c
ID AAF53331 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC
XX AAF53331;
AC
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4291.
DE
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
PN
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX

```

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PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
PT
XX
XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
CC
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 320 CTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334
DB 15 CTGCAGAGAGCTGT 1
RESULT 170
ABL58300
ID ABL58300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX ABL58300;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human GLUT 10 SSCP analysis primer GLUT10 ex2cf.
DE
XX
XX Glucose transporter; GLUT10; insulin; chromosome 20q12-13.3; human;
KW glucose metabolism; single strand conformational polymorphism; PCR;
KW type 2 diabetes; SSCP; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2000218621-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026184.
PF
XX
XX 31-AUG-2000; 2000US-00652292.
PR
XX
XX (UYWA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST.
PA
XX
XX Bowden DW, Dawson PA, Fossey SC;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-371828/40.
DR
XX
XX New glucose transporter gene and protein, designated GLUT10, useful for
PT

```

PT studying and analyzing biological processes of glucose metabolism and
PT Type 2 diabetes, as well as for screening modulators of glucose
PT transporter activity.
XX
XX
PS Example 4; Page 52; 85pp; English.
CC The invention relates to a novel glucose transporter gene and protein,
CC designated GLUT10. GLUT 10 is an insulin-responsive glucose transporter
CC gene located in the type 2 diabetes linked region of chromosome 20q12-
CC 13.3. The GLUT 10 polypeptide can be expressed by standard recombinant
CC methodology. The GLUT 10 glucose transporter gene and protein are useful
CC for studying and analyzing biological processes of both glucose
CC metabolism and type 2 diabetes. These are also useful in drug screening
CC techniques, especially for screening modulators of glucose transporter
CC activity or compounds having the ability to be transported across the
CC cell membranes. Sequences AB58290-315 represent primers specific for the
CC various regions of the human GLUT 10 glucose transporter gene, used in
CC single strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of the gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 335 GGAGCAACTGTGTC 349
Db 1 GGAGCAACTGTGTC 15
RESULT 171
AAF6192 ID AAF6192 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF6192;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #953.
XX
KM Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation /tag= a replace(11,A)
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN MO200118250-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolx S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ,
XX
DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.

XX
PS Example; Page 116; 242pp; English.
CC
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 348 GCCAGCGCCACCTG 362
Db 7 GCCAGCGCCACCTG 21
RESULT 172
AAV40625 ID AAV40625 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAV40625;
XX
DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Green fluorescent protein gene PCR primer #20231.
XX
KM In vivo recombination; homologous recombination; plasmid pMR430; Savitsyn;
KM Savinase; subtilisin; protease; green fluorescent protein;
KM enzyme engineering; detergent; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Aequorea victoria.
XX
PN MO9628416-A1.
XX
PD 02-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 15-DEC-1997; 97WO-DK000567.
XX
PR 20-DEC-1996; 96DK-000001471.
PR 23-MAY-1997; 97DK-00000582.
PR 24-JUN-1997; 97US-0050590P.
PR 14-AUG-1997; 97DK-00000935.
XX
PA (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
XX
PI Bjornvad ME, Rasmussen MD, Jorgensen PL, Borchert TV;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-377647/32.
XX
PT In vivo recombination of homologous DNA - using sequences which include
PT different origins of replication that are effective under different
PT conditions, useful for scrambling enzyme genes to produce variant
PT proteins.
XX
PS Example; Page 28; 56pp; English.
XX
CC Primers #20231 and #101381 (see AAV40625) are designed to amplify the
CC mutated green fluorescent protein (GFP) gene from the E. coli plasmid
CC pF64U-S65T-GFP. The GFP gene PCR product was used in the construction of
CC novel temperature sensitive shuffling plasmid pMR430 (see AAV24562). This
CC plasmid was used to demonstrate a novel method of in vivo recombination
CC of homologous DNA sequences, in this case Savitsyn and Savinase

CC subclisins, for the generation of sequences encoding novel proteins
 CC having advantageous properties of potential commercial value
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 769 AACTGAGAGAGAGGTGTGAGCGC 791
 DB 1 AACTGAGAGAGAGGTGTGAGCGC 23
 RESULT 173
 AAA37709/c
 ID AAA37709 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC AAA37709;
 XX
 DT 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Rad51 antisense inhibitor AS9.
 XX
 KW Antisense inhibitor; human; Rad51; cell proliferation; cancer survival;
 KW radiation sensitivity; therapy; AS9; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200047231-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US002881.
 XX
 PR 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119578P.
 PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-00454495.
 XX
 PA (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.
 PI Reddy G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-506091/45.
 XX
 PT Inhibiting cell proliferation useful for cancer therapy, comprises
 PT administering Rad51 inhibitor in vivo.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 26; 42pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of human Rad51,
 CC designated AS9 (also referred to as R51AS9). The antisense inhibitors can
 CC be used in a method of the invention, for inhibiting cell proliferation.
 CC They can also be used in methods for inducing sensitivity to radiation
 CC and DNA damaging chemotherapeutics in an individual and in a method for
 CC prolonging survival in an individual with cancer. The methods and
 CC antisense molecules are useful for inhibiting cell proliferation,
 CC especially cancerous cell proliferation, for inducing sensitivity to
 CC radiation and DNA damaging chemotherapeutics in individuals and for
 CC prolonging survival in an individual with cancer. Kits for carrying out
 CC the methods may be used to diagnose and/or treat cancer and for
 CC adjunctive therapy
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 431 CCTGCTAGCTAAAGCCAGATG 453
 DB 23 CCCAGCTACTCTATAGCCTGAGG 1

RESULT 174
 AAS01202/c
 ID AAS01202 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.
 AC AAS01202;
 XX
 DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Rad51 antisense oligonucleotide, AS9.
 XX
 KW Human; Rad51; antisense; drug screening; cancer; autoimmune disease;
 KW arthritis; graft rejection; inflammatory bowel disease; surgery;
 KW angioplasty; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200119397-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 18-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025838.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1999; 99US-0154616P.
 PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-00455300.
 XX
 PA (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.
 XX
 PI Reddy G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-244704/25.
 XX
 PT Inhibiting cell proliferation for treating arthritis, graft rejection,
 PT inflammatory bowel disease, cancer, proliferation induced after medical
 PT procedure, involves administering Rad51 antibody or its fragment to cell.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Fig 16C; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence represents the human Rad51 antisense oligonucleotide, AS9.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotide is used to study down-regulation of Rad51
 CC protein in human brain, breast and prostate cells. Rad51 protein is
 CC defective in repair of damaged DNA, genetic recombination and the
 CC recombinational repair of DNA lesions, and plays a central role in
 CC cancer. Inhibiting cell proliferation involves administering to a cell a
 CC Rad51 antibody or its fragment. The Rad51 antibody or its fragment is
 CC useful for inhibiting cell proliferation, for treating disease states
 CC such as cancer, autoimmune disease, arthritis, graft rejection,
 CC inflammatory bowel disease, proliferation induced after medical
 CC procedures such as surgery, angioplasty etc. in humans and animals
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 431 CCTGCTAGCTAAAGCCAGATG 453
 DB 23 CCCAGCTACTCTATAGCCTGAGG 1
 RESULT 175
 AAD3248/c
 ID AAD3248 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC AAD3248;
 XX
 DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide R51AS9.
 XX
 KW Tumour cell proliferation; Rad51 inhibitor; p53 protein; premature aging;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; Hodgkin's disease; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW leukaemia; autoimmune disease; cancer; graft rejection; angioplasty;

KM inflammatory bowel disease; immunosuppressive; gene therapy; arthritis;
 KM antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 OS Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1..23
 FT /+tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note="Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX US2002086840-A1.

XX 04-JUL-2002.

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771355.

XX 26-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178561P.

XX (ZARL/) ZARLING D A.
 PA (REDD/) REDDY G.

XX Zarling DA, Reddy G;

XX WPI; 2002-635686/68.

XX Inhibiting/reducing tumor cell proliferation in individual in vivo, for
 PT treating cancer; arthritis, involves contacting tumor cell in vivo with
 PT Rad51 inhibitor, and polynucleotide expressing functional p53 protein.
 PS Disclosure; Page 5; 12pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for inhibiting or reducing tumor cell
 CC proliferation in an individual in vivo. The method comprising contacting
 CC a tumor cell in vivo with a Rad51 inhibitor and a polynucleotide capable
 CC of expressing functional p53 protein. The method is useful for inhibiting
 CC or reducing tumor cell proliferation in an individual in vivo. The
 CC method is useful for treating hyperproliferative disorders, especially
 CC cancer (such as Hodgkin's disease, squamous cell carcinoma and
 CC leukemia), premature aging, autoimmune disease, arthritis, graft
 CC rejection, inflammatory bowel disease, and proliferation induced after
 CC medical procedures such as surgery and angioplasty. The invention is
 CC useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 431 CCCTGCTAGTCTAAAGCCAGATG 453

Db 23 CCCAGCTACTCTATAGCTGAGG 1

RESULT 176

ID ADC70337 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ADC70337;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (seqid 827).

XX PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;
 KM adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytostatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;
 XX cytosine methylation state.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO2003052135-A2.

XX 26-JUN-2003.

XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.

XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Walter S;

XX Nimrich I;

XX WPI; 2003-533029/50.

XX Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,
 PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung
 PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell
 PT carcinoma.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 827; 58pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with
 CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it
 CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able
 CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides
 CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further
 CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma
 CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.
 CC The present invention describes cytosine oligomers and PNA-oligomers
 CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state
 CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of
 CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCAGGTTTGTTTATCA 948

Db 1 TCAGGTTTGTTTAAAGA 18

RESULT 177

ID ABR93683/C standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABR93683;

XX 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis, XIAP, antisense oligonucleotide #30.

XX Human; ss; antisense; inhibitor of apoptosis; XIAP1, XIAP2, XIAP;
 KM cytosine; cancer; ovarian cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; IAP;
 KM pancreatic cancer; embryonic development; viral pathogenesis;
 KM autoimmune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM lupus erythematosus; herpes virus infection; pox virus infection;
 KM adenovirus infection; proliferative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200226968-A2.

XX 04-APR-2002.

XX 27-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA001379.

PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-00672717.
 XX (UYOT-) UNIV OTTAWA.
 PA (AEGE-) AEGERA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Korneluk RG, Lacasse E, Baird S, Holcik M, Young S;
 DR WPI; 2002-479562/51.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense inhibitor of apoptosis nucleic acid useful for enhancing
 PT apoptosis in a cell, for treating cancer and other proliferative
 PT diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 33; 135pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) antisense
 CC nucleic acid (1) that inhibits IAP biological activity, regardless of
 CC length of the antisense nucleic acid, the IAP proteins may be mouse or
 CC human XIAP, HIRP or HIAP2. Also included are a pharmaceutical
 CC composition comprising a mammalian IAP antisense molecule and a method of
 CC enhancing apoptosis in a cell, comprising administering a negative
 CC regulator of the IAP anti-apoptotic pathway to the cell. The IAP
 CC antisense inhibitor is useful for enhancing apoptosis in a cell in a
 CC mammal diagnosed with a proliferative disease. The method is useful for
 CC treating a patient diagnosed with a proliferative disease like cancer.
 CC The IAP antisense molecule is useful to treat, ameliorate, improve,
 CC sustain or prevent proliferative diseases (e.g. ovarian cancer,
 CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, pancreatic cancer) and also in diseases or
 CC conditions where apoptosis is involved or implicated (e.g. embryonic
 CC development, viral pathogenesis, autoimmune disorders, neurodegenerative
 CC diseases, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus and infection by herpes
 CC virus, pox virus and adenovirus). The present sequence is an IAP
 CC antisense molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 657 GTTCTCATGCGCTGAG 674
 DB 18 GTTCTCATGCGCTGAG 1
 XX
 RESULT 178
 ID ABZ84260/c
 AC ABZ84260; standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Toxicologically relevant rat PCR primer #1419.
 XX
 KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Rattus sp.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003016500-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
 XX
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
 XX
 PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
 XX
 PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schneider K;
 PI Allen P;
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.
 XX
 XX Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
 PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
 PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
 PT toxicity.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 338; 455pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
 CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
 CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
 CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
 CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
 CC described (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
 CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842
 CC to ABZ84764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
 CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
 CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
 CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
 CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
 CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
 CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
 CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
 CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
 CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
 CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
 CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
 CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
 CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
 CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 852 CCCCCCACTGCTGATGAG 869
 DB 19 CCCCCCACTGCTGATGAG 2
 XX
 RESULT 179
 ID AAQ53923
 AC AAQ53923; standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-JUN-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TYR 1 PCR primer for amplifying TYR locus used in detection method.
 XX
 KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; detection; amplification; ASPP;
 KW allele specific primer extension; discrimination; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9325563-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-DEC-1993.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US005133.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US005133.
 XX
 PA (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.
 XX
 PI Wallace RB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-007441/01.
 XX

PT end primer for detecting specific target nucleic acid in sample - has 3' complementary to target which is adjacent to nucleotide and 5' end complementary to preselcted sequence.

PS Example 2; Page 11; 40pp; English.

XX Two primers TYR 1 and 2 (AA053923-24) were used to amplify the TYR locus
CC for use as a template. An allele specific primer (AA053925) was then used
CC to amplify the template molecule, the first base incorporated into the
CC extension products being radioactively labelled. Individuals homozygous
CC for the TYR allele gave one extension product and those heterozygous for
CC the allele gave two extension products. The extension products were
CC captured on a grid by hybridisation with one synthetic oligonucleotide to
CC which the 5' end of the allele specific primer was made complementary.
CC See AA053926-47 for grid oligonucleotides. (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 510 GCCAGTTTGGCATTGGG 527

Db 1 GCAAGTTTGGCTTTGGG 18

RESULT 180
AAZ05409/c
ID AAZ05409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ05409;

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal urethritis; genital disease; peritrophic;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritrophic;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

PN WO928475-A2.

PD 10-JUN-1999.

PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

PI Griffiths R;

DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

PS Disclosure; Page 1768; 1755pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY6754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; peritrophic; Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CACCTTCAGAAAGTTGT 286

Db 20 CTCCTTCAGAAAGTTGT 3

RESULT 181
AAZ4805
ID AAZ4805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ4805;

DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human ZSIG-11 DNA amplifying primer ZC11874.

KW Secretory protein; ZSIG-11; ligand polypeptide; testis; endoprotease;
KW prohormone convertase; fertility; therapeutic; human; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9916870-A1.

PD 08-APR-1999.

PF 29-SEP-1998; 98WO-US020449.

XX 29-SEP-1997; 97US-0060327P.

PR 29-SEP-1997; 97US-00939897.

PR 19-MAY-1998; 98US-00081310.

PR 19-MAY-1998; 98US-0085966P.

PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

PI Sheppard PO;

DR WPI; 1999-263692/22.

XX Polynucleotide encoding a human secretory protein, ZSIG-11.

PS Example 1; Page 106; 113pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a human secretory protein, ZSIG-11. Host cells
CC containing a vector comprising the ZSIG-11 nucleic acid are used for the
CC recombinant expression of the protein. ZSIG-11 is a novel ligand
CC polypeptide and specific antibodies can be used to detect its presence in
CC a biological sample. Probes derived from ZSIG-11 nucleotide sequences can
CC also be used in detection of ZSIG-11 RNA. ZSIG-11 is expressed at high
CC levels in testis, and could be used to identify/study prohormone
CC convertases or endoproteases that exhibit testis specificity.

CC Antagonists, including antibodies, are useful for inhibiting or
CC eliminating the function of ZSIG-11. It is possible that ZSIG-11 and its
CC antagonists will be useful as fertility inducing therapeutics. Sequences
CC AAZ4800-21 represent PCR primers for amplifying the ZSIG-11 DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 409 TCCAGCAGGCTCTCCGGC 426
 DB 1 TCCAGCAGGCTCTCCAGC 18

RESULT 182
 ID AAA15595 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAA15595;
 XX
 DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX

DE Reverse PCR primer for hPMP70 gene amplification.
 XX
 XX PCR primer; adrenoleukodystrophy; 4-phenyl butyrate; 4-PBA; X-ALD;
 KM peroxisome proliferation; fatty acid reduction; treatment; human;
 KM peroxisomal membrane half-transporter protein; hPMP70; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200018394-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 28-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022415.
 XX
 PR 28-SEP-1998; 98US-0102186P.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 PI Smith KD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-292995/25.
 XX
 PT Novel method for treating adrenoleukodystrophy comprises administering an
 agent which causes peroxisome proliferation.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 23; 50pp; English.
 XX

CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the hPMP70 gene
 CC that encodes a peroxisomal membrane half-transporter protein. The PCR
 CC product is used in a method for testing the effect of 4-phenyl butyrate
 CC (4-PBA) treatment on cells derived from patients with X-linked
 CC adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD). The invention relates to a treatment for a
 CC patient with adrenoleukodystrophy. The treatment comprises administering
 CC an agent which causes peroxisome proliferation (e.g. 4-PBA). Peroxisome
 CC proliferation causes a reduction in the level of C24:0 or C26:0 fatty
 CC acids in the central nervous system of the patient. Adrenoleukodystrophy
 CC is associated with defective peroxisomal beta-oxidation of saturated long
 CC chain fatty acids. The methods are useful for treating a patient with
 CC adrenoleukodystrophy, and screening for candidate therapeutic agents for
 CC treating adrenoleukodystrophy
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 CCAAGTTGGCATTGGGA 528
 DB 19 CCAAGTTGGCATTGGGA 2

RESULT 183
 ID AAA15597 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAA15597;
 XX
 DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX

DE Reverse PCR primer for mPMP70 gene amplification.
 XX
 XX PCR primer; adrenoleukodystrophy; 4-phenyl butyrate; 4-PBA; X-ALD;
 KM peroxisome proliferation; fatty acid reduction; treatment; mouse;
 KM peroxisomal membrane half-transporter protein; mPMP70; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX WO200018394-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 28-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022415.
 XX
 PR 28-SEP-1998; 98US-0102186P.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 PI Smith KD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-292995/25.
 XX
 PT Novel method for treating adrenoleukodystrophy comprises administering an
 agent which causes peroxisome proliferation.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 23; 50pp; English.
 XX

CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the mPMP70 gene
 CC that encodes a peroxisomal membrane half-transporter protein. The PCR
 CC product is used in a method for testing the effect of 4-phenyl butyrate
 CC (4-PBA) treatment on cells derived from mice with X-linked
 CC adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD). The invention relates to a treatment for a
 CC patient with adrenoleukodystrophy. The treatment comprises administering
 CC an agent which causes peroxisome proliferation (e.g. 4-PBA). Peroxisome
 CC proliferation causes a reduction in the level of C24:0 or C26:0 fatty
 CC acids in the central nervous system of the patient. Adrenoleukodystrophy
 CC is associated with defective peroxisomal beta-oxidation of saturated long
 CC chain fatty acids. The methods are useful for treating a patient with
 CC adrenoleukodystrophy, and screening for candidate therapeutic agents for
 CC treating adrenoleukodystrophy
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 CCAAGTTGGCATTGGGA 528
 DB 19 CCAAGTTGGCATTGGGA 2

RESULT 184
 ID AAF55880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAF55880;
 XX
 DT 12-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Linker #5.
 XX
 KM Vaccine; immunostimulator; interleukin-2; IL-2; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO200104271-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 18-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019042.
 XX
 PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143425P.
 XX

```

XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
PA Collins PL, Bukreyev A, Murphy BR, Whitehead SS;
XX WPI; 2001-091926/10.
XX
XX Recombinant respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) incorporating a
PT heterologous polynucleotide encoding an immune modulatory molecule is
PT used as a vaccine to provide an immune response to RSV.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 27; 154pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an infectious recombinant Respiratory
CC Syncytial Virus (RSV), comprising a recombinant RSV genome or antigenome,
CC incorporating a heterologous polynucleotide encoding an immune modulatory
CC molecule (e.g. interleukin-2, IL-2), a major nucleocapsid protein,
CC nucleocapsid phosphoprotein, large polymerase protein and a RNA
CC polymerase elongation factor. The RSV elicits a protective immune
CC response to RSV in a vaccinated host. The present sequence is a linker
CC used in the construction of the RSV of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 157 CATACTTGACCAATCCCG 174
DB 20 CATATTGGCCCCATCCCG 3
RESULT 185
ABA91744
ID ABA91744 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA91744;
AC
XX 07-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Arabidopsis chromosome 3 CAPS marker CMZB10.18 (HY2) PCR primer.
DE
XX
XX HY2; biliverdin reductase; phytochromobilin synthase; CAPS;
KM cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence; marker; plant; enzyme; PCR;
KM primer; ss.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX
XX WO200194548-A2.
PN
XX
XX 13-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US018326.
PF
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210286P.
PR
XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0211758P.
PR
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-00870406.
XX
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PA
XX
XX Lagarias JC, Kochi T, Frankenberg N, Gambetta GA, Montgomery BL;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-195566/25.
DR
XX
XX Novel isolated HY2 family bilin reductase having bilin reductase
PT activity, useful for converting biliverdin to phytyobilin, and for
PT producing a photoactive holophytochrome and/or phytofluors.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 49; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a primer that was used, with the primer
CC given in ABA91743, in the PCR amplification of the cleaved amplified

```

```

CC polymorphic sequence (CAPS) marker CMZB10.18 of chromosome 3 of
CC Arabidopsis thaliana. The primer pair includes a DdeI restriction
CC endonuclease site. An hy2-1 mutant of ecotype Landsberg erecta was
CC outcrossed with wild-type ecotype Columbia, and a mapping population was
CC selected from F2 families with a long hypocotyl phenotype. PCR primer
CC pairs (see ABA91735-48) for 7 CAPS markers were used in a map-based
CC cloning of the HY2 gene. The HY2 locus was initially mapped to an
CC interval of about 68 kb between the markers CMZB10 and CF3124. Fine
CC mapping localised the HY2 gene (see ABA91766) to 2 overlapping bacterial
CC artificial chromosome clones, MZB10.18 and F3124.1. The HY2 gene encodes
CC a ferredoxin-dependent biliverdin reductase, phytochromobilin synthase
CC (see AAM50863), that is related to a family of proteins found in oxygenic
CC photosynthetic bacteria. HY2 is an example of HY bilin reductases of the
CC invention, which are useful e.g. for the conversion of biliverdin to
CC phytyobilin and the assembly of holophytochromes or phytofluors
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 309 CATGGGAAAGACTGCACA 326
DB 2 CATGGGAAAGCTGTGCAAA 19
RESULT 186
ABX50049
ID ABX50049 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABX50049;
AC
XX 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Thale cress HY2 DNA PCR primer #10.
DE
XX
XX Thale cress; PCR; primer; ss; nucleus; phytochrome; apoprotein;
KM cytoplasm; heterologous transactivator; heterologous repressor;
KM light response.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX
XX WO200297137-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US017266.
PF
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294463P.
PR
XX
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PA
XX
XX Lagarias JC, Kochi T, Frankenberg N, Gambetta GA, Montgomery BL;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-041421/03.
DR
XX
XX Transporting a polypeptide into the nucleus of a cell comprises using
PT light to transport a polypeptide attached to the apoprotein component of
PT a phytochrome into the nucleus.
XX
XX
XX Example 1; Page 53; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for transporting a polypeptide into the
CC nucleus of a cell, comprising expressing a phytochrome comprising the
CC polypeptide attached to the apoprotein component of the phytochrome in a
CC cell, and exposing the cell to light where the phytochrome migrates from
CC the cytoplasm of the cell into the nucleus which transports the
CC polypeptide into the nucleus. The invention also relates to regulating
CC the transcription of a gene in response to light comprising expressing a
CC phytochrome containing a heterologous transactivator or repressor
CC attached to an apoprotein component of the phytochrome in cell, and
CC exposing the cell to light where the phytochrome migrates from the

```

CC cytoplasm of the cell into the nucleus and the transactivator or
CC repressor alters expression of a gene in the nucleus. The methods are
CC used to transport a polypeptide into the nucleus of a cell or to regulate
CC the transcription of a gene in response to light. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify DNA used in the scope of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 309 CATGGGAAGACTGCAGA 326
DB 2 CATGGGAAGACTGCAGA 19
RESULT 187
AB292516
ID AB292516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB292516;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan U, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7758; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 812 CCTGTGACTGTGGGTGC 829
DB 2 CCTGTGACTGTGGGTGC 19
RESULT 188
AB297798/C
ID AB297798 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB297798;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CCR3 oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan U, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13040; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 AACCTGTACCAAGAC 849
 Db 19 AAGCTGATCCAGAGCAC 2

RESULT 189

ID ADB16204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADB16204;

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE Cleavage BN DNA substrate PCR primer #5.

XX ss; PCR; primer; DNA polymerase; microorganism strain identification;
 KM bacteria; Campylobacter; Escherichia; Mycobacterium; Salmonella;
 KM Shigella; Staphylococcus; virus; hepatitis C virus;
 KM simian immunodeficiency virus; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; human.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003054338-A1.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00940925.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00986330.

XX 04-JUN-1993; 93US-00073384.

XX 06-JUN-1994; 94US-00254359.

XX 09-NOV-1994; 94US-00337164.

XX 09-MAR-1995; 95US-00402601.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00484956.

XX 30-AUG-1995; 95US-00520946.

XX 19-FEB-1997; 97US-00789079.

XX 05-SEP-2000; 2000US-00655378.

XX (DAHL/) DAHLBERG J E.

XX (BROW/) BROW M A D.

XX (LYAM/) LYAMICHEV V I.

XX Dahlberg JE, Brow MAD, Lyamichev VI;

XX WPI, 2003-615811/58.

XX Identification of strains of microorganisms, by treating nucleic acid
 PT cleavage structure(s) derived from microorganisms with nuclease to form
 PT cleavage product(s) and detecting the product(s).

XX Example 12; Page 134; 303PP; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of detecting and identifying strains of
 CC microorganisms by providing a nuclease and a nucleic acid substrate
 CC containing sequences derived from microorganism(s), treating the nucleic
 CC acid substrate to form cleavage structure(s) and reacting the nuclease
 CC with the cleavage structures so that cleavage product(s) are produced.
 CC The method is used for the identification of strains of microorganisms.
 CC The microorganism comprises bacteria including Campylobacter;

CC Escherichia, Mycobacterium, Salmonella, Shigella or Staphylococcus or a
 CC virus comprising hepatitis C virus or simian immunodeficiency virus. The
 CC Mycobacterium comprises strains of multi-drug resistant Mycobacterium
 CC tuberculosis. The method is less sensitive to size so that entire genes,
 CC rather than gene fragments, may be analysed. It facilitates the use of
 CC internal standards for subsequent analysis and data comparison, and
 CC increases the productivity of personnel and equipment. The present
 CC sequence represents a Cleavage BN substrate PCR primer.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 510 GCCAGTTGGCATTGGG 527
 Db 1 GCAGTTGGCTTTGGG 18

RESULT 190

ID ADC81599/C standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADC81599;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat LXR-alpha right PCR primer.

XX Neurodegenerative disorder; liver X receptor; LXR modulator; LXR agonist;
 XX LXR antagonist; cholesterol efflux promoter; neurodegeneration;
 XX neurological disorder; stroke; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 XX fronto-temporal dementia; peripheral neuropathy;
 XX dementia with Lewy bodies; Huntington's disease;
 XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; multiple sclerosis; neuronal degeneration;
 XX CNS inflammation; impaired plasticity; psychiatric disorder;
 XX schizophrenia; depression; brain injury; spinal cord injury; trauma;
 XX cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 XX anticonvulsant; antiinflammatory; neuroleptic; antidepressant; vulnery;
 XX transient middle cerebral artery occlusion; tMCAO; rat; LXR-alpha; PCR;
 XX primer; ss.

XX Rattus sp.

XX WO2003082198-A2.

XX 09-OCT-2003.

XX 26-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009225.

XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368424P.

XX (SMITK) SMITKLINE BEECHAM CORP.

XX Cairns WJ, Irving EA, Parsons AA, Soden PE, Richardson JC;

XX Burdige SB, Vinson M, Watson MA, Whitney K;

XX WPI, 2003-803942/75.

XX Use of liver X receptor modulator in the treatment of e.g. stroke,
 PT Alzheimer's disease, peripheral neuropathy, Huntington's disease,
 PT amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and multiple sclerosis, neuron
 PT degeneration.

XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 6; 100PP; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for the treatment of neurodegenerative
 CC disorders involving the use of a liver X receptor (LXR) modulator. The
 CC invention also relates to a method for promoting cholesterol efflux from
 CC an astroglial cell using an LXR modulator. LXR-alpha (ADC81595) and LXR-
 CC beta (ADC81597) (collectively LXR) are nuclear receptor transcription
 CC factors that regulate the expression of a number of target genes encoding

CC particularly enzootic pneumonia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 905 TTTTAAGTGAAGACAG 922
 |||||
 Db 1 TTGTAAGTGAAGACCG 18
 |||||
 RESULT 193
 AAV44801
 ID AAV44801 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV44801;
 XX
 DT 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for human lysosomal sialidase coding sequence.
 XX
 KW Lysosomal sialidase; human; sialidosis; lysosomal storage disease;
 KW Sandhof disease; mutation detection; Tay-Sachs disease; therapy;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9831817-A2.
 XX
 PD 23-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 13-JAN-1998; 98WO-CR0000026.
 XX
 PR 14-JAN-1997; 97US-0035092P.
 XX
 PA (HOPI-) HOPITAL SAINTE-JUSTINE.
 XX
 PI Potier M, Pshezhetsky AV;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-414113/35.
 XX
 PT New human lysosomal sialidase and related nucleic acid - used to detect
 PT mutation(s) that cause sialidosis and similar disease, also for treating
 PT these diseases and screening for antiviral agents.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 12; 30pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the human
 CC lysosomal sialidase of the invention. The amplified DNA is used as a
 CC reference to identify mutations that cause sialidosis or similar disease
 CC and for chromosome mapping. The protein is used: (i) for treating
 CC lysosomal storage diseases (sialidosis, Tay-Sachs disease or Sandhof
 CC disease); (ii) to screen for agents useful against viral sialidase
 CC (potentially useful as antiviral agents without side effects on the human
 CC enzyme); (iii) for digesting sialylated oligosaccharides or glycolipids
 CC in milk; and (iv) when inactivated, as antiviral agents (by binding to
 CC surface sialic acid with high affinity, so preventing binding of virus to
 CC cells)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 479 TGCATTCTCAGGATCT 496
 |||||
 Db 5 TGCATTCTCAGGATTT 22
 |||||

RESULT 194
 AAF79934/c
 ID AAF79934 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF79934;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify murine GL50 cDNA sequence.
 XX
 KW GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;
 KW graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;
 KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO200121796-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.
 XX
 PR 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.
 XX
 PA (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.
 XX
 PI Ling V, Dunussi-Joannopolulos K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-244938/25.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a
 PT immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 118; 195pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAF79931-36 were used to amplify cDNA encoding GL50
 CC polypeptides. GL50 molecules are antigens on the surface of antigen
 CC presenting cells, which costimulate T cell proliferation and bind to
 CC costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells. GL50 modulating agents are
 CC used to modulate an immune response in a subject. GL50 polypeptides are
 CC used to modulate T cell costimulation, and to reduce the proliferation of
 CC a tumour cell. Diseases that can be treated using GL50 molecules are
 CC graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune disease, allergies, acquired immune
 CC deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral infections. The GL50 molecules can
 CC be used in vaccines. GL50 polynucleotides can be used to locate gene
 CC regions associated with genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in
 CC forensic identification of a biological sample
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCT 421
 |||||
 Db 21 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTGT 4
 |||||
 RESULT 195
 AAF79925/c
 ID AAF79925 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF79925;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify human and murine GL50 cDNA sequences.
 XX
 KW GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;
 KW graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;
 KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

PR 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154019.
XX (PHAR-) PHARMING BV.
PA
PI Heyneker HL, Krimpenfort PJA, Deboer HA, Platenburg G, Lee SH;
PI Pieper F, Strijker R;
XX WPI; 1998-260573/23.
XX Transgenic bovine useful for the production of heterologous proteins in
PT its milk - contains a transgene linked to bovine secretory signal and is
PT under the control of a mammary gland specific promoter and enhancer.
XX Example 26; Col 58; 92pp; English.
XX This sequence represents a primer for a human lactoferrin transgene. The
CC amplified sequence can be used in the transgenic bovine of the invention.
CC The bovine contains in its somatic and germ cells contain a transgene
CC comprising: (a) a mammary gland specific promoter and enhancer; (b) a DNA
CC sequence encoding a signal sequence functional in bovine mammary gland
CC secretory cells; and (c) a DNA sequence comprising a heterologous
CC polypeptide of interest. Where the transgene comprising a heterologous
CC descendant of it expresses the transgene in mammary secretory cells, so
CC that the polypeptide is detectable in milk produced by the transgenic
CC bovine or its descendant. The transgenic bovine is useful for the
CC recombinant production of the human milk protein lactoferrin and the
CC human serum protein lysozyme in its milk for use in pharmaceuticals and
CC in infant formulae. The levels of transgenic protein secreted by the
CC transgenic bovine in its milk are higher than that produced by transgenic
CC sheep and mice. As the proteins are produced in the milk of the cow, they
CC require little or no purification for human consumption
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred.No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGTGTG 786
Db 21 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGTGTG 1
RESULT 198
AAZ39679
ID AAZ39679 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ39679;
XX
XX 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX Human Vth aggregation factor gene specific FPCR-SSCP primer.
XX Gene polymorphism; human; Vth aggregation factor; genetic diagnosis;
XX diabetes; FPCR; SSCP; fluorescence-based polymerase chain reaction;
XX single strand conformation polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX JF11313676-A.
XX
XX 16-NOV-1999.
XX 30-APR-1998; 98JP-00120217.
XX 30-APR-1998; 98JP-00120217.
XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX WPI; 2000-057352/05.
XX Discrimination of human V aggregation factor gene polymorphism.
PT

XX Disclosure; Page 10; 34pp; Japanese.
XX The invention provides a method for the discrimination of the gene
CC polymorphism of human Vth aggregation factor, where one of the following
CC (1) to (6) residues/nucleotides in the aggregation gene is discriminated
CC in the patient to be tested: (1) residue 495: guanine (G) or adenine (A),
CC (2) residue 642: (G) or thymine (T), (3) residue 2663: (G) or (A), (4)
CC residue 2763: (G) or (A), (5) residue 2863: (A) or (G), (6) residue 5112:
CC (A) or (G). The method is useful in the genetic diagnosis of a diabetes
CC patient. The method uses FPCR-SSCP (fluorescence-based polymerase chain
CC reaction-single strand conformation polymorphism) for analyzing DNA
CC samples for polymorphisms. Sequences AAZ39632-717 represent primers used
CC for the FPCR-SSCP analysis of the human Vth aggregation factor gene
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred.No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 280 AGTTGTTGAAACTGTTAGTCG 300
Db 1 AGTTGTTGAACTCTTTGGTGG 21
RESULT 199
AAZ87631/c
ID AAZ87631 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ87631;
XX
XX 04-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX Human lactoferrin gene specific primer.
XX Transgenic bovine; transgene; milk; serum protein; industrial enzyme;
XX infant formulation; lactoferrin; intestinal tract infection; lysozyme;
XX iron absorption; albumin; antibacterial; iron sequestration; PCR primer;
XX ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US6013857-A.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00464167.
XX
XX 01-DEC-1989; 89US-00444745.
XX 27-NOV-1990; 90US-00619131.
XX 15-JUN-1992; 92US-00898356.
XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00077788.
XX 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154019.
XX (PHAR-) PHARMING BV.
XX
XX Deboer HA, Heyneker HL, Platenburg G, Krimpenfort PJA, Lee SH;
XX Pieper F, Strijker R;
XX WPI; 2000-146563/13.
XX
XX Transgenic cattle containing transgene controlled by mammary-specific
XX regulator, for expressing proteins in the milk, particularly human
XX lactoferrin for infant feeding formulations.
XX Example 26; Col 57; 92pp; English.
XX The invention provides a transgenic bovine in which the somatic and germ
XX cells contain a transgene comprising a regulatory sequence from a gene
XX expressed in mammary glands, DNA encoding a signal sequence and DNA
XX encoding a naturally occurring heterologous polypeptide. The transgenic
XX bovine, or its descendants, produce milk containing the heterologous


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XX DT 10-SEP-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Retinoblastoma gene, RB1, exon 11 PCR 5' primer.
XX KW Retinoblastoma; RB; tumour suppressor gene; cancer; diagnosis; screening;
XX KW mutation; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9601908-A1.
XX PD 25-JAN-1996.
XX PF 07-JUL-1995; 95WO-US008604.
XX PR 08-JUL-1994; 94US-00271942.
XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX PA (HSCR-) HSC RES & DEV LP.
XX PI Gallie BL, Dunn JM, Stevens JK, Hui M;
XX DR WPI; 1996-097637/10.
XX PT Identifying mutation(s) in RB1 exons by quantitative amplification - and
XX PT by comparing length of amplification products and sequencing, for
XX PT diagnosis and genetic screening of retinoblastoma.
XX PS Claim 12; Page 22; 48pp; English.
XX CC AAT1420-T11473 are PCR amplification primers used for the amplification
XX CC of exons 1 to 27 and the promoter of the human retinoblastoma RB1 gene,
XX CC used to amplify RB1 exons for use in a method of diagnosing mutations in
XX CC the RB1 gene. By comparing the lengths of amplification products of RB
XX CC exons from a suspected RB patient with those of RB wild-type DNA,
XX CC patients can be diagnosed early which may avoid the need for
XX CC radiotherapy. Any difference in length of exons between a suspected RB
XX CC patient and those from wild-type RB1 indicates either a deletion or
XX CC insertion mutation. Further sequencing of suspect exons can pinpoint the
XX CC mutation. The method is directed to the diagnosis of and targeted genetic
XX CC screening for retinoblastoma in family members of a retinoblastoma
XX CC patient
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 TTTTGTATTATGAGTCAACAG 956
Db 1 TATGATTTTATGAGCAACAG 21

RESULT 205
AAV42245/C
ID AAV42245 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AAV42245;
AC AAV42245;
XX 24-SEP-1998 (first entry)
DT Response element of the invention.
DE Response element; everted repeat; ER; core hexamer motif;
XX nuclear receptor target site; NBRE; nuclear receptor; bind; control;
KW heterologous gene expression; detection; modulator; transcription;
XX Nur-RE; treatment; disease; ds.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS WO9826063-A1.
PN

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XX 18-JUN-1998.
XX PD 12-DEC-1997; 97WO-CA000962.
XX PF 12-DEC-1996; 96CA-02192754.
XX PR (RECL-) INST RECH CLINIQUES MONTREAL.
XX PA Drouin J, Phillips A, Maira M;
XX PI WPI; 1998-348523/30.
XX DR Double stranded oligo:nucleotide comprising response element - useful
XX PT for, e.g detecting transcription modulators of Nur-response element.
XX PF Claim 6; Page 60; 89pp; English.
XX PS Oligonucleotides AAV42230-49 represent response elements of the
XX CC invention. The specification describes a response element which comprises
XX CC two half site sequences of 8 bp which are configured as an everted repeat
XX CC (ER) separated by 6 bp and in which the last 6 bp of the half site
XX CC sequences share homology with the core hexamer motif classifying nuclear
XX CC receptor target sites (NBRE). The response element binds to nuclear
XX CC receptors. The response elements can be operatively linked to a promoter,
XX CC and the construct used to transform host cells. The products can be used
XX CC in a method for controlling expression of a heterologous gene. They can
XX CC also be used in a method for the detection of a modulator of
XX CC transcription at Nur-RE. The multimeric composition can be used in a
XX CC method for treating a host suffering from a disease or condition
XX CC characterised by the involvement of a gene that is transcribed in a Nur-
XX CC RE-dependent fashion. The composition can be used to inhibit HIV. It can
XX CC also be used to treat various diseases, including T-cell receptor induced
XX CC apoptosis
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 517 TGGCATTGGGAGTCAACGCC 537
Db 22 TGGCATTGGGAGTCAACGCC 2

RESULT 206
AAH01968
ID AAH01968 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AAH01968;
AC AAH01968;
XX 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DT sulII resistance gene detection nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:1961.
DE Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;
XX identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitical;
KW microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;
KW translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;
KW catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial; vaccine;
XX primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO200123604-A2.
XX PD 05-APR-2001.
XX PF 28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-CA001150.
XX PR 28-SEP-1999; 99CA-02283458.
XX PR 19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-02307010.
PN

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XX PA (INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.
XX PI Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M;
XX PI Picard FJ, Roy PH;
XX DR WPI; 2001-245006/25.
XX PT Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and primers
XX PT which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal, archaeal,
XX PT bacterial, fungal and parasitological species in a test sample.
XX PS Claim 21; Page 1425; 1580pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for generating a repertoire of
XX CC nucleic acids of tuf, fus, atpD and/or recA genes from which probes
XX CC and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic
XX CC acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitological
XX CC species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be
XX CC used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more
XX CC related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and
XX CC parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous
XX CC detection and identification of an algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and
XX CC parasitological species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (I) obtained
XX CC using the method of the invention can be used for the universal detection of
XX CC of any bacterium, fungus or parasite in a sample and for the detection of
XX CC at least one antimicrobial agent resistance gene or at least one toxin
XX CC gene. hexA nucleic acids are used for the specific and ubiquitous
XX CC detection and for identification of Streptococcus pneumoniae. (I) can be
XX CC used to design a therapeutic agent which is effective against
XX CC microorganisms. Microbial species or genus or family or phylum or group
XX CC which can be detected include Rhizobium adiacens, Bordetella sp.,
XX CC Corynebacterium sp., Enterobacteriaceae group, Escherichia coli,
XX CC Mycobacteriaceae family, Pseudomonads group, Streptococcus sp., Neisseria
XX CC gonorrhoeae and Staphylococcus sp. Using DNA based tests provides faster
XX CC results than substrate specificity tests as results can be determined in
XX CC an hour and improved accuracy is also achieved. AAH00010 to AAH002304
XX CC represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes which are given in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 467 GCTCCAGGAACTGGCATTC 487
Db 1 GCTCAAGGCAGATGGCATTC 21

RESULT 207
ABL40747
XX ID ABL40747 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ABL40747;
XX DT 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Chicken heparanase (hpa) cDNA amplifying 3' gene-specific primer ChKL2.
XX KW Heparanase; catalytic; cytosolic; antiviral; antibacterial; enzyme;
XX KW anti-protozoan; neuroprotective; heparin; hpa; chicken; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Gallus gallus.
XX XX US2002034810-A1.
XX FN 21-MAR-2002.
XX PD 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00930218.
XX PF 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-00666390.

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XX PA (INSI-) INSIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.
XX PI Goldshmidt O, Pecker I, Vlodaysky I, Michal I, Zcharia E;
XX DR WPI; 2002-338926/37.
XX PT Nucleic acid encoding avian and reptile heparanase polypeptide is useful
XX PT to treat various heparin-related disorders and the signal peptide is
XX PT useful in production of membrane-targeted or secreted recombinant
XX PT proteins.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 13; 39pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated avian and reptile nucleic acid,
XX CC encoding a polypeptide with heparanase catalytic activity. The signal
XX CC peptide of the nucleic acid can be used to express membrane-associated or
XX CC secreted proteins in heterologous expression systems. The encoded
XX CC polypeptides can be used to prevent tumour angiogenesis, metastasis and
XX CC invasion, and to intervene with pathologies associated with impaired
XX CC heparin-binding growth factors, cellular responses to heparin-binding
XX CC growth factors and cytokines, cell interaction with plasma lipoproteins,
XX CC cellular susceptibility to viral, protozoan and bacterial infections or
XX CC disintegration of neurodegenerative plaques. The present sequence
XX CC represents a chicken heparanase (hpa) cDNA amplifying PCR primer
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 AACCTGGTACTGGGTGCT 830
Db 1 AGCCCTGTACTGCGGTCT 21

RESULT 208
AAK99045
XX ID AAK99045 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAK99045;
XX DT 24-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE S. aureus S20 ribosomal DNA PCR forward primer #3.
XX KW Staphylococcus aureus ribosomal polypeptide S20; antibacterial;
XX KW bacterial ribosomal assembly; food poisoning; multisystem dysfunction;
XX KW toxic shock syndrome; skin rash; inhibitor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Staphylococcus aureus.
XX PN WO200208265-A2.
XX PD 31-JAN-2002.
XX PF 19-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021103.
XX PR 19-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219361P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
XX PI Pearson JD, Sligton J, Chosay JG, McCroskey MC, Shinabarger DL;
XX PI Wilcox S;
XX DR WPI; 2002-268962/31.
XX XX Novel isolated Staphylococcus aureus S20 ribosomal polypeptide, useful
XX PT for identifying inhibitors of bacterial ribosomal assembly.
XX PS Example 1; Page 22; 83pp; English.

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CC The invention relates to an isolated *S. aureus* ribosomal polypeptide S20,
 CC and the isolated polynucleotide molecules that encode them, vectors and
 CC host cells comprising such polynucleotide molecules and also methods for
 CC the identification of agents that effect ribosomal assembly. The isolated
 CC polypeptide of the invention is useful for identifying inhibitors of
 CC bacterial ribosomal assemblies. The inhibitors identified by the method
 CC of the invention are useful as antibacterial compounds. The antibacterial
 CC compounds can be used against certain strains of *S. aureus* that can cause
 CC skin rashes, food poisoning, or multisystem dysfunction (toxic shock
 CC syndrome). Fragments of the polynucleotide of the invention are useful as
 CC probes or primers. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC of *Staphylococcus aureus* S20 ribosomal DNA of the invention
 XX

XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 754 TTAAGGAGATGGCAGAACTGG 774
 |||||
 Db 1 TTTAGGAGGTGACAGAACTGG 21

RESULT 209

ADCl6450/c
 ID ADC16450 standard; RNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC16450;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE Short interfering double-stranded RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:175.
 XX
 KW expression interference; expression inhibition; target gene;
 KW short interfering double stranded RNA; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW proliferative disease; cancer; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

PN WO2003012052-A2.

XX 13-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024226.

XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308640P.

PR 08-APR-2002; 2002US-0370970P.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PA (CARN-) CARNEGIE INST WASHINGTON.
 PA (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.

XX Caplen NJ, Morgan RA, Fire A, Parrish S, Mousses S;
 PI Kalloniemi O, Cornelison JR, Alton EW, Griesenbach U;
 XX WPI; 2003-248169/24.

XX New RNA comprising double stranded RNA and a 3' or 5' overhang having a
 PT length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, useful as reverse
 PT genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression
 PT of a target gene.

XX Claim 71; SEQ ID NO 175; 176pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an RNA (I) used for the interference or
 CC inhibition of expression of a target gene, where (I) comprises double
 CC stranded RNA of 15-40 nucleotides in length and a 3' or 5' overhang
 CC having a length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, where
 CC the sequence of the double stranded RNA is substantially identical to a
 CC portion of a mRNA or transcript of the target gene. Also described: (1)
 CC interfering with or inhibiting the expression of a target gene in a cell
 CC by exposing the cell to an amount of (I); (2) a gene silencing array

CC comprising a substantially flat substrate, and addressably arrayed
 CC different double-stranded RNAs; (3) an array-based method of assessing a
 CC phenotypic effect of a double-stranded RNA on a target gene; (4)
 CC validating a gene as a potential drug target for a disease or condition;
 CC (5) selecting an optimised sequence of a double-stranded RNA for
 CC interference with or inhibition of expression of a target gene in a cell;
 CC and (6) a short double-stranded RNA effective for interfering with or
 CC inhibiting expression of a target gene comprising any of 311 20-78
 CC nucleotide sequences (see ADC16276 to ADC16586). (I) has cytostatic
 CC activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The RNAs are useful as reverse
 CC genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression
 CC of a target gene. They are useful for treating proliferative diseases,
 CC e.g. cancer.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 672 AAGCTCACAGATGATGTGCA 692
 |||||
 Db 22 AAGCTCAAGATGGAAGTGCA 2

RESULT 210

AAT76486
 ID AAT76486 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAT76486;

XX 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX Endothelial nitric oxide antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9640162-A1.

XX 19-DEC-1996.

XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;

XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.

XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying

PT adenosine-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of

PT subject.

XX Example 5; Page 42; 71pp; English.

XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
 CC for endothelial nitric oxide. The method can be used to treat airway
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
 CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-
 CC reactive airways

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 393
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 16

RESULT 211
AA54277
ID AA54277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AA54277;
XX DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense oligonucleotide.
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; emphysema;
XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
XX KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9913886-A1.
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PI Nyce JW;
XX DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX PT vasoconstriction.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 61; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
XX non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes. Gene initiation
XX codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
XX end and the junction between coding and non-coding regions and all
XX segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
XX conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
XX from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
XX (specifically AA5180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
XX diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
XX associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
XX diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
XX acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
XX disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
XX colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
XX hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
XX well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
XX to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 393
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 16

RESULT 212
AAA33721
ID AAA33721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA33721;
XX DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1410.
XX KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX KW phosphorocholate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
XX KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; anti-inflammatory;
XX KW anti-allergic; ischaemic condition; cytotactic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200009525-A2.
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PI Nyce JW;
XX DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
XX PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
XX PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
XX PT cancers.
XX PS Claim 18; Page 441; 1343pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
XX oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
XX nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
XX inflammation. The ON can have anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic,
XX anti-asthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
XX useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
XX impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
XX effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
XX e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
XX impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
XX fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
XX pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
XX carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
XX breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
XX ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
XX release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
XX bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AA33213 to AA33512 represent the
XX nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
XX invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185

CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1850 (AA32323 to
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONS from the present invention. N.B.
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
 CC listing
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 393
 |||||
 Db 1 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 16

RESULT 213

AAF19843
 ID AAF19843 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF19843;

XX AAF19843;

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase polynucleotide fragment #1410.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytosolic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200062736-A2.

XX 26-OCT-2000.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.

XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
 PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
 PT and respiratory obstructions.

XX Claim 14; Page 251; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytosolic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and,
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,

CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
 CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 393

|||||
 Db 1 GCCGTCCTGCTGCGG 16

RESULT 214

ABA77190/c

ID ABA77190 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA77190;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Adenosine deaminase deficiency correcting oligo SEQ ID NO: 36.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein B; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.

XX	Claim 7; Page 43; 29app; English.
PS	The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC	be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC	oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC	sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC	the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC	retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC	(CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC	1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC	apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC	(UGT), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC	presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC	such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC	haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC	Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC	various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC	oligonucleotides of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	725 GGAGTCGCGGTACACT 740
DB	
	17 GGAGTGCGGTACACT 2
RESULT 215	
ABA77194/C	
ID	ABA77194 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	ABA77194;
XX	
DT	24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Adenosine deaminase deficiency correcting oligo SEQ ID NO: 40.
XX	
KW	Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW	retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KW	cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW	adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW	haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KW	mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein B; LDLR;
KW	familial hypercholesterolaemia; Ugt1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW	UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; anticickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KW	antileptic; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200173002-A2.
XX	
PD	04-OCT-2001.
XX	
PF	27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX	
PR	27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR	27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR	01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR	30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX	
PA	(UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX	
EI	Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX	
DR	WFI; 2001-639230/73.
PT	Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
FT	treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical

PT	modification.
XX	
PS	Claim 7; Page 43; 294pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC	be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC	oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC	sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC	the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC	retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC	(CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC	1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC	apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC	(UGT), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC	presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC	such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis, diseases
CC	haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC	Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC	various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC	oligonucleotides of the invention
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred.No. 2.4e+02;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	725 GGAGTCGCGGTACAGT 740
Db	17 GGAGTCGCGGTACAGT 2
RESULT 216	
ABA77197	
ID	ABA77197 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	ABA77197;
XX	
DT	
XX	24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Adenosine deaminase deficiency correcting oligo SEQ ID NO: 43.
XX	
KW	Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW	retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KW	cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW	adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW	haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KW	mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW	familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW	UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antineoplastic; antianemic; haemostatic;
KW	antileptic; ss.
OS	
XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FN	WO200173002-A2.
XX	
PD	04-OCT-2001.
XX	
XX	
PF	27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX	
PR	27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR	27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR	01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR	30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX	
PA	(UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX	
PI	Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2001-639230/73.
PT	Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for

PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical modification.

XX PS Claim 7; Page 43; 294pp; English.

XX CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin, retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis, haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia, Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting oligonucleotides of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 GGAGCTCGGTACAGT 740
||| |||||
Db 2 GGAGGTGCGGTACAGT 17

RESULT 217
ABA77198/c

ID ABA77198 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABA77198;

XX DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Adenosine deaminase deficiency correcting oligo SEQ ID NO: 44.

XX KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin; retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2; adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis; haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE; mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR; familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1; Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskilling; antianaemic; haemostatic; antilipemic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200173002-A2.

XX PD 04-OCT-2001.

XX PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192175P.

XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.

PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical modification.

XX PS Claim 7; Page 43; 294pp; English.

XX CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin, retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis, haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia, Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting oligonucleotides of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 GGAGCTCGGTACAGT 740
||| |||||
Db 16 GGAGGTGCGGTACAGT 1

RESULT 218
ABA77193

ID ABA77193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABA77193;

XX DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Adenosine deaminase deficiency correcting oligo SEQ ID NO: 39.

XX KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin; retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2; adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis; haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE; mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR; familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense; UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1; Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskilling; antianaemic; haemostatic; antilipemic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200173002-A2.

XX PD 04-OCT-2001.

XX PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192175P.

XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX
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SQ

Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical modification.

Claim 7; Page 43; 294pp; English.

The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin, retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MHL1, MSX2, MSK6, apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis, haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia, Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting oligonucleotides of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 725 GGAGGTGCGGTACAGT 740
DB 1 GGAGGTGCGGTACAGT 16
|||||
|||||

RESULT 219
ABA77189
ID ABA77189 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
ACA ABA77189;
XX
DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Adenosine deaminase deficiency correcting oligo SEQ ID NO: 35.
DE Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;
KW mismatch repair; MSX2; MSX6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein B; LDLR;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cytosatic; antiskickling; anti-naemic; haemostatic;
KW antileptic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO200173002-A2.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
XX PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
PA
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX
XX

DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 43; 294pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MHH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7% Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 725 GGAGCTCGGTACAGT 740
 ID 1 GGAGTTCGGTACAGT 16
 DB
 RESULT 220
 ABL46756/c
 ID ABL46756 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL46756;
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #210.
 KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
 KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200162911-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
 XX
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 FI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-550088/61.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.
 PS
 XX

CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
 CC used to illustrate the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 136 CTGCTTTGGGGGCTGC 151
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 16 CTGCTGTGGGGGCTGC 1

RESULT 221

ABL46755/c
 ID ABL46755 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABL46755;

DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #209.

XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
 KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.

XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.

XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;

XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.

XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
 CC used to illustrate the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 136 CTGCTTTGGGGGCTGC 151

Db 17 CTGCTGTGGGGGCTGC 2
 ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 222

ABZ95537
 ID ABZ95537 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABZ95537;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense fragment no.1401.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubinone; antinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10779; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: the sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 378 GCCGTCTCTGCTGGCG 393

```

Db      1 GCGGCTCTCTGCGG 16
|||||
RESULT 223
AAX34992
ID AAX34992 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX34992;
XX
DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeted to protein kinase A-RI-alpha gene.
XX
KW Human protein kinase A-RI-alpha gene; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW carcinostatic; leukemia; large intestinal cancer; rectal cancer;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; stomach cancer; hepatic cancer; melanoma;
KW malignant lymphoma; tongue cancer; oesophagus cancer; breast cancer;
KW uterus cancer; pharynx cancer; brain tumour; malignant myoma; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9616976-A1.
XX
PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 01-DEC-1995; 95WO-JP002452.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1994; 94JP-00324006.
XX
PA (POKK) POLA CHEM IND INC.
XX
PI Tsuchiya M, Geiser TG;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-277711/28.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX
YY 477 CTGGCATTCCTCAGG 492
|||||
Db      3 CATGGCATTCCTCAGG 18
|||||
RESULT 224
AAX34987/c
ID AAX34987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX34987;
XX
DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeted to protein kinase A-RI-alpha gene.
XX
KW Human protein kinase A-RI-alpha gene; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW carcinostatic; leukemia; large intestinal cancer; rectal cancer;

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KW colon cancer; lung cancer; stomach cancer; hepatic cancer; melanoma;
KW malignant lymphoma; tongue cancer; oesophagus cancer; breast cancer;
KW uterus cancer; pharynx cancer; brain tumour; malignant myoma; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9616976-A1.
XX
PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 01-DEC-1995; 95WO-JP002452.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1994; 94JP-00324006.
XX
PA (POKK) POLA CHEM IND INC.
XX
PI Tsuchiya M, Geiser TG;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-277711/28.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX
YY 477 CTGGCATTCCTCAGG 492
|||||
Db      16 CATGGCATTCCTCAGG 1
|||||
RESULT 225
ABZ72209/c
ID ABZ72209 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72209;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 181.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX

```

DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.

XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the

PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment

PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.

XX

PS Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome

CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins

CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases

CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the

CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders

CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions

CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing

CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene

CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the

CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host

CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and

CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic

CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid

CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of

CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in

CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify

CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216

CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression

CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic

CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.

CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be

CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for

CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present

CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the

CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene

CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand

CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),

CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TGTGGGTCTGAGACT 836

DB 18 TGTGGGTCTGAGACT 3

RESULT 226

AAD39496

ID AAD39496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAD39496;

XX

DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109289.

XX

XX Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;

KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;

KW antisense therapy; cytosratic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

PT modified_base 1..20 a

FT /*tag=

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 1

FT /*tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 4

FT /*tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 6..20

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 11

FT /*tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 12

FT /*tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 17

FT /*tag= h

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 18

FT /*tag= i

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 20

FT /*tag= j

FT /mod_base= m5c

WO200236743-A2.

XX

10-MAY-2002.

XX

30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.

XX

30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.

XX

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;

XX

WPI; 2002-479759/51.

XX

Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,

PT useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with

PT calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.

XX

Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.

XX

The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods

CC for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise

CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted

CC to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful

CC for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.

CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition

CC associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.

CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection of cardiovascular disease, by

CC inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,

CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also

CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound

CC targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the

CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE

CC gapper oligonucleotides

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 342 CTTGGTCCAGGCCA 357

DB 4 CTTGGTCCAGGCCA 19

```

RESULT 227
ABT13907/c
ID AET13907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AET13907;
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human helicase-moi inhibiting oligonucleotide #32.
XX
XX Human; antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; helicase-moi gene; inflammation; ss;
KW helicase-moi-associated condition; infection; tumour formation;
KW 2-MOE nucleotide; 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6444466-B1.
XX
XX 03-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI: 2002-749291/81.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound for modulating expression of human helicase-moi
PT and for treating inflammation, specifically hybridizes to a specific
PT region in nucleic acid molecule encoding the human helicase-moi.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 45-46; 52pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC the coding region of the human helicase-moi gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of human helicase-moi in cells or tissues, and for treating a
CC helicase-moi-associated condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
CC invention may also be used to delay infection, inflammation and tumour
CC formation. The present DNA sequence represents a human helicase-moi gene
CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA
CC sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone, bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-
CC methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 310 ATGGGAAGAGCTGCAG 325
DB 16 ATGGGAAGAGCTGCAG 1
XX
RESULT 228
ABI94957/c
ID ABI94957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABI94957;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2044 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; PS3; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX

```

KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 OS Synthetic.

PN WO200179548-A2.

PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Pavis R, Kliman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

PS Example 5; Fig 29; 30pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI92074 to
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 GACGCGCTGGCTCAG 245

DB 17 GATGCGCTGGCTCAG 2

RESULT 229

ABX75062/c

ID ABX75062 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABX75062;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #119.

KW Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;

KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;

KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200283077-A2.
 XX PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
 XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
 XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 XX PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Eerdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
 XX PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
 XX PI WPI; 2003-092960/08.
 XX DR New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
 XX PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
 XX PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
 XX PT syndrome.
 XX PS Example 10; Page 156; 650pp; English.
 XX CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
 XX CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
 XX CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
 XX CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
 XX CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
 XX CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
 XX CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
 XX CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
 XX CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 XX CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
 XX CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
 XX CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
 XX CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
 XX CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
 XX CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
 XX CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the
 XX CC scope of the invention
 XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX CC
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 821 TGTGGGTGCTGAAGCT 836
 DB 18 TGTGGGTCTGAAGCT 3
 RESULT 230
 ADA38267/C
 ID ADA38267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ADA38267;
 XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide P7 to inhibit PLK1 expression.
 XX KW polo-like kinase 1; PLK1; proliferative disease; cancer;
 XX KW mitotic progression; centrosome maturation; bipolar spindle formation;
 XX KW cytokinesis; short interfering RNA; siRNA; shRNA; nuclease inhibitor;
 XX KW aurin tricarboxylic acid; ATA; U6; H1 promoter; antiproliferative;
 XX KW cytostatic; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; P7; human.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX OS WO2003070283-A2.
 XX FN 28-AUG-2003.
 XX PD 21-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001809.
 XX PF 22-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00003982.
 XX PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011074.
 XX PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002EP-00025103.
 XX PA (STRE/) STREBHARDT K.
 XX PI Strebbardt K, Spaenkuch-Schmitt B, Yuan J;
 XX PI WPI; 2003-697573/66.
 XX DR New polo-like kinase 1 agent containing duplex RNAs antisense
 XX PT oligonucleotides and inhibitory peptides, useful for treating disorders
 XX PT with elevated PLK1 expression levels, such as proliferative diseases,
 XX PT particularly cancer.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 123; 123pp; English.
 XX CC This invention relates to a novel agent for inhibiting or reducing the
 XX CC elevated expression levels of polo-like kinase I (PLK1), which are
 XX CC associated with the development and progress of proliferative diseases,
 XX CC such as cancer. Specifically, PLKs are serine/ threonine kinases that
 XX CC play key roles in mitotic progression, contribute to centrosome
 XX CC maturation, bipolar spindle formation and are key regulators of
 XX CC cytokinesis. The present invention describes agents where at least one
 XX CC short interfering RNA (siRNA), preferably an shRNA (hairpin), or
 XX CC antisense RNA is directed against the PLK1 gene as active agent.
 XX CC Additionally, the agent must comprise a nuclease inhibitor, for example,
 XX CC aurin tricarboxylic acid (ATA) and an RNA specific promoter such as the
 XX CC U6 or H1 promoters. Accordingly, the siRNAs targeted against human PLK1
 XX CC are valuable antiproliferative agents, and likewise the phosphorothioate
 XX CC antisense specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) which hybridise with human
 XX CC PLK1 mRNA, inhibit PLK1 expression in tumour cells, such that they can be
 XX CC described as having cytostatic activity. This oligonucleotide sequence is
 XX CC the antisense oligo P7 located in the open reading frame that inhibits
 XX CC expression of human PLK1 of the invention.
 XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX CC
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 318 GACTGCAGAGAGCTG 333
 DB 20 GACTGCAGAGAGCTG 5
 RESULT 231
 AAL62456
 ID AAL62456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAL62456;
 XX DT 06-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human ABC transporter MHC I antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 206637.
 XX KW ABC transporter; ABCCT; major histocompatibility complex; MHC; cytostatic;
 XX KW hyperproliferative; autolimmune disorder; antisense gene therapy;
 XX KW inflammation; tumour formation; immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; human;
 XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 15..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX WO2003051309-A2.
 XX PN 26-JUN-2003.
 XX PD 12-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040101.
 XX PF 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024369.
 XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA Borchers AH, Ward DT, Freier SM;
 XX PI WPI; 2003-577305/54.
 XX DR New antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits the nucleic acid encoding ABC transporter major histocompatibility complex 1, for treating diseases or conditions such as a hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorder.
 XX PS Claim 3; Page 81; 112pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a compound targetted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding ABC transporter (ABCT) major histocompatibility complex (MHC) 1 where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule and inhibits expression of ATM or specifically hybridises with at least a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid molecule. The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of ATM in cells or tissues. The invention is useful for treating an animal with hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorder. The invention is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological pathway and in antisense gene therapy. The invention is also useful prophylactically e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense oligo targetted to human ABC transporter MHC I DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
 |||||
 DB 1 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 16

XX KW Haematopoietic cell; tyrosine kinase; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; therapy; inflammation; diabetes; viral infection; inflammation; tumour; cytostatic; virucide; antisense therapy; antisense; human; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 15..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX US2003125275-A1.
 XX PN 03-JUL-2003.
 XX PD 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.
 XX PF 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.
 XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA Borchers AH, Dobie KW;
 XX PI WPI; 2003-811000/76.
 XX DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding hematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase, useful for diagnosing or treating cancer (e.g. leukemia), inflammation, diabetes or viral infections.
 XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 59pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a compound targetted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase. The compound inhibits the expression of haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase and it specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding the tyrosine kinase or with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the nucleic acid molecule encoding the tyrosine kinase. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase and treating diseases or conditions associated with the expression of the tyrosine kinase, such as viral infection. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present sequence is human haematopoietic cell tyrosine kinase antisense oligonucleotide
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 297 CTCGGGCCCTGCATG 312
 |||||
 DB 18 CTCGGTCCCTGCATG 3

RESULT 232
 AAD62184/c
 ID AAD62184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAD62184;
 XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human haematopoietic cell tyrosine kinase antisense oligo ISIS #150739.

```

RESULT 233
AAZ71285
ID AAZ71285 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ71285;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5641.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (G8ST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1433; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3095, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 514 GTTTGGCATTGGAG 529
Db 5 GTTTGGCATTGGAG 20

RESULT 234
ABAI0093/c
ID ABAI0093 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABAI0093;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX

```

```

DE Tail primer #86 from primer set 256 used in gene sorting method.
XX
XX KW Gene sorting; PCR primer; disease diagnosis; disease analysis;
XX KW cell differentiation; gene therapy; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200175180-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009392.
XX
XX PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00538709.
XX
XX PA (QBIQ-) QBI ENTERPRISES LTD.
XX
XX PI Ulanovsky L, Mugasimangalam R, Einat P, Zevin-Sonkin D, Shlomit G;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-626451/72.
XX
XX Sorting genes into non-redundant groups, useful e.g. for gene isolation,
XX diagnosis and in gene therapy, by amplifying cDNA fragments attached to
XX selective adaptors.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Fig 13; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for sorting genes. The method
XX comprises producing first double stranded (ds) cDNA from mRNA by reverse
XX transcription using a poly-T primer. The ds cDNA is then digested with a
XX restriction enzyme that generates cohesive ends with overhanging single
XX stranded sequence containing a constant number of nucleotides, and the
XX digestion products are ligated to a set of ds DNA oligonucleotide
XX adaptors. Each adaptor has at one end, a sequence complementary to a
XX possible overhang and the other end a primer-template sequence specific
XX for the adaptor complementary sequence, and between these two ends the
XX same sequence is present for all adaptors. The ligated cDNA molecules are
XX amplified in separate PCR assays, using for each a primer that anneals to
XX polyT and a second primer, from a set that anneals to the cDNA specific
XX primer-template sequences. Amplicons are finally sorted into non-
XX redundant groups defined by the specific primer that annealed to the
XX primer-template sequence and thus primed PCR. The method is useful for
XX producing a collection of non-redundant cDNA groups, especially where
XX every expressed-gene transcript in the original sample is represented by
XX its own subgroup. The method is also useful for isolation, identification
XX or analysis of genes, analysis and diagnosis of diseases, for studying
XX cell differentiation and in gene therapy. The present sequence was used
XX to illustrate the method of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 809 GAACCTGGTACTGTG 824
Db 20 GAACCTGGTACTGTG 5

RESULT 235
ABV74836
ID ABV74836 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV74836;
XX
XX DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Murine OAS gene isoform L1 PCR primer SEQ ID 19.
XX
XX KW Virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; antiviral; OAS; murine;
XX KW 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthase; Flavivirus infection; PCR; primer; ss.

```

OS Mus sp.
 XX WO200281741-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-FR001169.
 PF
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001FR-00004598.
 PR
 XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
 XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 PA
 XX
 XX Guenet J, Mashimo T, Simon-Chazottes D, Montagutelli X;
 PI Frenkiel M, Despres P, Deubel V, Bonhomme F, Lucas M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-058566/05.
 DR
 XX Identifying stimulators of oligoadenylate synthase family genes, useful
 PT as antiviral agents against Flavivirus, also mutated genes responsible
 PT for sensitivity to virus.
 XX
 XX Claim 16; Page 81; 93pp; French.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds (I)
 CC that can stimulate a gene of the OAS (2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthase)
 CC family. The method comprises: (a) inducing expression of the OAS gene in
 CC a culture of cells from a non-human mammal (Flvr/Flvr or Flvr/Flvs;
 CC indicating resistance or sensitivity to Flavivirus infection); (b)
 CC treating cells with test compound; and (c) measuring activity of OAS gene
 CC relative to a control. (I) are potentially useful as antiviral agents for
 CC treating infections by Flaviviruses (e.g. hepatitis C; dengue; yellow
 CC fever and various forms of encephalitis). Genomic OAS DNA and derived
 CC cDNA, also the encoded proteins, are useful: (a) for treating Flavivirus
 CC infection; (b) in screening for anti-Flavivirus agents; and (c) for
 CC evaluating sensitivity of subjects to Flavivirus infection and their
 CC likely response to interferon treatment, e.g. to identify patients at
 CC risk of developing severe forms of such infections. The present sequence
 CC is a PCR primer for murine OAS, which was used in an example from the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 612 GTGGCCATCTCAACCA 627
 DB |||||
 6 GTGTCCATCTCAACCA 21
 RESULT 236
 ACC84387
 ID ACC84387 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC84387;
 XX
 XX 03-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Probe HIVpol7p41-16 used in normalization of PamChip assay.
 DE
 XX HIV; probe; microarray; ss.
 XX
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus.
 OS
 XX WO2003054551-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 03-JUL-2003.
 DD
 XX 17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014426.
 XX
 XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001EP-00870295.
 PR

PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383666P.
 XX (PAMG-) PAMGENE BV.
 PA
 XX Van Beuningen MGJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-569292/53.
 DR
 XX Identification of analyte in biological sample, involves determining
 PT signal of reporter molecule binding to internal reference, determining
 PT signal of analyte binding to receptor, and normalizing signals.
 XX
 XX Example 4; Page 41; 61pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence is that of HIVpol7p41-16, a specific receptor
 CC (probe) used in an array system to detect a target sequence (see
 CC ACC84393). This sequence has 1 mismatch with the target. It is one of a
 CC set of 11 specific receptors (see ACC84382-92) used in normalization of a
 CC PamChip assay as an example of the method of the invention. The invention
 CC relates to methods and arrays suited to correct for signal errors due to
 CC variation in sample preparation. Methods and compositions for performing
 CC quantitative array-based assays are provided. A reporter and an analyte
 CC are used, where the reporter binds selectively to an internal reference
 CC present on the array; at least a subset, if not all, of the spots present
 CC on the array used in the method contain an internal reference which can
 CC be bound by the reporter. The method is useful for the identification of
 CC an analyte in a biological sample, particularly for use in expression
 CC profiling assay, genotyping, sequence determination by hybridisation,
 CC gene quantitation, gene abnormality analysis (MAPR), PCR, NASBA or TYRAS
 CC (claimed)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 766 CAGAACTCGAGAGGAA 781
 DB |||||
 6 CAGAACTCGAGAGGAA 21
 RESULT 237
 ADE85786
 ID ADE85786 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE85786;
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human purinergic G-protein coupled receptor GAVE17 forward PCR primer.
 DE
 XX GAVE17; G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiasthmatic; gastrointestinal; cytostatic; nootropic; antiarthritic;
 KW antirheumatic; gene therapy; purinergic; PCR; primer; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003087125-A2.
 PN
 XX 23-OCT-2003.
 PD
 XX 04-APR-2003; 2003WO-US010448.
 PF
 XX 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371131P.
 PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00026102.
 PR
 XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Bishindgrelo H, Kuntzweiler T, Weissensee P, Cai J, Gassenhuber J;
 PI WPI; 2003-833701/77.
 DR
 XX

PT New nucleic acid encoding a nucleotide binding G-protein coupled receptor
 PT comprising a sequence of GAVE17, useful for treating asthma, Crohn's
 PT disease, carcinomas, multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis.

XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 10; 95pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a forward PCR primer for human GAVE17, a
 CC novel purinergic G-protein coupled receptor. The forward primer, a
 CC reverse primer ADE85787 and a Taqman probe ADE85788 were used to examine
 CC GAVE17 mRNA expression levels in different tissues. High levels of GAVE17
 CC mRNA were observed in cells of the immune system. The invention provides
 CC GAVE17 proteins ADE85778 and nucleic acids ADE85777, fusion proteins,
 CC antigenic peptides and anti-GAVE-17 antibodies, recombinant expression
 CC vectors, host cells and non-human transgenic animals. Diagnostic,
 CC screening and therapeutic methods are also provided. An agonist,
 CC antagonist or inverse agonist of GAVE17 capable of modulating GAVE17
 CC signalling activity or transduction is useful for treating a disease
 CC associated with nucleotide metabolism dysfunction (claimed), e.g. asthma,
 CC Crohn's disease, carcinomas, multiple sclerosis, or rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC by administering the therapeutic composition to a patient.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 DB 6 TTCCAGCCCTCTACA 21

RESULT 238

AAA37008/C
 ID AAA37008 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA37008;

XX 03-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Human dysferlin exon amplification and mutation screening primer #270.

XX Human; dysferlin; mutant; identification; chromosome 2p12-14; detection;
 KW muscular dystrophy; diagnosis; hereditary muscular dystrophy;
 KW miyoshi myopathy; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; primer; amplification;
 KW screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200011016-A1.

XX 02-MAR-2000.

XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019394.

XX 25-AUG-1998; 98US-0097930P.

XX (GHEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.

XX (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.

XX Brown RH, Liu J, Hoffman E, Chou F;

XX WPI; 2000-246531/21.

XX Dysferlin polynucleotide, its mutant form useful for diagnosis and
 PT treatment of hereditary muscular dystrophies e.g. miyoshi myopathy and
 PT limb girdle muscular dystrophy.

XX Claim 4; Page 35; 136pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated dysferlin DNA of 20-25
 CC nucleotides in length, comprising a nucleotide sequence specifically
 CC selected from nucleotides 911-913, 929-948, 1019-1038 1392-1411, 1424-

CC 1443, 1484-1503, 1499-1518, 1543-1565, 1715-1734, 1714-1759, 2241-2260,
 CC 2864-2883, 2978-2997, 3057-3076, 3198-3217, 3252-3271, 4356-4375, 4665-
 CC 4684, 5015-5034, 5610-5629, 5726-5735, 6035-6054, 6179-6198, 6243-6263
 CC and 6529-6548 of the human dysferlin nucleotide sequence given in
 CC AAA36744. Dysferlin nucleotide sequences containing specific mutations
 CC can be used for diagnosing a patient, a foetus or a pre-embryo at risk of
 CC developing a dysferlin associated disorder by detecting mutations in the
 CC dysferlin gene in biological samples from patients. Alternatively, the
 CC biological sample containing genomic DNA can be incubated with a
 CC restriction enzyme, preferably BstEII, Bsp1286I, XbaI, HhaI, HaeIII,
 CC Bsp1286, NlaIV, NlaIII, BglI, AclI, BstEII, PstI, HaeI, AclI, AclI,
 CC Tsp509I, SalI, HincII, TaqI, HinfI, TfiI, SfiI or FokI and the presence
 CC or absence of a restriction enzyme site in the sample is detected as an
 CC indication of the presence or absence of a particular mutation in the
 CC sample. Dysferlin polynucleotides are useful for treating hereditary
 CC muscular dystrophies such as miyoshi myopathy (MM) and limb girdle
 CC muscular dystrophy-2B (LGM2B-2B). MM and LGM2B-2B map to the human
 CC chromosome 2p12-14 region between the genetic markers D2S292 and D2S286.
 CC The present sequence represents a primer for human dysferlin

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 676 TCACAGATGGATCTGC 691
 DB 16 TCACAGATGGATCTTC 1

RESULT 239

AA90485
 ID AA90485 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AA90485;

XX 03-NOV-1989 (first entry)

XX Escherichia coli 23S rRNA oligo probe.

XX Escherichia coli; oligonucleotide probe; periodontal disease;
 KW mouth diseases; 23S rRNA; species-specific.

XX Escherichia coli.

XX WO8906704-A.

XX 27-JUL-1989.

XX 09-JAN-1989; 89WO-US0000072.

XX 11-JAN-1988; 88US-00142106.

XX (MICR-) MICROPROBE CORP.

XX Schwartz DE, Kanemoto RH, Watanabe SM, Dix K;

XX WPI; 1989-233857/32.

XX Oligo-nucleotide probes for detection of periodontal pathogens -
 PT comprising a segment of nucleic acid capable of hybridising to bacterial
 PT ribosomal RNA.

XX Claim 38; Page 51; 53pp; English.

XX 23S rRNA oligonucleotide probe (23UPF) specific for Escherichia coli, and
 CC corresp. to bases 1685-1703 of E. coli. It is a universal primer. See
 CC AA90418-87

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;


```

KW Mycobacterium; Enterococcus; Chlamydia; Mycoplasma; E. coli; Legionella;
KW Salmonella; Pseudomonas; Campylobacter; Neisseria gonorrhoeae; fungus;
KW bacterium; ss.
XX
XX Legionella sp.
OS
PN US6150517-A.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAY-1995; 95US-00454063.
XX
XX 24-NOV-1986; 86US-00934244.
PR 07-AUG-1987; 87US-00083542.
PR 24-NOV-1987; 87WO-US003009.
PR 09-DEC-1988; 88US-00295208.
PR 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806929.
PR 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00200866.
XX
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Mcdonough SH, Kop JA, Smith RD, Hogan JJ;
PI WPI; 2001-060029/07.
XX
XX Preparing a probe for nucleic acid hybridization assays comprises
PT constructing a nucleotide polymer sufficiently complementary to hybridize
PT to an rRNA region that distinguishes non-viral target from non-viral non-
PT target species.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 34; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides novel methods of producing probes for use
CC in the identification of a number of microorganisms. These include E.
CC coli, Mycobacteria, Mycoplasma, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, Enterobacter,
CC Legionella, Salmonella, Pseudomonas, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, fungi and
CC bacteria
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 216 CCCTCTCCAGAGTGACGG 234
Db 1 CCTTCTCCGAGTTACGG 19
RESULT 243
AAF23065
ID AAF23065 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAF23065;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX C. trachomatis 23S rRNA specific sequence #2.
XX
XX Probe; PCR primer; 5S rRNA; 16S rRNA; 23S rRNA; 28S rRNA; 18S rRNA;
KW Mycobacterium; Enterococcus; Chlamydia; Mycoplasma; E. coli; Legionella;
KW Salmonella; Pseudomonas; Campylobacter; Neisseria gonorrhoeae; fungus;
KW bacterium; ss.
XX
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
OS
XX
XX US6150517-A.
PN
XX
XX 21-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX 30-MAY-1995; 95US-00454063.
XX
XX 24-NOV-1986; 86US-00934244.
PR

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PR 07-AUG-1987; 87US-00083542.
PR 24-NOV-1987; 87WO-US003009.
PR 09-DEC-1988; 88US-00295208.
PR 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806929.
PR 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00200866.
XX
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Mcdonough SH, Kop JA, Smith RD, Hogan JJ;
PI WPI; 2001-060029/07.
XX
XX Preparing a probe for nucleic acid hybridization assays comprises
PT constructing a nucleotide polymer sufficiently complementary to hybridize
PT to an rRNA region that distinguishes non-viral target from non-viral non-
PT target species.
XX
XX Example 11; Col 37; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides novel methods of producing probes for use
CC in the identification of a number of microorganisms. These include E.
CC coli, Mycobacteria, Mycoplasma, Campylobacter, Chlamydia, Enterobacter,
CC Legionella, Salmonella, Pseudomonas, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, fungi and
CC bacteria
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 216 CCCTCTCCAGAGTGACGG 234
Db 1 CCTTCTCCGAGTTACGG 19
RESULT 244
AAD52991/c
ID AAD52991 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD52991;
XX
XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Bacteriophage N4 vRNAP gene terminator signal sequence #4.
XX
XX Virion RNA polymerase; nuclear magnetic resonance; NMR; microinjection;
KW vRNAP; ds.
XX
XX Bacteriophage N4.
OS
XX WO200295002-A2.
PN
XX 28-NOV-2002.
PD
XX
XX 22-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016295.
PF
XX
XX 22-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292845P.
PR
XX (JYCH-) UNIV CHICAGO.
PA
XX Karmierczak KM, Davydova EK, Rothman-Denes LB;
PI WPI; 2003-140368/13.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding an N4 virion RNA polymerase for e.g.
PT synthesizing RNAs of a desired sequence, RNAs for use as probes in
PT hybridization studies or Southern or Northern blot analysis, and RNA:DNA
PT hybrids.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 164; 165pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to bacteriophage N4-coded virion RNA polymerase
CC

```

CC (VRNAP) and its nucleic acid. The nucleic acid is used to make an N4
 CC VRNAP which is useful; in the synthesis of RNAs of a desired sequence,
 CC RNAs for use as probes in hybridisation studies or Southern or Northern
 CC blot analysis, and RNA-DNA hybrids for nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
 CC structure determination; for in vitro studies of spliceosome assembly, or
 CC splicing reactions and antisense experiments; for in vitro translation or
 CC microinjection; and for nucleic acid amplification. The present sequence
 CC is Bacteriophage N4 VRNAP gene terminator signal sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAACTT 344
 DB 19 AAAAGCTGGGAGCAGCTT 1

RESULT 245
 AAL52281/c
 ID AAL52281 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL52281;
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Intercalator pseudonucleotide-related oligonucleotide #2.
 XX
 KW Intercalator pseudonucleotide; DNA separation; DNA detection; ss;
 KW oligonucleotide.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003051901-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 18-DEC-2002; 2002WO-DK000876.
 XX
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001DK-00001897.
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001DK-00001898.
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001DK-00001899.
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001DK-00001900.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365545P.
 PR 14-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001575.
 PR 14-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001576.
 PR 14-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001577.
 PR 14-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001578.
 XX
 PA (UNES-) UNEST AS.
 XX
 PI Christensen UB, Pedersen EB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-618020/59.
 XX
 PT Novel intercalator pseudonucleotide useful for separating sequence
 PT specific DNAs from mixture comprising nucleic acids, or for detecting
 PT sequence specific DNA or RNA in a mixture comprising nucleic acid and/or
 PT its analogs.
 XX
 PS Example 14; Page 226; 313pp; English.

XX The invention comprises an intercalator pseudonucleotide that is useful
 XX for separating sequence specific DNA(s) from a mixture comprising nucleic
 XX acids. The intercalator pseudonucleotide is also useful for detecting
 XX sequence specific DNA (target DNA) in a mixture comprising nucleic acids,
 XX detecting a sequence specific RNA in a mixture comprising nucleic acid,
 XX for inhibiting a DNase and/or RNase, and modulating transcription of one
 XX or more specific DNA sequences. The present DNA sequence was used in the
 XX exemplification of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 68.4%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGCTGTG 335
 DB 19 ARGCTGCGGGAGCTGTR 1

RESULT 246
 AAQ53128
 ID AAQ53128 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ53128;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gene detection sequence 52.
 XX
 KW Gene detection; radio-isotopes; target gene; electrode; detection;
 KW optical fibre; hybridise; hybridisation; electrochemical; photochemical;
 KW electrolysis; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP05285000-A.
 XX
 PD 02-NOV-1993.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-1992; 92JP-00242397.
 XX
 PR 13-FEB-1992; 92JP-00025621.
 XX
 PA (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-382240/48.
 XX
 PT Detection method of gene without using radio-isotope - by hybridisation
 PT of nucleic acid probe which is single strand having complementary
 PT sequence of gene and single strand denatured sample DNA.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 23; 26pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The sequences (AAQ53077-Q53136) are used in the invention to detect
 CC specific genes without the use of radio-isotopes. Detection is carried
 CC out by hybridisation of denatured (ss) sample DNA with a (ss) nucleic
 CC acid probe, complementary to the target sequence. Hybridisation occurs on
 CC the surface of an electrode or optical fibre and detection is visualised
 CC by the addition of an entity that recognises (ds) hybridised DNA and is
 CC electrochemically / photochemically active
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAAGCTGCAGAGAGAGCTGT 785
 DB 1 ACAGCTGGAGAGAGAGCT 19

RESULT 247
 AAQ58461/c
 ID AAQ58461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ58461;
 XX
 DT 22-SEP-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide to the IL-1 beta gene.

XX Antisense; interleukin-1-beta; IL-1 beta; phospho-oligonucleotide;
 KW inhibit; chronic inflammatory disease; rheumatism; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06041185-A.
 XX
 PD 15-FEB-1994.
 XX
 XX 16-JUL-1992; 92JP-00213519.
 XX
 XX 16-JUL-1992; 92JP-00213519.
 PR
 PA (LTTK-) LTT KENYUSHO KK.
 XX
 XX WPI; 1994-089330/11.
 DR
 XX New anti-sense phospho-oligo-nucleotide - esp. corresp. to interleukin-1-
 PT beta sense sequence, useful to inhibit chronic inflammatory diseases.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 2; 6pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC Sequences (AAQ58558-61) are antisense oligonucleotides that are used to
 CC inhibit the production of interleukin-1-beta (AAQ58462). The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for the inhibition of inflammatory diseases
 CC such as chronic joint rheumatism
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 744 GCCTTGCTCCTTAAGGAGA 762
 DB 19 GCCTTGCGCTCAAGGAAA 1
 RESULT 248
 AAQ98660
 ID AAQ98660 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ98660;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 10-APR-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human papilloma virus PAP88 specific internal PCR primer MY48.
 DE
 XX Human papilloma virus; primer; detection; diagnosis; genital; oral;
 KW carcinomas; research; PAP88; specific; MY48; internal; typing; PCR; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX US5447839-A.
 FN
 XX
 XX 05-SEP-1995.
 PD
 XX
 XX 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
 PF
 XX
 XX 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
 PR
 XX 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
 PR
 XX 09-SEP-1989; 89WO-US003747.
 PR
 XX 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.
 XX
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
 PA
 XX Ting Y, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Bauer HM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1995-319884/41.
 DR
 XX Detection of human papilloma virus DNA by amplification - using specific

PT consensus primer pairs and pref. detection with generic or type specific
 PT probes for use in research and diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Col 9-10; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC The human papilloma virus (HPV) specific primers AAQ98655-098662 were
 CC used to amplify HPV nucleic acid sequences. The amplified sequences were
 CC then screened using labelled probes, which detected and/or typed the HPV
 CC sequences for research or diagnostic purposes, e.g. to identify HPV that
 CC are implicated in genital or oral carcinomas. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PF field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAAGCTGT 334
 DB 2 AGTCTGCAGAAAAGCTGT 20
 RESULT 249
 AAT44752
 ID AAT44752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT44752;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 29-JAN-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Internal PCR primer MY48 to generate generic probe.
 DE
 XX Probe; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification;
 KW human papillomavirus; consensus; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX US5527898-A.
 PN
 XX
 PD 18-JUN-1996.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474542.
 PF
 XX 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
 PR
 XX 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
 PR
 XX 09-SEP-1989; 89WO-US003747.
 PR
 XX 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.
 PR
 XX 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
 PR
 XX 24-SEP-1993; 93US-00126452.
 XX
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
 PA
 XX Bauer HM, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Zhang TY, Gravitt PE;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1996-299903/30.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid hybridisation probes - specific for selected human papilloma
 PT virus types.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Col 19; 96pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to new oligonucleotide probes and primers used for
 CC the detection of human papillomaviruses (HPV) which are not genital types
 CC 6, 11, 16, 18 or 33. The probes and primers AAT44608-T44693 are esp. used
 CC to detect HPV types 26, 31, 31B, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45, 51-59 and 68. The
 CC primers can be used to detect these HPV types in conjunction with the
 CC consensus primers and typing probes AAT44733-T44906, which are based on
 CC and amplify fragments of the L1, E6, E7 and E1 regions of the HPV
 CC sequences. Detection of the amplification prods. is done with probes
 CC derived from consensus sequences found in all characterised HPV
 CC sequences. Primers AAT44751-2 are used to amplify a fragment of the

CC highly divergent isolate HPV PAP88 L1 region for use as a generic probe
 CC to determine whether the HPV sequences have been successfully amplified
 CC in the reaction. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334
 Db 2 AGGCTCTGCAGAAAAGCTGT 20

RESULT 250
 AAT77876
 ID AAT77876 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT77876;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Internal PCR primer MY48 for papillomavirus 88 generic probe.
 XX
 KW Papillomavirus 88; PAP88; generic probe; detection; primer; internal;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5639871-A.
 XX
 PD 17-JUN-1997.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457648.
 XX
 PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
 PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
 PR 29-AUG-1989; 89WO-US003747.
 PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.
 PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
 PR 24-SEP-1993; 93US-00128452.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
 XX
 PI Imprim CC, Manos MM, Bauer HM, Zhang TY, Greer CE, Resnick RM;
 PI Grävit PE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-332084/30.
 XX
 PT New oligo:nucleotide probes for human papilloma-virus - used for
 PT detecting and typing HPV and for detecting previously unknown HPV types
 PT and subtypes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 63-64; 94pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is an internal primer for the PCR amplification of a
 CC papillomavirus 88 (PAP88) specific generic probe. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
 CC to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334
 Db 2 AGGCTCTGCAGAAAAGCTGT 20

RESULT 251

AAT47349
 ID AAT47349 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT47349;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Variant #5 of universal primer sequence for M13mpl8.
 XX
 KW PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; bacteriophage; M13mpl8;
 KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene; M13mpl8;
 KW chimeric primer; genetic screening; mutation detection; CFTR;
 KW Wilms Tumour gene; beta-thalassaemia gene; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9641012-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-1996.
 XX
 PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009637.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474450.
 XX
 PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
 XX
 PI Shuber AP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-052372/05.
 XX
 PT Universal primer used for multiplex DNA amplification - allows
 PT simultaneous amplification of multiple DNA target sequences for high
 PT through-put genetic screening.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 10; 38pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT47345-747374 represent variants of a universal primer sequence (see
 CC AAT47344) derived from the bacteriophage vector M13mpl8. This sequence
 CC can be used as half of the DNA primer of the invention. The primers are
 CC used for amplification of a target DNA sequence, and can be used in a
 CC multiplex PCR amplification. The primers have the sequence 5'-XY-3',
 CC where X is a sequence that does not hybridise to the target sequence
 CC (such as this sequence), and Y is a sequence contained within or flanking
 CC the target sequence. The melting temperature of a hybrid between X and
 CC its complement (in the absence of other sequences) is 60 degrees C.
 CC During early cycles of amplification, products are synthesised that
 CC contain the chimeric primers on either end. The primers then serve as
 CC high stringency recognition sequences for subsequent rounds of
 CC amplification. As a result, the annealing efficiency of different primers
 CC and their targets in a multiplex amplification reaction is normalised.
 CC thereby reducing preferential amplification of certain targets. The
 CC chimeric primer comprise a 5' universal domain and a 3' target-specific
 CC domain. They are used for the simultaneous PCR amplification of multiple
 CC DNA targets in a sample. The primer containing AAT47344 is particularly
 CC useful in high-throughput genetic screening for detecting the presence of
 CC multiple defined targets e.g. to detect mutations in genes like the
 CC cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), the Wilms
 CC Tumour, and the beta-thalassaemia genes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 606 GTGGACGTGGCCATCTCAA 624
 Db 2 GCGGCGGGGCCATCTCAA 20

RESULT 252
 AAT48684/c
 ID AAT48684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

XX AC
XX AAT48684;
XX DT
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Probe for detecting N-ras gene mutations in the codon at position 61.
XX KW Mutated codon; single base mutation; human; acute myeloid leukaemia;
XX KW tumour; activated ras gene; N-ras; H-ras; K-ras; ss.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX PN
XX US5591582-A.
XX PN
XX 07-JAN-1997.
XX PD
XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
XX PF
XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
XX PR
XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
XX PR
XX 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX PR
XX (UYLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX PA
XX Van Der Eb AJ, Bos JL;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1997-086629/08.
XX DR
XX Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to detect
XX PT mutated codon.
XX PT
XX Claim 25; Col 29; 20pp; English.
XX PS
XX A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras gene
XX CC containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a human
XX CC subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA fragments
XX CC and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA molecules or
XX CC isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the single-stranded DNA
XX CC molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising conditions with a labelled
XX CC synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to a solid support, comprising
XX CC 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
XX CC case of single-stranded DNA or is complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
XX CC case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9 nucleotides having a sequence complementary
XX CC to a sequence in the activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12
XX CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the
XX CC activated ras gene 3' of the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain
XX CC a total of at least 9 nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated
XX CC codon; treating the resulting hybridised molecules under conditions
XX CC permitting only fully complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and
XX CC detecting the presence of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the
XX CC hybridised molecules. The present sequence represents the synthetic DNA
XX CC probe used for detecting the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon
XX CC is at position 61 and has a single base substitution in the first or
XX CC second nucleotide position so that it encodes an amino acid other than
XX CC Glu. The method can be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia
XX CC and other tumours. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785
DB 20 ACAGCTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 2

RESULT 253
AAV01932/C
ID AAV01932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
```

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AC AAV01932;
XX 20-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Auxotrophic ORF TRP4 20mer tag.
XX KW AD81; auxotrophic yeast gene; probe array; tag; detection; VLSIPS;
XX KW very large scale immobilised polymer synthesis; parallel analysis; ss.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX PN
XX EP799897-Al.
XX PN
XX 08-OCT-1997.
XX PF
XX 03-APR-1997; 97EP-00302313.
XX PR
XX 04-APR-1996; 96US-00626285.
XX PR
XX (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI
XX Morris MS, Schoemaker DD, Davis RW, Mittmann MP;
XX WPI; 1997-482677/45.
XX DR
XX Selection of sets of tag nucleic acids and generation of probe arrays -
XX PT for simultaneous detection of large numbers of nucleic acids in a sample.
XX PT
XX Example 3; Fig 4; 46pp; English.
XX PS
XX A method has been developed of selecting tag nucleic acids (TNA) with
XX CC minimal hybridization to a nucleic acid. A composition has also been
XX CC developed comprising a set of TNA with a constant region and a variable
XX CC region, optionally with < 2 C nucleotides, where the variable region for
XX CC each TNA has a similar Tm, G+C:A+T ratio and length, does not cross-
XX CC hybridise to a probe NA, and preferably contains an even number of A+G
XX CC nucleotides, each TNA when aligned with any other TNA of the set has at
XX CC least 2 nucleotides different. An array of oligonucleotide probes
XX CC comprising several experimental oligonucleotide probe sets attached to a
XX CC solid substrate, where each set hybridises to a different target NA under
XX CC stringent hybridisation conditions, each oligonucleotide probe in the set
XX CC comprises a variable region, and where the NA probes do not cross
XX CC hybridise in the array, is also new. The present sequence represents an
XX CC auxotrophic ORF 20mer tag, which is used in an example of the present
XX CC invention. The method of synthesising the TNA's and probes are designated
XX CC Very Large Scale Immobilised Polymer Synthesis (VLSIPS (RTM)). They
XX CC permit massive parallel analysis of all the components, especially
XX CC nucleic acids, in a mixture in a single assay
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 507 TTGGCCAGTTTGGCATTGT 525
DB 20 TTGGACCGTTTGGCATCTGT 2

RESULT 254
AAV17423
ID AAV17423 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AAV17423;
XX XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Primer MY48 for human papillomavirus typing.
XX KW Human papillomavirus; HPV; HPV detection; HPV typing;
XX KW L1 type-specific probe; PCR primer; ss.
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XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human papillomavirus.
XX PN US5705627-A.
XX XX
XX PD 06-JAN-1998.
XX PF 26-MAY-1995; 95US-00452055.
XX PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
XX PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
XX PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00633142.
XX PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
XX PA (HOFF ) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
XX XX
XX PI Ting Y, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Bauer HM, Manos MM;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1998-192210/17.
XX XX
XX PT Human papilloma probes and primers - useful for, e.g. detecting and
XX PT typing of human papilloma viruses.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 2; Col 10; 37pp; English.
XX CC This sequence represents a human papillomavirus (HPV) L1 type-specific
XX CC primer of the invention. This sequence may be used in conjunction with L1
XX CC specific probes for detecting and typing HPV. Identification and typing
XX CC of HPV is important as different types of HPV pose different risks for
XX CC infected individuals. HPV16 and HPV18 have been more consistently
XX CC identified in higher grades of cervical dysplasia and carcinoma than
XX CC other HPV types. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334
DB 2 AGGCTCTGCAGAAAGCTGT 20

RESULT 255
AAV20056/C
XX ID AAV20056 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV20056;
XX AC AAV20056;
XX DT 06-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX DE N-ras probe 665T.
XX XX
XX KW Probe; N-ras; mutation detection; mismatch binding protein;
XX KW cancer diagnosis; single strand binding protein; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO9745555-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 04-DEC-1997.
XX PF 22-MAY-1997; 97WO-SE000839.
XX PR 29-MAY-1996; 96SE-00002062.
XX XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA BIOTECH AB.
XX XX
XX PI Hasebe M, Goto M, Tosu M;
XX WPI; 1998-130209/12.

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XX PT Method for detecting mutation(s) by mismatch binding protein - useful for
XX PT separating mutation from non-mutated target polynucleotide in sample,
XX PT used in early diagnosis of cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 24pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This sequence represents a probe for the N-ras gene, that can be used in
XX CC the method of the invention. The method is for detecting a mutation
XX CC from a non-mutated sequence of a target polynucleotide (TP) in a sample,
XX CC by using a mismatch binding protein (MBP), comprises: (a) providing a non
XX CC -mutated and mutated TP; (b) forming duplex of the non-mutated and
XX CC mutated single strands of TP in (a); (c) adding a single strand binding
XX CC protein to the polynucleotide from (b); (d) incubating MBP with an
XX CC activating agent; (e) adding the incubated MBP from (d) to the
XX CC polynucleotide from (c), so that MBP binds to the duplex formed by one
XX CC non-mutated and one mutated single strand of TP; and (f) detecting the
XX CC presence of any MBP bound to TP. The method may be used for early
XX CC diagnosis of cancer. Binding of MBP to single strands is inhibited by the
XX CC single strand binding protein. By activating MBP with an activator,
XX CC before addition to the sample, binding to double strands lacking
XX CC mismatches does not take place
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 767 AGAAGCTGCAGAGAGCTGT 785
DB 20 ACAGCTGCAGAGAGAGCT 2

RESULT 256
AAZ37482/C
XX ID AAZ37482 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ37482;
XX DT 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #12.
XX KW Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
XX KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
XX KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
XX KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX KW restenosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9949065-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 30-SEP-1999.
XX PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX PS Example 2; Page 38; 157pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
XX CC AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the

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QY 767 AGAACTGGAGAAAGTGT 785

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX WO928475-A2.
 XX 10-JUN-1999.
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 1708; 1755pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AA201426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 634 AGTCCGCTCCCTGCAACC 652
 DB 20 AGTCCCTCTCCCTTAACC 2
 XX
 RESULT 260
 AA205954
 ID AA205954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA205954;
 XX
 DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis; nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer; bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO928475-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 1813; 1755pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AA201426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 795 CTGAGGACTGACTGAACC 813
 DB 1 CTGAGGACCGACTGAGCC 19
 XX
 RESULT 261
 AA201622
 ID AA201622 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA201622;
 XX
 DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis; nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer; bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO928475-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX
 OS (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 1458; 1755pp; English.
 XX

CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conjunctival trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
 CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 807 CTGAACCTCGTACTGTGG 825
 Db 1 CTGAACCTGGCATTGTGG 19
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 |||||

RESULT 262
 AAX29926
 ID AAX29926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX29926;
 XX
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer 128 for PDZ domain-containing protein genes.
 XX
 KW PDZ domain; gene expression; human umbilical vascular endothelial cell;
 KW HUVEC; stimulation; tumour necrosis factor; TNF; protein binding; PCR;
 KW cell; proliferation disorder; cancer; primer; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9907846-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 12-AUG-1998; 98WO-JP003603.
 XX
 PR 12-AUG-1997; 97JP-00230356.
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98JP-00189944.
 XX
 XX (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
 PA
 XX Funahashi S, Miyata S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-167423/14.
 DR
 XX
 XX Protein containing PDZ domain, whose expression is enhanced by TNF
 PT stimulation - plays an important role in protein/protein interactions and
 PT is used for screening for proteins for use in treatment of cell
 PT proliferation disorders such as cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 29; 240pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX This sequence represents a primer use to amplify and isolate clones which
 CC encode new proteins containing PDZ domains whose expression in human
 CC umbilical vascular endothelial cells (HUVEC) are enhanced by stimulation
 CC with tumour necrosis factor (TNF) alpha. The new protein is used to
 CC identify proteins which bind to it (particularly to the PDZ domains) and
 CC the genes encoding them, for use in the treatment of cell proliferation
 CC disorders such as cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 473 GGAACCTGGCATTCTCTCAG 491
 Db 2 GGAATAGGCATTCTTCAG 20
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 263
 AAX94007/c
 ID AAX94007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX94007;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Griffais R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 DR
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 PT
 XX Page 1636; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 460 AGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAAC 478
 Db 20 AGGAAGAGCTCTCTAACT 2
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 264
 AAX91991/c
 ID AAX91991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX91991;

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XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PS Page 1476; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 642 TCCTGCAACCGAGTGTTC 660
DB 20 TCCCTACACCAAGTGTC 2

RESULT 265
AAX56049
ID AAX56049 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX56049;
XX DT 23-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer for beta-actin.
XX KW Nuclear factor of activated T cells; NFATp; bone fracture; osteoporosis;
XX KW calcineurin interaction region; cartilage cell differentiation;
XX KW endochondral ossification; chondrosarcoma; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW osteoarthritis; osteosarcoma; fibrous sarcoma; chondroma; enchondroma;
XX KW PCR primer; beta-actin; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO9961908-A1.

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XX PD 02-DEC-1999.
XX PF 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011941.
XX PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-00087139.
XX PA (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX PI Glimcher LH, Ranger AM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-086734/07.
XX PT Modulating growth or differentiation of cartilage cells useful for
XX PT treating chondrosarcoma, osteochondroma and arthritis in mammals.
XX PS Example 6; Page 57; 90pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ56049-256050 are used to amplify beta-actin from wild type
XX CC and NFATp/- cartilage cultures. The primers are used in the
XX CC identification of the role that NFATp plays in cartilage cell growth and
XX CC differentiation. The modulation of growth or differentiation of cartilage
XX CC can be carried out through contacting cells deficient in the NFAT family
XX CC genes, with a test compound. Modulating growth or differentiation of
XX CC cartilage cells can be achieved by contacting the cells with a modulator of
XX CC NFATp activity, where the modulator comprises a peptidic compound derived
XX CC from the calcineurin interacting region of NFATp. The methods of the
XX CC invention are useful for modulating the growth or differentiation of
XX CC cartilage cells and endochondral ossification useful for repairing bone
XX CC defects and fractures in mammals including humans, monkeys, dogs, cats,
XX CC mice etc. The compound that modulates cartilage cell growth and
XX CC differentiation is useful for diagnosing disorders such as
XX CC chondrosarcoma, osteochondroma, chondromyxoid fibroma, chondroma,
XX CC enchondroma, chondroblastoma, osteoblastoma, fibrous dysplasia, ossifying
XX CC fibroma, osteosarcoma or osteocartilaginous exostosis, which are
XX CC associated with a change (elevated, reduced or mutated) in the expression
XX CC of NFATp in cartilage cell. NFATp inhibitory compounds are useful for
XX CC treating disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and
XX CC osteoporosis associated with cartilage degradation
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGCTGTGAGC 789
DB 1 CTGGAGAGAGAGCTGTGAGC 19

RESULT 266
AAA41064
ID AAA41064 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAA41064;
XX DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104703.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
XX KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
XX KW inflammatory disease; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200020645-A1.
XX PD 13-APR-2000.

```

PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
 XX
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
 PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MW, Shanahan WJ;
 XX WPI; 2000-303808/26.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
 PT necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
 PT nucleic acid encoding TNF- α .
 XX
 XX Example 22; Page 101; 283pp; English.
 PS
 XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
 CC targets a region of the human tumor necrosis factor α (TNF α)
 CC nucleotide sequence. TNF α is an important cytokine that plays a role
 CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
 CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
 CC of TNF α can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
 CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
 CC are capable of modulating the TNF α gene expression. The
 CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
 CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
 CC TNF α in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
 CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNF α . Examples of
 CC diseases associated with TNF α include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
 CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 743 AGCCTGGCTCCTTAAGAG 761
 DB 2 AGCCTTGGCCCTTAAGAG 20
 RESULT 267
 AAZ49574
 ID AAZ49574 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAZ49574;
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Reverse primer for PCR mapping studies of human MP-7 gene.
 DE
 XX PCR primer; human myocardium protein-7; MP-7; congestive heart failure;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; cardiomyopathy; PCR mapping study; ss.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO967387-A2.
 PN
 XX 29-DEC-1999.
 PD
 XX 24-JUN-1999; 99WO-US014307.
 PF
 XX 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090579P.
 PR
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-00163284.
 PR

PR 02-MAR-1999; 99US-00261759.
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA Khodadoust M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-136984/12.
 DR
 XX Novel myocardium protein-7 polynucleotides, used to modulate a variety of
 PT cellular processes.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 94; 116pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence is the reverse PCR primer designed from 3'UTR
 CC sequence of myocardium protein-7 (MP-7). This was used in PCR mapping
 CC studies to determine the chromosomal localisation of MP-7 gene. Specific
 CC amplification was carried on human and hamster cell line DNA. MP-7 is
 CC used to modulate a variety of cellular processes e.g. modulating the
 CC activity of proteins involved in cardiovascular disorders like congestive
 CC heart failure or cardiomyopathy
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 263 CAGCAGCACCTTCAGAAAG 281
 DB 1 CAGCAGCACCTTCACAGAG 19
 RESULT 268
 AAA78302
 ID AAA78302 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA78302;
 XX
 XX 16-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human Ig H chain sequencing primer SHHR-12.
 DE
 XX Antirheumatic agent; immunoglobulin M; IgM; apoptosis inducer;
 KW immunosuppression; autoimmune disease; treatment; rheumatism;
 KW anti-Fas antibody; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX JP2000154149-A.
 PN
 XX 06-JUN-2000.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-1999; 99JP-00263984.
 PF
 XX 18-SEP-1998; 98JP-00264598.
 PR
 XX (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.
 PA
 XX WPI; 2000-454476/40.
 DR
 XX Anti-human Fas humanizing antibody-containing antirheumatic agents.
 PT
 XX Example 4; Page 21; 109pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to antirheumatic agents which comprise as
 CC active ingredients an immunoglobulin M (IgM) protein. The IgM protein
 CC does not include a J segment, has apoptosis inducing activity, and
 CC consists of a light and heavy chain polypeptide produced synthetically.
 CC The agents of the invention exhibit antirheumatic and immunosuppressive
 CC activity and can be used to treat autoimmune diseases, especially
 CC rheumatism. The IgM molecule used in the invention has human Fas-antigen
 CC binding properties. Included in the invention are nucleotide sequences of
 CC the IgM light and heavy chains (see AAA78267-A78272) and the

CC corresponding protein sequences (see AAB12913-B12918 and AAB12919), and
 CC nucleotide sequences of the humanised anti-human Fas Ig CH11 (see
 CC AAA78202-A78206) and protein sequences (see AAB12908-B12910). Also
 CC included are anti-human Fas antibody CDR peptides (AAB12902-B12907).
 CC Primers specific for the anti-human Fas antibody, light, heavy and kappa
 CC chains used in the invention are represented by sequences AAA78213-
 CC A78266. Primers used for sequencing the human Ig DNA used in the
 CC invention are represented by sequences AAA78277-A78318 and AAA78335-
 CC A78337, while humanised anti-Fas Ig DNA sequencing primers are
 CC represented by sequences AAA78321-A78334 and AAA78338-A78367. Primer
 CC sequences AAA78207-A78212 are specific for murine Ig DNA, and are used in
 CC the production of the agent of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 445 AGCCAGATGCTTCCAGGA 463
 |||||
 Db 2 ATCCAGAGCGCTTGACGA 20

RESULT 269
 AAC93175
 ID AAC93175 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC93175;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:26.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061602-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
 PF
 XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Karras JG;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.
 DR
 XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.
 PT
 PS Example 2; Page 46; 104pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (i) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (ii) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated

CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (i) can also be
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of
 CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.
 CC (i) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (ii) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 876 TCCATTGAGTCTTCGATG 894
 |||||
 Db 2 TCCATTGAGATCTTGATG 20

RESULT 270
 AAD14791
 ID AAD14791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD14791;
 XX
 DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha antisense oligo ISIS #116632.
 XX
 KW Human; glycogen synthase Kinase 3 alpha; antidiabetic; cytostatic;
 KW antisense therapy; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; inflammation;
 KW neurological disorder; tumour; haematopoietic disorder; infection;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1..20
modified_base	/*tag= a
modified_base	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
modified_base	1..5
modified_base	/*tag= b
modified_base	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base	/note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base	2
modified_base	/*tag= d
modified_base	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	9
modified_base	/*tag= e
modified_base	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	10
modified_base	/*tag= f
modified_base	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	11
modified_base	/*tag= g
modified_base	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	15
modified_base	/*tag= h
modified_base	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	16..20
modified_base	/*tag= c
modified_base	/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base	/note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base	18

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FT FT /*tag= i
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT 20
FT FT /*tag= j
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200152865-A1.
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001411.
XX
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488856.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2001-442247/47.
XX
XX Antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length comprising a compound
XX that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding glycogen synthase
XX kinase 3 alpha, useful for the treatment of e.g. diabetes and
XX hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 83; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glycogen synthase kinase 3
XX alpha. The antisense compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits
XX the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha. The antisense
XX compound is useful for the treatment of a diseases associated with
XX glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha such as diabetes, a neurological
XX disorder, a haematopoietic disorder, a hyperproliferative disorder or a
XX developmental disorder. The antisense compounds may also be used
XX prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX formation. The present sequence is a phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotide targeted to human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 204 CTGGGTCCAGCCCTCTC 222
Db |||||
2 CTGGGTCCAGACATCGC 20
XX
RESULT 271
AAF80636/c
ID AAF80636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF80636;
XX
XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #10.
XX
XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6184212-B1.
XX
XX 06-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
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XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
XX of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX
XX Example 2; Col 20; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
XX 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
XX 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
XX The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
XX modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
XX The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 465 GAGCTCCAGGAACCTGGCA 483
Db |||||
20 GATCTACAGGACTTGTA 2
XX
RESULT 272
AAD07541/c
ID AAD07541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD07541;
XX
XX 10-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS #16515).
XX
XX Human; mdm2 inhibitor; Gene therapy; cell proliferation; therapeutic;
XX tumour; prophylaxis; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..6
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
XX modified_base 1
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 4..5
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 15..20
XX /tag= e
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base 20
XX /tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6238921-B1.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX PF
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XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP;
XX XX WPI; 2001-366477/38.
XX DR New oligonucleotides 16506, 16507, 16518, 16520, 16521, 16522 and 16524,
XX PT which inhibits human mdm2 expression, useful for inhibiting, diagnosing
XX PT or treating abnormal proliferative conditions associated with mdm2.
XX XX Example 2; Col 16; 19pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to compositions and methods for modulating
XX CC the expression of human mdm2 gene, a naturally present cellular gene
XX CC implicated in abnormal cell proliferation and tumor formation. The
XX CC invention also provides antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX CC the mdm2 gene and are capable of inhibiting the expression of mdm2 gene.
XX CC The oligonucleotides are useful in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis
XX CC and as research reagents. They are especially useful for inhibiting,
XX CC diagnosing and treating abnormal proliferative conditions associated with
XX CC mdm2. The method is useful for detecting and determining the role of mdm2
XX CC expression in various cell functions and physiological processes and
XX CC conditions, and for diagnosing conditions associated with mdm2
XX CC expression. The present sequence is human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC (ISIS #16515) with a phosphorothioate backbone. This sequence is
XX CC targeted to the coding region of the mdm-2 gene
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
    Query Match      1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 465 GAGCTCCAGGAAGTTGGCA 483
Db 20 GATCTACAGGAAGTTGGTA 2

RESULT 273
AAH45766
ID AAH45766 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH45766;
XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human E2F-2 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 18.
XX KW Nucleic acid amplification; adapter DNA; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200138572-A1.
XX PF 31-MAY-2001.
XX PD 16-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008073.
XX PR 19-NOV-1999; 99JP-00330726.
XX PR 25-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00224663.
XX XX (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX PI Aoyagi K, Sasaki H, Terada M, Mineno J, Asada K, Kato I;
XX XX WPI; 2001-355947/37.
XX
    Amplifying nucleic acids with base sequences of mRNAs in sample while
    PT sustaining the ratio among them used to monitor mRNA expression,
    PT applicable in producing e.g. cRNA library and DNA microarrays.

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XX PS Example 1; Page 53; 67pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method of amplifying nucleic acids,
XX CC involving forming a single-stranded DNA to an mRNA in a sample with a
XX CC primer, synthesizing a DNA strand complementary to the single-stranded
XX CC DNA to form a double-stranded DNA, adding a single or double-stranded
XX CC adapter DNA to the double-stranded DNA, and amplifying the DNA strand
XX CC using a second primer with a nucleic acid sequence in the adapter DNA.
XX CC This can be used to amplify nucleic acids to monitor mRNA expression,
XX CC which is applicable in producing e.g. cRNA libraries, cDNA libraries, DNA
XX CC microarrays or membrane arrays in gene engineering and gene expression
XX CC analysis, and in drug development and health maintenance and management.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of
XX CC the invention
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
    Query Match      1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 607 TGGACGTGGCCATCTCAAC 625
Db 1 TGGACTTGGCCACTCACC 19

RESULT 274
AAS29251/c
ID AAS29251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS29251;
XX DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 16515.
XX KW Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
XX KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
    Key      Location/Qualifiers
    modified_base 1..20
    /tag= a
    /mod_base= OTHER
    /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
    additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
    methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"

US2001016575-A1.
XX PN
XX PD 23-AUG-2001.
XX PF 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX PA (NERO/) NERO P.
XX PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
    An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
    PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
    PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.

```

XX PS Example 2; Page 11; 81pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in

XX CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination

XX CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start

XX CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound

XX CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of

XX CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the

XX CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having

XX CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or

XX CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer

XX CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,

XX CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma

XX CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be

XX CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.

XX CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The

XX CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful

XX CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and

XX CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and

XX CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AA29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense

XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 465 GAGCTCAGGAACTGGCA 483

Db 20 GATCTACAGGAACCTGGTA 2

RESULT 275

AAH42050/C

ID AAH42050 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH42050;

XX DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Follicular conjunctivitis related adenoviral DNA PCR primer #11.

XX KW Follicular conjunctivitis; antiserum; antiviral; vaccine; infection;

XX KW PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Mastadenovirus.

XX PN JP2001095583-A.

XX PD 10-APR-2001.

XX PF 30-SEP-1999; 99JP-00278661.

XX PR 30-SEP-1999; 99JP-00278661.

XX PA (ITON/) ITO N.

XX DR WPI; 2001-341249/36.

XX PT New adenovirus for the prevention and treatment of Ad infection.

XX PS Example 1; Page 7; 45pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention describes an adenovirus which is separated from the

XX CC conjunctiva of a follicular conjunctivitis patient and neutralised weakly

XX CC by an antiserum against the type 8 or type 9 prototype of adenovirus but

XX CC is not neutralized by the type 1-7 prototype or the type 10, 11, 14, 19,

XX CC 22, 34, 35, 37, 40 or 41 prototype. The adenovirus causes congestion in

XX CC the conjunctiva and follicular conjunctivitis, and the method of the

XX CC invention is used for their prevention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 470 CCAGGAATTGGCACTTCT 488

Db 20 CCAGGAATTGCATCCCT 2

RESULT 276

AAH36641/C

ID AAH36641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH36641;

XX DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human Her-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #128515.

XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; hyperproliferative disease;

XX KW Her1; antisense; prophylaxis; psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone;

XX KW tumour; cancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..15

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 2

FT /*tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 9

FT /*tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 11

FT /*tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 14

FT /*tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 15

FT /*tag= h

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 18

FT /*tag= i

FT /mod_base= m5c

XX PN WO200226758-A1.

XX PD 04-APR-2002.

XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030551.

XX PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676610.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR, Freier SM;

XX DR WPI; 2002-394234/42.

XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with and
PT inhibits nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth factor receptor, useful
PT for treating hyperproliferative disease such as cancer or psoriasis.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 47; 169pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human epidermal growth factor receptor
CC (Her1) to inhibit its expression. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC treating diseases or conditions associated with Her-1 such as
CC hyperproliferative diseases especially cancer (lung, ovarian, colon or
CC prostate cancer) and psoriasis. They are also useful as research
CC reagents, diagnostics, therapeutics, kits and prophylactically e.g. to
CC prevent or delay tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-1
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 679 CAGATGATCTGCACCG 697
DB 20 CAGATGATCTGGAACCCG 2
RESULT 277
AAS96792
ID AAS96792 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAS96792;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #25.
XX
XX STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;
XX antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
KW neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
KW antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW cytostatic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX US2001029250-A1.
PN
PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.
PF
XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00289461.
PR
PR 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
XX
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
PA
XX
XX Karras JG;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.
DR
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory
PT diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 13; 21pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
CC (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
CC the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for

CC inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-
CC mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitising cells to apoptosis. They are
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
CC disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the
CC breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas,
CC melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
CC characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
CC apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
CC research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell
CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 876 TCCATTGAGTCTGCATG 894
DB 2 TCCATTGAGTCTGCATG 20
RESULT 278
AAS97928
ID AAS97928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS97928;
AC AAS97928;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #481.
XX
XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KW protein replacement therapy.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX WO200183749-A2.
PN
XX 08-NOV-2001.
PD
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
PF
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
PR
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
XX
XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
XX
XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
DR
XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
PT
XX Claim 14; Page 93; 239pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CF, Freier SM, Watt AT;
 XX WPI; 2002-616513/66.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting gene expression of human
 PT phospholipase A2, group VI and for treating diseases associated with
 PT expression of phospholipase A2, group VI.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Col 45; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel antisense compounds which inhibit
 CC the expression of phospholipase A2 (PLA2), group VI (Ca2+-independent).
 CC The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of PLA2, group VI
 CC (Ca2+-independent) in human cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
 CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
 CC condition associated with expression of human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-
 CC independent). It is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as research
 CC reagent e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, tumour
 CC formation or inflammation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targetted to human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-independent) DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 404 CTTGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 422
 DB 2 CCAGCTCCACGAGGATC 20
 RESULT 281
 AAD35073
 ID AAD35073 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD35073;
 XX
 DT 25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Stat3 antisense oligonucleotide #7.
 XX
 KW Human; signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; ischaemia;
 KW immune response; Stat3; coronary atherosclerosis; vascular occlusion;
 KW hypoxia; stroke; angiogenesis; myocardial infarction; hypoglycaemia;
 KW inflammation; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cardiac arrest;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; emphysema; trauma; scleroderma;
 KW shock; chronic active hepatitis; adult respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW nitrogen necrosis; proliferative angiopathy; autoimmune thyroiditis;
 KW Sjogren's syndrome; multiple sclerosis; Addison's disease; epilepsy;
 KW polymyositis; rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune infertility; anaemia;
 KW proliferative disease; Grave's disease; ulcerative colitis; sarcoma;
 KW carcinoma; degenerative disorder; gene therapy; growth deficiency;
 KW cirrhosis; hypoproliferative disorder; lesion; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200220032-A1.
 XX
 XX 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028254.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231212P.
 XX
 XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 PA (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
 PA
 XX Yu H, Fardoll D, Jove R, Dalton W;
 PI WPI; 2002-362218/39.
 XX
 DR

XX
 PT Modulating angiogenesis and an immune response in an individual, for
 PT treating a hypoxic or ischemic condition, comprises administering a
 PT compound that modulates the activity of a signal transducer and activator
 PT of transcription 3.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 32; 94pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of modulating angiogenesis and immune
 CC response. Method involves administering to an individual a compound that
 CC modulate the activity of signal transducer and activator of transcription
 CC 3 (Stat3). Modulating angiogenesis is useful for treating or preventing
 CC hypoxic or ischaemic condition or disorder which is the result of stroke,
 CC ischaemia, coronary atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, inflammation,
 CC tissue ischaemia in the lower extremities, infarction, trauma, vascular
 CC occlusion, prenatal or postnatal oxygen deprivation, suffocation, shock,
 CC chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, choking, asphyxia, hypoglycaemia,
 CC epilepsy, emphysema, adult respiratory distress syndrome, cardiac arrest,
 CC nitrogen necrosis, proliferative angiopathy e.g. diabetic microangiopathy
 CC with neovascularisation. Suppressing an immune response is useful for
 CC ameliorating a symptom of an autoimmune disease such as systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus,
 CC Sjogren's syndrome, scleroderma, polymyositis, chronic active hepatitis,
 CC mixed connective tissue disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, pernicious
 CC anaemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, idiopathic Addison's disease, vitiligo,
 CC gluten-sensitive enteropathy, autoimmune neutropenia, myasthenia gravis,
 CC idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, Grave's disease, Goodpasture's
 CC disease, rheumatoid arthritis, cirrhosis, pemphigus vulgaris, autoimmune
 CC infertility, bullous pemphigoid, discoid lupus, ulcerative colitis and
 CC dense deposit disease. The method is useful in preventing or treating
 CC specific proliferative and oncogenic disease which includes sarcomas and
 CC carcinomas e.g., bladder carcinoma, colon carcinoma, chronic leukaemia,
 CC fibrosarcoma, liposarcoma, degenerative disorders, growth deficiency,
 CC hypoproliferative disorders, physical trauma, lesions and wounds. The
 CC method is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human Stat3
 CC antisense oligonucleotide
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 876 TCCATTGAGTCTCGCATG 894
 DB 2 TCCATTGAGTCTCGCATG 20
 RESULT 282
 AAL41518/c
 ID AAL41518 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL41518;
 XX
 DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide initiator SEQ ID No 7.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; cancer; Slug gene; mesenchymal cancer cell; leukaemia;
 KW sarcoma; antitumour agent; antisense therapy; ds.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO200259361-A1.
 XX
 XX 01-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-ES000026.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001ES-00000151.
 XX
 XX (UYSA-) UNIV SALAMANCA OTRI.
 PA (CNSJ) CONSEJO SUPERIOR INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIF.

XX Sanchez Garcia I, Orfao De Matos A, Perez Losada J;
 PI
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-691533/74.

XX Detecting cancerous cells, useful for diagnosis and prognosis, comprises
 PT measuring abnormally high expression of the Slug gene or its protein.
 PT

PS Disclosure; Page 55; 61pp; Spanish.

XX The invention relates to a method for detecting cancerous cells in a
 CC vertebrate sample. The method comprises determining aberrant expression
 CC of the Slug gene, relative to a normal control sample. The method is used
 CC to detect (for diagnosis, monitoring progression and detection of
 CC residual disease after treatment) mesenchymal cancer cells (leukaemia or
 CC sarcoma) in humans. Agents that inhibit Slug (at DNA, RNA or protein
 CC levels) are potential antitumour agents. The polynucleotides of the
 CC invention can be used in antisense therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents an oligonucleotide relating to the Slug gene of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 513 AGTTTGCGATTGGAGTC 531
 DB 19 AGTTTGCGCTTTTGAGGC 1

RESULT 283

ABZ91426
 ID ABZ91426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ91426;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6668; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 596 CCGGTGGCGGTGACGTG 614
 DB 1 CCGGTGGCAGGTGAGGTG 19

RESULT 284

ABZ88173/c
 ID ABZ88173 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88173;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3415; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 464 AGAGCTCCAGGACTTGGC 482
DB 19 AGAGCTCCGCGAGCTTGGC 1
RESULT 285
ABZ91000
ID ABZ91000 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ91000;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6242; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGCTGTG 335
DB 2 AAAGCGCAGAGAGCTGTG 20
RESULT 286
ABZ90811
ID ABZ90811 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90811;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6053; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 432 CCGCTAGCTTAAGCCAG 450

DB 2 CCGCTCTCCAAAGCCAG 20

RESULT 287

ABZ91001

ID ABZ91001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ91001;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX DI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6243; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGGAGCA 340

DB 1 GCAGAGAGAGCTGTGGAGCA 19

RESULT 288

ABZ85305

ID ABZ85305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ85305;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX DI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 547; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 925 GGACTTTCAGGTTTGT 943
Db 2 GTACTTTGAAGTTTGT 20

RESULT 289
ABZ88125/c
ID ABZ88125 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88125;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3367; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 CATGAGCCCAACTCCATTG 882
Db 19 GATGAACCTACTCCATTG 1

RESULT 290
ABZ90554
ID ABZ90554 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90554;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5796; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5', and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GGACTGACTGACACCTGGT 818
 |||||
 DB 2 GAACCTACTGCACCTGGT 20

RESULT 291

ACC82818
 ID ACC82818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC82818;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 127988.
 XX
 KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
 FT methycytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

WO2003038050-A2.

08-MAY-2003.

28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CP, Wyatt JR;
 DR WPI; 2003-430513/40.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
 PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
 PT or an inflammatory disorder.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
 CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
 CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CACTGGTCATGAGCCCAAC 875
 |||||
 DB 1 CAGTGGTCATGCGCCCAAC 19

RESULT 292

AAD55922/c
 ID AAD55922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD55922;
 XX
 DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human nestin gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Adipose-derived stem cell; ADSC; transgene; cell therapy; gene therapy;
 KW primer; reverse transcription; RT; PCR; nestin; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003022988-A2.

PD 20-MAR-2003.

PF 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024374.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00952522.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Hedrick MH, Katz AJ, Lull R, Futrell JW, Benham P, Lorenz HP;
 PI Zhu M;

DR WPI; 2003-354531/33.

XX New isolated adipose-derived stem cell, useful for generating
 PT differentiated tissues and structures both in vivo and in vitro or
 PT providing conditioned culture media to support the growth and expansion
 PT of other cell populations.

XX Example 11; Page 241; 241pp; English.

XX The invention relates to adipose-derived stem cells (ADSC) and lattices
 CC which are useful for generating differentiated tissues and structures
 CC both in vivo and in vitro, for producing molecules such as hormones and
 CC for providing a conditioned culture media for supporting the growth and


```

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200295065-A2.
XX PN 28-NOV-2002.
XX PD 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000337.
XX PF 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-00000802.
XX PR (AZIG-) AZIG BIOSCIENCE AS.
XX PA Thirstrup K, Madsen LS, Jensen JB, Hummel R, Jensen BS;
XX PI WPI; 2003-129439/12.
XX PT New G-protein coupled receptor array comprising individual polynucleotide
XX PT spots stably associated with a surface and a solid support useful for
XX PT determining the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or
XX PT diseases in humans.
XX PS Example 2; Page 30; 43pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers ABV77208-09 were used to amplify a consensus region of the
XX CC human mu-opioid receptor (hMOR). This opioid receptor belongs to the G-
XX CC protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. The amplified fragment was used
XX CC to produce a GPCR array of the invention. The specification describes a
XX CC GPCR array comprising a multiplicity of individual polynucleotide spots
XX CC stably associated with a surface and a solid support. The individual GPCR
XX CC polynucleotide spot comprises a GPCR polynucleotide composition
XX CC consisting of a non-conserved region of a GPCR polynucleotide family member,
XX CC where the spots represent at least two different regions of a GPCR
XX CC polynucleotide family member. The GPCR array is useful for determining
XX CC the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or diseases in
XX CC humans, e.g. asthma, diabetes, AIDS, allergies, dermatitis, psoriasis,
XX CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, depression,
XX CC narcolepsy, viral or parasitic infections, transplant rejection, lupus,
XX CC hepatitis, autism, cancer, renal disorders, etc
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 429
DB 2 CCGCATGCTCTGGCTGC 20

RESULT 297
AAL62663
ID AAL62663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAL62663;
XX DT 06-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human CD36 antigen-like 1 (CD36L1) antisense oligo, ISIS 199330.
XX KW Human; CD36 antigen-like 1; CD36L1; scavenger receptor class B type 1;
XX KW CLA-1; SRB1; SR-BI; cardiovascular; metabolic disorder; atherosclerosis;
XX KW lipid metabolism; gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

```

```

RESULT 295
ACF57286/c
ID ACF57286 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACF57286;
XX DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human TIMP-3 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:86.
XX KW Human; mouse; skin structure; skin; laminin 5 chain gene; LAMA3; LAMB3;
XX KW LAMC2; extracellular matrix component; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP-1;
XX KW MMP-2; MMP-3; MMP-9; TIMP-1; TIMP-2; TIMP-3; collagen; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP2002330792-A.
XX PD 19-NOV-2002.
XX PF 15-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00006797.
XX PR 15-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00006952.
XX PA (SHIS ) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
XX WPI; 2003-407328/39.
XX PT A method and a kit for determination of expression of mRNA or cDNA of a
XX PT protein participating in the maintenance of skin structure.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 4; 34pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method and a kit for determining the
XX CC expression of mRNA or cDNA of a protein participating in the maintenance
XX CC of skin structure. The method is quantitative, simple and accurate in the
XX CC determination of extracellular matrix components of laminin 5 chain genes
XX CC LAMA3, LAMB3 and LAMC2, matrix metalloproteinases MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3 and
XX CC MMP-9, VII collagen, type I collagen alpha 1 chain, type I collagen alpha
XX CC 2 chain, type III collagen alpha 1 chain, type IV collagen alpha 1 chain,
XX CC type IV collagen alpha 2 chain, TIMP-1, TIMP-2 and TIMP-3. ACF57201 to
XX CC ACF57290 represent PCR primers and probes used in the method of the
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 824 GGCTGCTGAGCTGGTACC 842
DB 20 GGCTACTGCAGCTGGTACC 2

RESULT 296
ABV77208
ID ABV77208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABV77208;
XX DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify consensus region 5 of hMOR cDNA.
XX KW Mu-opioid receptor; hMOR; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; GPCR array;
XX KW ion-related disease; asthma; diabetes; AIDS; allergy; dermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arthritis;
XX KW depression; narcolepsy; infection; transplant rejection; lupus;
XX KW hepatitis; autism; cancer; renal disorders; PCR; primer; ss.

```

Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering an oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor alpha.

Example 24; Page 38; 142pp; English.

The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in an individual, comprising administering to the individual an oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating

```
CC CC CC CC CC CC XX SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match          1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity   84.2%; Pred.No.3.Se+0%;
Matches 16; Conservative    0; Mismatches    3; Indels    0; Gaps    0;
```

743 AGCCTTGGTCCTTAAGGAG 761
 ||||| |||
Db 2 AGCCTTGGCCTTGAGAG 20

AD97600
ID ADB97600 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB97600;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DT	04-DEC-2003	(first entry)	
XX			
XX			
DE	Human cartilage culture	RT-PCR primer #15.	
XX			
KW	cartilage growth; cartilage differentiation; cartilage disorders;		
KW	rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; osteoporosis; human; NFATp;		
KW	calcineurin-interacting region; ss; RT-PCR; primer;		
KW	reverse transcriptase.		
XX			
XX			
XX	Homo sapiens.		
OS			
XX			
PN	US6548734-B1.		
XX			
XX			
DD	15-APR-2003.		
XX			
XX	28-MAY-1999;	99US-00322624.	
PF			
XX			
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-00087139.	
XX			
XX			
PA	(HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.		
XX			
PI	Glimcher LH, Ranger AM;		

XX WPI; 2003-742833/70.
XX
PT Identifying cartilage growth/differentiation modulator, useful for
PT treating osteoarthritis, by determining effect of the compound on
PT cartilage cells with/without nuclear factor of activated cells (NFATp)
PT protein.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 38; 36pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a compound that
XX modulates cartilage growth or differentiation. The method is useful for
XX identifying a compound that modulates cartilage growth and/or
XX differentiation. The compound identified by the method is useful for
XX modulating cartilage cell growth and/or differentiation, and thus in the
XX treatment of disorders, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and
XX osteoporosis. The present sequence represents a human cartilage culture
XX reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 789
Db 1 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 19
RESULT 300
ADD21447/C
ID ADD21447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD21447;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #10.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
KW atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
KW 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003048315-A2.
XX
PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller B, Chiang MY;
PI Manoharan M;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 12; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative

XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 465 GAGCTCCAGGAACTTGGA 483
Db 20 GATCTACAGGAAGTGTGTA 2
RESULT 301
ADD27891/C
ID ADD27891 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD27891;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human saliva (periodontal disease-related) protein PCR primer #4.
XX
KW periodontal disease; 35 kDa; saliva; PCR; ss; primer; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003083472-A1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 18-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP003269.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00094010.
XX
XX (WAKP) WAKO PURE CHEM IND LTD.
XX (TAKA/) TAKANO K.
XX
XX Takano K;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-812556/76.
XX
XX Method of assay of 35 kDa protein in saliva for determining the risk of
XX periodontal disease.
XX
XX Example 4; SEQ ID NO 29; 94pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises a method for determining the risk of periodontal
XX disease. The method involves a 35 kDa protein being fractionated from the
XX saliva of a patient and the intensity of the 35 kDa band determined - a
XX high concentration of the protein indicates a high risk. The method of
XX the invention is useful for determining the risk of periodontal disease
XX in a patient. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was
XX used in an example of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 177 CACAGTCACAGTGGCGGG 195
Db 20 GAATGTCAGTGTGGCGGG 2
RESULT 302
ADD68954/C


```
ID ADD68954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD68954;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B-cell associated protein-targeted antisense oligo - SED ID 21.
XX
KW B-cell associated protein; BAP; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
XX antimicrobial; antisense therapy; hyperproliferative; breast;
KW prostate cancer; apoptosis; infection; inflammation; human; ss;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-MOE wing; 2'-methoxyethyl.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003052065-A2.
XX
PD 26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039580.
XX
PR 13-DEC-2001; 2001US-00020478.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PA Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-569148/53.
XX
DR New antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits a nucleic acid
PT encoding a B-cell associated protein, useful for treating animal having
PT disease or condition associated with B-cell associated protein, e.g.
PT cancer.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 21; 107pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding a B-cell associated protein (BAP), where the compound
CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and inhibits expression of
CC the protein. The compound of the invention demonstrates cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory and antimicrobial activities and may be useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of BAP in cells or tissues thus, via antisense
CC therapy, preventing a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer,
CC particularly breast or prostate cancer, as well as a disorder
CC characterised by altered levels of apoptosis, infection or inflammation.
CC The current sequence is that of the human B-cell associated protein-
CC targeted antisense oligonucleotide of the invention which comprises 2'-
CC MOE(2'-methoxyethyl) "wings" and a phosphorothioate backbone. In
CC addition, all cytidine residues are 5' methylcytidines.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 238 TGGCTCAGTCTTGAAGGA 256
DB 19 TGGCCAGAACTTGAAGGA 1
XX
RESULT 303
AAB62166
ID AAD62166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD62166;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human haematopoietic cell tyrosine kinase antisense oligo ISIS #150720.
XX
KW Haematopoietic cell; tyrosine kinase; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX cancer; therapy; inflammation; diabetes; viral infection; inflammation;
KW
```

```
KW tumour; cytostatic; virucide; antisense therapy; antisense; human;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003125275-A1.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Borchers AH, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-811000/76.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding or
PT haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase, useful for diagnosing or
PT treating cancer (e.g. leukemia), inflammation, diabetes or viral
PT infections.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 25; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound targetted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase. The compound
CC inhibits the expression of haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase
CC and it specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC the tyrosine kinase or with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active
CC site on the nucleic acid molecule encoding the tyrosine kinase. The
CC antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of
CC haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase and treating diseases or
CC conditions associated with the expression of the tyrosine kinase, such as
CC hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), inflammation, diabetes or a
CC viral infection. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits and in
CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. The present sequence is human haematopoietic cell tyrosine
CC kinase antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 561 CAGCAGGGATCCTCGCTGC 579
DB 1 CAGCCCGGATCCTCGCAGC 19
XX
RESULT 304
AAT64324/c
ID AAT64324 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
```


CC Claimed type 3 oligonucleotides (AAT84694-96) are specific non-degenerate
 CC oligonucleotides for the human Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus
 CC (KSHV) DNA polymerase (gp3). They can be used for detecting, amplifying or
 CC characterising KSHV polynucleotides encoding DNA polymerase (see
 CC AAT84697)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 404 CTTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTC 422
 Db 19 CGTCTCCAGCAGGCCCTC 1
 RESULT 307
 AAV38642/C
 ID AAV38642 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV38642;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ICAM-1, E-selectin, VCAM-1 antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW ICAM-1; intracellular adhesion molecule-1; E-selectin; VCAM-1;
 KW vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; antisense; inflammatory; disease;
 KW treatment; septic shock; psoriasis; wounds; burns; acne; arthritis;
 KW organ rejection; inhibition; expression; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9824797-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1996; 96WO-US019194.
 XX
 PR 02-DEC-1996; 96WO-US019194.
 XX
 PA (DYAD-) DYAD PHARM CORP.
 XX
 PI Hoke GD, Bradley MO, Williams TJ, Lee C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-333253/29.
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides to ICAM-1, E-selectin or VCAM-1 - useful for
 PT treating diseases having an inflammatory component, e.g. psoriasis,
 PT wounds and septic shock.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 41; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide which is
 CC substantially complementary to at least a portion of the pre- or mature
 CC RNA transcript of human intracellular adhesion molecule (ICAM), E-
 CC selectin or vascular cell adhesion molecule (VCAM). It can be used to
 CC inhibit expression of these proteins. Inhibition of these proteins forms
 CC the basis for treatment of conditions and diseases that have an
 CC inflammatory component, e.g. acne, psoriasis, arthritis, organ rejection,
 CC wounds, burns, septic shock or inflammatory complications of septic shock
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 761 GATGCGAGAACTGGAGAAG 779
 Db 21 GATGAGAGAACTGGAGGAG 3

RESULT 308
 AAA95943
 ID AAA95943 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA95943;
 XX

DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human pS2 PCR primer PS2AS.
 XX
 KW Human; KLK-L1; KLK-L2; KLK-L3; KLK-L4; KLK-L5; KLK-L6; pS2;
 KW kallikrein-like protein; serine protease; cytostatic; cancer;
 KW prostate cancer; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN WO200053776-A2.
 XX

PD 14-SEP-2000.
 XX

PF 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000258.
 XX

PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0124260P.
 PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127386P.
 PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144919P.
 XX

PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Yousef GM, Diamandis EP;
 XX

DR WPI; 2000-587440/55.
 XX

XX New kallikrein-like (KLK-L) proteins for diagnosing and treating KLK-L
 PT protein mediated disorders, especially cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 80; 184pp; English.
 XX

CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the human pS2 gene
 CC as a control in the RT-PCR analysis of the human KLK-L4 gene. KLK-L1
 CC encodes a kallikrein-like protein. Kallikreins and kallikrein-like
 CC proteins are a subgroup of the serine protease enzyme family. They
 CC catalyse the selective cleavage of specific polypeptide precursors to
 CC release peptides with potent biological activity. Nucleic acids encoding
 CC kallikrein-like proteins KLK-L1, KLK-L2, KLK-L3, KLK-L4, KLK-L5 and KLK-
 CC L6 have been isolated. The proteins are useful in the treatment,
 CC monitoring and diagnosis of cancers, especially prostate cancer. They
 CC can also be used to identify a substance that can associate with or
 CC mediate the biological activity of the proteins. Antibodies can be used
 CC to treat conditions mediated by the kallikrein-like proteins
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 598 GGTGGCGGGTGGAGCTGGC 616
 Db 2 GGTGGCGGGTGGAGCTGGC 20
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 309

AAA95900

ID AAA95900 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAA95900;

XX 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Human pS2 PCR primer PS2AS.

DE

XX

KW Human; KLK-L1; KLK-L2; KLK-L3; KLK-L4; KLK-L5; KLK-L6; PS2;
 KW kallikrein-like protein; serine protease; cytosolic; cancer;
 KW prostrate cancer; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200053776-A2.
 XX 14-SEP-2000.
 XX
 XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000258.
 XX
 XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0124260P.
 PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127386P.
 PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144919P.
 XX
 XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
 XX
 XX Yousef GM, Diamandis EP;
 PI WPI; 2000-587440/55.
 DR
 XX
 XX New kallikrein-like (KLK-L) proteins for diagnosing and treating KLK-L
 PT protein mediated disorders, especially cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 73; 184pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the human ps2 gene
 CC as a control in the RT-PCR analysis of the human KLK-L1 gene. KLK-L1
 CC encodes a kallikrein-like protein. Kallikreins and kallikrein-like
 CC proteins are a subgroup of the serine protease enzyme family. They
 CC catalyze the selective cleavage of specific polypeptide precursors to
 CC release peptides with potent biological activity. Nucleic acids encoding
 CC kallikrein-like proteins KLK-L1, KLK-L2, KLK-L3, KLK-L4, KLK-L5 and KLK-
 CC L6 have been isolated. The proteins are useful in the treatment,
 CC monitoring and diagnosis of cancers, especially prostate cancer. They
 CC can also be used to identify a substance that can associate with or
 CC mediate the biological activity of the proteins. Antibodies can be used
 CC to treat conditions mediated by the kallikrein-like proteins
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 598 GGTGGCGGTGGACGTGGC 616
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GGTGTCGGTGGAGGTGGC 20
 RESULT 310
 AAA95909
 ID AAA95909 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAA95909;
 XX
 XX 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human ps2 PCR primer PS2AS.
 DE
 XX Human; KLK-L1; KLK-L2; KLK-L3; KLK-L4; KLK-L5; KLK-L6; PS2;
 KW kallikrein-like protein; serine protease; cytosolic; cancer;
 KW prostrate cancer; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200053776-A2.
 PN
 XX 14-SEP-2000.
 PD
 XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000258.
 XX
 XX

PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0124260P.
 PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127386P.
 PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144919P.
 XX
 XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
 XX
 XX Yousef GM, Diamandis EP;
 PI WPI; 2000-587440/55.
 DR
 XX
 XX New kallikrein-like (KLK-L) proteins for diagnosing and treating KLK-L
 PT protein mediated disorders, especially cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 76; 184pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the human ps2 gene
 CC as a control in the RT-PCR analysis of the human KLK-L1 gene. KLK-L1
 CC encodes a kallikrein-like protein. Kallikreins and kallikrein-like
 CC proteins are a subgroup of the serine protease enzyme family. They
 CC catalyze the selective cleavage of specific polypeptide precursors to
 CC release peptides with potent biological activity. Nucleic acids encoding
 CC kallikrein-like proteins KLK-L1, KLK-L2, KLK-L3, KLK-L4, KLK-L5 and KLK-
 CC L6 have been isolated. The proteins are useful in the treatment,
 CC monitoring and diagnosis of cancers, especially prostate cancer. They
 CC can also be used to identify a substance that can associate with or
 CC mediate the biological activity of the proteins. Antibodies can be used
 CC to treat conditions mediated by the kallikrein-like proteins
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 598 GGTGGCGGTGGACGTGGC 616
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GGTGTCGGTGGAGGTGGC 20
 RESULT 311
 AAA63852/c
 ID AAA63852 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA63852;
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding full length human DAGKbeta.
 DE
 XX Human; diacylglycerol kinase beta; DAGKbeta; diacylglycerol; DAG;
 KW phosphatidic acid; DAG-dependent protein kinase C activation;
 KW mood disorder; epilepsy; neurodegenerative disorder; anxiety;
 KW schizophrenia; migraine; drug dependence; stroke; Alzheimer's dementia;
 KW Parkinson's disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2000047723-A2.
 PN
 XX 17-AUG-2000.
 PD
 XX 23-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004421.
 PF
 XX 15-FEB-1999; 99GB-00003430.
 PR
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 PA
 XX Caricasole A, Caldara F, Sala CF;
 PI WPI; 2000-506093/45.
 DR
 XX New human diacylglycerol kinase beta (hDAGKbeta) protein and its
 PT modulating compounds, useful for treatment of neurodegenerative and mood
 PT

PT disorders.
 PS Disclosure; Page 15; 57pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAR63851-52 were used to amplify cDNA encoding full length
 CC human diacylglycerol kinase beta (DAGKbeta). DAGK converts diacylglycerol
 CC (DAG) to phosphatidic acid and attenuates DAG-dependent protein kinase C
 CC activation. Compounds that modulate the activity of DAGKbeta may be
 CC administered to a human patient for the treatment or prophylaxis of a
 CC disorder that is responsive to modulation of DAGK activity. The disorder
 CC may be a mood disorder, epilepsy, a neurodegenerative disorder, anxiety,
 CC schizophrenia, migraine, drug dependence, stroke, Alzheimer's dementia or
 CC Parkinson's disease
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 771 CTGGAGAAGAAGTGTGAGC 789
 Db 19 CTGGAGAAGACTATGAGC 1
 RESULT 312
 ID AAF26215/c
 XX AAF26215 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAF26215;
 XX
 DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gamma-crystalline mutant associated primer GCLISEQ.
 XX
 KW Gamma-crystalline; mutant; beta-leaflet; cosmetic; bioseparation;
 KW biosensor; pollution detection; pollution control; gene therapy;
 KW intracellular immunization; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN DE19932688-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032688.
 XX
 PR 13-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032688.
 XX
 PA (FIED/) FIEDLER U.
 PA (RUDO/) RUDOLPH R.
 PI Rudolph R, Fiedler U, Boehm G, Reimann C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-148304/16.
 XX
 PT Mutated proteins having beta-leaflet structure and related nucleic acid,
 PT have new or improved properties, e.g. antibody-like specific binding or
 PT catalytic activity.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 10; 28pp; German.
 CC
 CC This invention describes a novel protein (I) with beta-'leaflet'
 CC structure having surface-exposed amino acids, present in at least two
 CC surface-exposed beta-strands of a surface-exposed beta-leaflet. The
 CC protein is altered by targeted mutagenesis so that it has new, or
 CC improved, specific binding, catalytic or fluorescent properties. The
 CC invention also describes (1) DNA (II) that encodes (I); (2) RNA (III)
 CC derived from (II); (3) prokaryotic and eukaryotic vectors and cells that
 CC contain (II) or (III), or their fragments that encode a functional region
 CC of (I); and (4) method for producing (I). (I) are useful for diagnosis
 CC and therapy, in cosmetics, bioseparation and biosensors, and for
 CC pollution detection and control, e.g. for specific targeting of gene
 CC therapy vectors and for intracellular immunization. (I) can be provided
 CC with new or improved specific antibody-like binding, catalytic or
 CC fluorescent properties, without the cost and difficulties associated with
 CC producing complete or recombinant antibodies. (I) are relatively small
 CC (20 kDa) and can be expressed with other components as multifunctional
 CC fusions. They have good stability against low pH, denaturing agents and

CC therapy vectors and for intracellular immunization. (I) can be provided
 CC with new or improved specific antibody-like binding, catalytic or
 CC fluorescent properties, without the cost and difficulties associated with
 CC producing complete or recombinant antibodies. (I) are relatively small
 CC (20 kDa) and can be expressed with other components as multifunctional
 CC fusions. They have good stability against low pH, denaturing agents and
 CC high temperatures, conditions under which antibodies are unstable
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 916 AAGACAGCGGACCTTTCAG 934
 Db 19 AACACACGGCAGCTTTCAG 1
 RESULT 313
 ID AAF26198/c
 XX AAF26198 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAF26198;
 XX
 DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gamma-crystalline mutant associated primer SEQ ID 8.
 XX
 KW Gamma-crystalline; mutant; beta-leaflet; cosmetic; bioseparation;
 KW biosensor; pollution detection; pollution control; gene therapy;
 KW intracellular immunization; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN DE19932688-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032688.
 XX
 PR 13-JUL-1999; 99DE-01032688.
 XX
 PA (FIED/) FIEDLER U.
 PA (RUDO/) RUDOLPH R.
 PI Rudolph R, Fiedler U, Boehm G, Reimann C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-148304/16.
 XX
 PT Mutated proteins having beta-leaflet structure and related nucleic acid,
 PT have new or improved properties, e.g. antibody-like specific binding or
 PT catalytic activity.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 14; 28pp; German.
 CC
 CC This invention describes a novel protein (I) with beta-'leaflet'
 CC structure having surface-exposed amino acids, present in at least two
 CC surface-exposed beta-strands of a surface-exposed beta-leaflet. The
 CC protein is altered by targeted mutagenesis so that it has new, or
 CC improved, specific binding, catalytic or fluorescent properties. The
 CC invention also describes (1) DNA (II) that encodes (I); (2) RNA (III)
 CC derived from (II); (3) prokaryotic and eukaryotic vectors and cells that
 CC contain (II) or (III), or their fragments that encode a functional region
 CC of (I); and (4) method for producing (I). (I) are useful for diagnosis
 CC and therapy, in cosmetics, bioseparation and biosensors, and for
 CC pollution detection and control, e.g. for specific targeting of gene
 CC therapy vectors and for intracellular immunization. (I) can be provided
 CC with new or improved specific antibody-like binding, catalytic or
 CC fluorescent properties, without the cost and difficulties associated with
 CC producing complete or recombinant antibodies. (I) are relatively small
 CC (20 kDa) and can be expressed with other components as multifunctional
 CC fusions. They have good stability against low pH, denaturing agents and

CC high temperatures, conditions under which antibodies are unstable
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 AACACGCGGACTTCAG 934
 |||||
 Db 19 AACACCGGCGACTTCAG 1

RESULT 314

AAF96663
 ID AAF96663 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAF96663;

XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1424.

XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Variation

FT replace(11,G)

FT /*Tag= a

FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX PN WO200118250-A2.

XX PD 15-MAR-2001.

XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;

XX WP; 2001-226749/23.

XX PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 atherosclerosis.

XX PS Example; Page 145; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 849 CAGCCCCCACTGGTGATG 867
 |||||
 Db 2 CATCTCCCCATGGTGATG 20

RESULT 315

AAC91373

ID AAC91373 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAC91373;

XX DT 16-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Oligo JT-295 for construction of annexin expression vector pJ117.

XX KW Human; annexin; chelation site; nuclear imaging; apoptosis;
 KW transplant rejection; pJ117; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200073332-A1.

XX PD 07-DEC-2000.

XX PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014324.

XX PR 01-JUN-1999; 99US-00324096.

XX PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.

XX PI Tait JP, Brown DS;

XX WP; 2001-080465/09.

XX Novel modified annexin useful for imaging vascular thrombi and apoptosis,
 PT has N-terminal chelation site comprising amino acid extension which
 PT comprises a glycine and a cysteine residue.

XX Example 1; Page 12; 39pp; English.

XX The present sequence was used in the construction of an expression vector
 CC encoding a modified annexin having an N-terminal chelation site, which
 CC comprises an amino acid extension including a glycine and a cysteine
 CC residue. The modified annexin is useful for imaging vascular thrombi or
 CC apoptosis which is associated with response to a chemotherapeutic agent
 CC or with rejection as a result of transplantation. The modified annexin
 CC can effectively chelate a radionuclide and retain annexin bioactivity. It
 CC can be readily prepared in high radiochemical yield and with high
 CC radiochemical purity. In contrast to conventional conjugation chemistries
 CC that provide a distribution of conjugation products, the modified annexin
 CC has a single chelation site remote from the site of biological activity

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 600 TGGCGGGTGACGTGGCCA 618
 |||||
 Db 3 TGGCAGGTGGCTGGCCA 21

RESULT 316

ABA02307/c

ID ABA02307 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABA02307;

XX

DT 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human dlk quantitative real-time PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:4.
 DE
 XX
 KW Human; Dlk; Drosophila delta-like; myelodysplasia syndrome; MDS;
 KW diagnosis; quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX JP2001269174-A.
 PN
 XX
 PD 02-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00085153.
 PF
 XX
 PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00085153.
 XX
 XX (KIRI) KIRIN BREWERY KK.
 PA (MANO/) MANO H.
 PA
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-064402/09.
 XX
 XX Detection of increased expression of Dlk gene for diagnosing
 PT myelodysplasia syndrome comprises comparison of expression with normal
 PT tissue or use of a anti-Dlk antibody.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 10; 15pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for the diagnosis of myelodysplasia
 CC syndrome (MDS) which enables MDS to be differentiated from leukaemia. The
 CC method involves measuring the level of expression of the Dlk (Drosophila
 CC delta-like, GenBank accession number U15979) gene in a test sample and
 CC comparing it with Dlk expression in a normal control sample and/or with a
 CC control gene. An increased level of Dlk expression is indicative of MDS.
 CC The level of Dlk expression may be assessed using an anti-Dlk antibody,
 CC or using a nucleic acid-based method (e.g., quantitative PCR). The
 CC invention also relates to an MDS diagnostic kit, and a therapeutic agent
 CC containing an anti-Dlk antibody. Sequences ABA02306-ABA02307 represent
 CC Dlk PCR primers used in quantitative real-time PCR of Dlk mRNA levels in
 CC an exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 259 TAGACAGGAGCACCTTCAG 277
 DB 20 TCGACATGACCACTTCAG 2
 XX
 RESULT 317
 AAF53333/C
 ID AAF53333 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF53333;
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4293.
 DE
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX

PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 DR
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 319 ACTGCAGAGAAAGCT 332
 DB 14 ACTGCAGAGAAAGCT 1
 XX
 RESULT 318
 AAF53330/C
 ID AAF53330 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF53330;
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4290.
 DE
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX

XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
XX significance.

XX Disclosure; Page 17; 166pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention

XX

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

XX

XX 766 CAGAACTGGAGAAG 779
XX |||||
XX 4 CAGAACTGGAGAAG 17

XX

XX RESULT 320
XX ABL88799
XX ID ABL88799 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABL88799;
XX

XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:21.
XX

XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
XX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
XX

XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX Synthetic.
XX

XX EP1174518-A1.
XX

XX 23-JAN-2002.
XX

XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX

XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX

XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
XX

XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.
XX

XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
XX especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
XX all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
XX significance.

XX Disclosure; Page 12; 166pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a

CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL8779 to ABL89321 represent
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAG 779
 |||||
 Db 4 CAGAACTGGAGAG 17

RESULT 321
 ABT33769/C
 ID ABT33769 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABT33769;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Ribozyme substrate target sequence SEQ ID No 120.
 XX KW Cytostatic; gene therapy; apoptosis; cancer growth inhibition;
 XX drug screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200292840-A2.
 XX PD 21-NOV-2002.

XX PF 14-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015198.
 XX PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290927P.
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX PI Tritz R, Kelly B, Habita C, Robbins J, Barber J;
 XX WPI; 2003-129308/12.

XX DR New isolated nucleic acid molecule useful for regulating apoptosis
 PT induction in cells, for inhibiting the growth of cancer in subjects, and
 PT for drug screening.

XX PS Example 3; Page 43; 153pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated molecule comprising bases 2-8
 CC or 13-16 of 2 16 base pair sequences, or comprising a 1731 base pair
 CC sequence, all given in the specification or at least 95 % identity with
 CC the 1731 bp sequence. The nucleic acid molecule is useful in regulating
 CC apoptosis in cells and in drug screening. The method is useful in
 CC facilitating the induction of apoptosis in cells, in identifying an agent
 CC that can facilitate the induction of apoptosis in cells, and in
 CC inhibiting the growth of a cancer. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a ribozyme substrate target sequence relating to the invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 354 GCCAACCTGTGACAGAG 371
 :|||
 Db 18 SYCACCTGTGACAGAG 1

RESULT 322
 AAQ75194
 ID AAQ75194 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ75194;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX DT 23-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE ALL-1 exon 3 nested PCR primer 3.2c.

XX KW Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; acute nonlymphoblastic leukaemia;
 KW chromosomal translocation; rearrangement; abnormality; detection; ALL-1;
 KW direct tandem duplication; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9426930-A1.

XX PD 24-NOV-1994.

XX PF 22-APR-1994; 94WO-US004496.

XX PR 14-MAY-1993; 93US-00062443.

XX PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

XX PI Croce C, Canaani E;

XX DR WPI; 1995-006818/01.

XX PT New acute lymphocytic leukaemia gene prods. - used for the diagnosis and
 PT treatment of leukaemia(s), partic. acute lymphoblastic or
 PT nonlymphoblastic leukaemia.

XX PS Example 6; Page 58; 207pp; English.

XX CC The ALL-1 gene rearrangement was studied in 3 adult patients with acute
 CC myeloid leukaemia and who lacked cytogenetic evidence of 11q23
 CC translocations. Oligonucleotide primers 3.1c and 5.3 (see AAQ75191 and
 CC AAQ75192) were used in a first PCR amplification, followed by nested PCR
 CC using the primers 6.1 and 3.2c (AAQ75193 and AAQ75194). A single
 CC rearranged ALL-1 band was seen for each patient. Each clone begins and
 CC ends with a portion of ALL-1 exon 5; the 5'-3' order of ALL-1 exons
 CC within each clone was 5-6-2-3-4-5. This novel exon structure indicates
 CC that the ALL-1 rearrangement in each patient is the result of direct
 CC tandem duplication of a portion of the ALL-1 gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-
 CC 2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 677 CACAGATGGATCTG 690
 |||||
 Db 2 CACAGATGGATCTG 15

RESULT 323
 AAT48516
 ID AAT48516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC AAT48516;
 DT 08-APR-1997 (first entry)
 DE Human ALL-1 gene exon 3-derived primer, used for leukaemia diagnosis.
 DE
 KW ALL; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; acute myeloid leukaemia; AML; primer;
 KW probe; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; detection; diagnosis; prognosis;
 KW chromosome 11q23; solid tumour; gastric carcinoma; translocation; cancer;
 KW neoplasia; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US5567586-A.
 XX 22-OCT-1996.
 XX 18-MAY-1995; 95US-00445926.
 XX 18-MAY-1995; 95US-00446926.
 XX (U9JB-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX Croce CM;
 XX WPI; 1996-484992/48.
 XX Detection of ALL-1 gene rearrangement or mutation in solid tumour - using
 PT ALL-1-specific probe or primer.
 XX Example 1; Col 13; 10pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT48513-T48518 are PCR primers used for the isolation of the ALL-1 gene
 CC from total cDNA from the human gastric carcinoma cell line Mgc80-3 and
 CC subsequent subcloning of the gene into the TA vector (Invitrogen). Where
 CC all retrieved sequences could be sequenced and analysed for ALL-1 gene
 CC rearrangements. ALL-1 gene rearrangement results in a variety of solid
 CC tumours and is also responsible for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL)
 CC and acute myeloid leukaemia (AML). The ALL-1 gene is located at
 CC chromosome 11 band q23, in leukaemias with translocations involving
 CC 11q23, the ALL-1 gene fuses with one of many different genes, or (in the
 CC case of AML) self fusion resulting in a partially duplicated gene and a
 CC transcript with an in-frame fusion of either exon 6 or exon 8 with exon
 CC 2. The primers (which may also be used as probes) are useful for the
 CC diagnosis and prognosis of human solid tumours and leukaemias, as
 CC mentioned
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 677 CACAGATGGATCTG 690
 Db 2 CACAGATGGATCTG 15
 RESULT 324
 AAT45308/c
 ID AAT45308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAT45308;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 19-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide probe for dengue 1 fever virus.
 XX Probe; identification; dengue 1 fever; virus; detection; flavivirus; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX

PN RU2057811-C1.
 XX 10-APR-1996.
 XX 17-DEC-1990; 90SU-04892388.
 XX 17-DEC-1990; 90SU-04892388.
 XX (OMNA-) OMSK NAT INFLAMMATION INFECTIONS RES INST.
 XX Drokina DA, Zlobin VI;
 XX WPI; 1997-019519/02.
 XX Set of 11 oligo-nucleotide probes for identification of flaviviruses -
 PT comprising probes specific for tick, Japanese, Murray Valley and San Luis
 PT encephalitis, yellow fever, dengue, and western Nile viruses.
 XX Claim 1; Col 7-8; 4pp; Russian.
 XX The present sequence, a probe for the identification of dengue 1 fever
 CC virus, is a member of a probe set for the detection of flaviviruses. The
 CC probe set gives increased accuracy in identification of flaviviruses
 CC because of the use of highly specific probes. Use of the probe set for
 CC the identification of flaviviruses involved the synthesis of
 CC deoxyoligonucleotides, study of their specificity, immobilisation of RNA
 CC on nitrocellulose filters, labelling with 32P and hybridisation. After
 CC hybridisation the radioactivity was measured with a scintillation
 CC counter, and signals 2 to 3 fold higher than the background considered
 CC positive. The probe set was used to test 50 strains of 16 types of
 CC flavivirus. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 570
 Db 14 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 1
 RESULT 325
 AAD11996/c
 ID AAD11996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD11996;
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 107805).
 DE Human; PTP1B; protein phosphatase 1B inhibitor; antisense; gene therapy;
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Location/Qualifiers
 FH Key modified_base
 FT 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 2..3
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 8

```

FT      /*tag= e
PT      /mcd_base= m5c
PT      10_11 f
PT      /*tag= f
PT      /mcd_base= m5c
FT      13
FT      /*tag= g
FT      /mcd_base= m5c
FT      16_20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mcd_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT      19
FT      /*tag= h
FT      /mcd_base= m5c
XX
XX      US6261840-B1.
XX
XX      17-JUL-2001.
XX
XX      18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
XX
XX      18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Cowser LM, Wyatt J;
XX
XX      WPI; 2001-432181/46.
XX
XX      New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human protein
PT      phosphatase 1B, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of
PT      diseases associated with expression of protein phosphatase.
XX
XX      Claim 1; Col 43-44; 71pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly
CC      oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding protein
CC      phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) to modulate its expression. The antisense
CC      compounds are useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases
CC      associated with the expression of PTP1B, to prevent or delay infection,
CC      inflammation and tumor formation and as a research reagent. The PTP1B
CC      DNA is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC      oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This oligo is targeted
CC      to human PTP1B to inhibit its expression
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY      698 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 711
DB      17 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 4

RESULT 326
ABK85071/C
ID      ABK85071 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ABK85071;
XX
XX      13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 107805.
XX
XX      Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;
XX      type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
XX      hyperproliferative disease; anorectic; cytostatic;
XX      blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.

```

```

XX      US2002055479-A1.
PN
XX      09-MAY-2002.
XX
XX      14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
XX
XX      18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
XX
XX      31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX
XX      (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
XX      (WYAT/) WYATT J.
XX      (FREI/) FREIER S M.
XX      (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX      (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
XX      (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX
XX      Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
XX
XX      WPI; 2002-462914/49.
XX
XX      Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT      and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT      oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX
XX      Claim 3; Page 23; 133pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC      targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC      the compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of
CC      PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC      compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridizes with
CC      a nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC      PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC      comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC      animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC      with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
CC      sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
CC      preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC      with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
CC      preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
CC      in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
CC      to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
CC      prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
CC      PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
CC      cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
CC      animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
CC      decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
CC      increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
CC      in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
CC      kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
CC      targeting human PTP1B
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY      698 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 711
DB      17 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 4

RESULT 327
ABK37240/C
ID      ABK37240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ABK37240;
XX
XX      08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense DNA #37.

```

XX Human; mouse; rat; protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; adipose;
 KW liver; kidney; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; obesity; cancer;
 KW hyperproliferative condition; blood serum; blood plasma; antidiabetic;
 KW blood glucose level; cytostatic; anorectic; antisense gene therapy;
 KW PTP1B mRNA level inhibition.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200210378-A2.
 PN
 XX 07-FEB-2002.
 PD
 XX
 PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023874.
 XX
 PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowsett LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-180079/23.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating type 2 diabetes, cancer and
 PT obesity, is targeted to nucleic acid encoding human protein phosphatase
 PT 1B, and hybridizes and inhibits PTP1B expression.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 68; 142pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), which specifically hybridizes
 CC with and inhibits the expression of PTP1B. The compounds of the invention
 CC are useful for inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in liver, kidney or
 CC adipose cells or tissues and for treating an animal, preferably human,
 CC having a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, including metabolic
 CC diseases or conditions, e.g. type 2 diabetes and obesity, or
 CC hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer. The sequences are also
 CC useful for decreasing blood (serum or plasma) glucose levels in an animal
 CC e.g. a diabetic human or rodent, for preventing or delaying the onset of
 CC a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, and for preventing or
 CC delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels. This sequence
 CC represents a PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 698 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 711
 Db 17 CTTGAGGTGCCCA 4
 RESULT 328
 ABI94254
 ID ABI94254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABI94254;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide 2ip ID#1341 oligo #9.
 XX
 KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Prascunculus
 CC medineis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 340 AACTTGGTGCCAGC 353
 Db 3 AACTTGGTGCCAGC 16
 RESULT 329
 AAL62120/C
 ID AAL62120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL62120;
 XX
 DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HCDR3 amplifying forward PCR primer, Exfor3.
 XX
 KW Micro-scaffold; immunoglobulin; complementarity determining region; CDR;
 KW human; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003050531-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-JUN-2003.

XX 11-DEC-2002; 2002WO-BE000189.
 XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001EP-00870274.
 XX (ALGO-) ALGONOMICS NV.
 XX (ABLY-) ABLYNX NV.
 XX Lasters I, Pletinckx J, Boutonnet N, Lauwereys M, Beirnaert E;
 XX WPI; 2003-577302/54.
 XX New isolated polypeptide micro-scaffold displaying immunoglobulin
 PT complementarity determining region (CDR) 2 or CDR3 polypeptide sequences,
 PT useful for searching, selecting and screening for immunoglobulin CDR2 or
 PT CDR3 polypeptide sequences.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 37; 90pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide micro-scaffold
 CC displaying immunoglobulin complementarity determining region (CDR)-2 or
 CC CDR3 polypeptide sequences, comprising a CDR2 or CDR3 polypeptide
 CC sequence interconnecting fragments of the adjacent framework polypeptide
 CC sequences, which are arranged to form two anti-parallel beta-strands. The
 CC polypeptide micro-scaffold and the nucleotide sequences are useful for
 CC searching, selecting and screening for immunoglobulin CDR2 or CDR3
 CC polypeptide sequences. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the
 CC amplification of human HCDR3 DNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 203 CCTGGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
 DB 18 CCTGGGTTCCCGGCCCTC 1
 RESULT 330
 ACD44777/c
 ID ACD44777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ACD44777;
 XX 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha inhibitory oligonucleotide ISIS102902.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 KW protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6524854-B1.
 XX 25-FEB-2003.
 XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
 XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;
 XX WPI; 2003-511923/48.
 XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of protein
 PT kinase A (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha, and for treating a disease
 PT or condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII

PT alpha.
 XX Claim 15; Col 45-46; 35pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids
 CC encoding protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha. The antisense
 CC compounds are useful for modulating the expression of protein kinase A
 CC (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha and for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha.
 CC The compounds are also useful as research reagents and kits, or for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
 CC represents a human protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha
 CC inhibitory oligonucleotide
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 300 GGGGCCCTGCATGG 313
 DB 14 GGGGCCCTGCATGG 1
 RESULT 331
 AAT39785/c
 ID AAT39785 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAT39785;
 AC AAT39785;
 XX 31-DEC-1996 (first entry)
 DE Amyloid precursor protease PCR primer.
 XX Amyloid precursor protein protease; Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis;
 KW therapy; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO9631122-A1.
 XX 10-OCT-1996.
 PD 02-APR-1996; 96WO-US004294.
 PF 04-APR-1995; 95US-00416257.
 PR (EJLIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
 PA Dixon BP, Johnstone EM, Little SP;
 XX WPI; 1996-464694/46.
 XX New isolated human amyloid precursor protein protease - used to develop
 PT prods. for the treatment or diagnosis of associated conditions, esp.
 PT Alzheimer's disease.
 XX Disclosure; Page 25; 55pp; English.
 XX PCR primers (AAT39784 and AAT39785) were used to amplify cDNA derived
 CC from human superior frontal gyrus tissue; the cDNA had been produced from
 CC mRNA isolated using probes based on known serine proteases. The PCR
 CC product was used to isolate a full-length clone (AAT39783) coding for
 CC human amyloid precursor protein protease (AAW05383) from a human lung
 CC cDNA lambda gt10 library
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 TCATGAGCTGAAGCT 676
 DB 17 TCATGCTGCTGAGCT 2

RESULT 332
 ID AAD00964 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAD00964;
 XX
 DT 21-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer PAD4.5 to sequence Arabidopsis thaliana PAD4 and pad4-1 alleles.
 XX
 KW PAD4; pAtgPAD4 clone; disease resistance; phytoalexin; PR-1; PR-5;
 KW pathogenesis-related protein; BGL2; beta-glucanase; ASA1;
 KW anthranilate synthase; defence response; salicylic acid; SA;
 KW signal transduction; transgenic plant; pathogen; bacteria; fungi;
 KW nematode; Phytophthora; Peronospora; Pseudomonas; plant; agronomy; crop;
 KW chromosome 3; pad4-1 allele; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
 XX
 PN WO200029595-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 04-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026106.
 XX
 PR 12-NOV-1998; 98US-00190733.
 XX
 PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BIOTECHNOLOGY INST.
 PA (PLAN-) PLANT BIOSCIENCE LTD.
 XX
 PI Glazebrook J, Jirage D, Toote T, Feys BJF;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-387805/33.
 XX
 PT New PAD4 polypeptide from Arabidopsis thaliana, useful to enhance plant
 PT resistance to diseases due to pathogens such as Phytophthora e.g. to
 PT improve crop quality or yields.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 147; 181pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a primer PAD4.5 which is used to sequence
 CC Arabidopsis thaliana PAD4 and pad4-1 alleles and corresponds to positions
 CC 8293-8273 of Arabidopsis genomic clone pAtgPAD4. PAD4 gene is located on
 CC Arabidopsis chromosome 3 and encodes a protein which plays an important
 CC role in disease resistance in plants. The protein has positive regulatory
 CC effect on phytoalexin levels and PR-1 (pathogenesis-related protein)
 CC expression levels, but has no effect on PR-5 (pathogenesis-related
 CC protein). BGL2 (beta-glucanase) or ASA1 (anthranilate synthase)
 CC expression levels in a disease defence response by a host plant. PAD4 is
 CC required upstream from salicylic acid in the signal transduction pathway
 CC leading from infection to activation of defence responses. It is used to
 CC produce transgenic plants which have enhanced resistance to diseases
 CC caused due to pathogens such as bacteria, fungi, and nematodes,
 CC especially Phytophthora, Peronospora or Pseudomonas. Such transgenic
 CC plants are useful agronomically e.g. to improve crop quality or yield
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCCCATAGCCAAAT 720
 DB 2 GCCCATAGCCAAAT 15

RESULT 333
 AAF95709/c
 ID AAF95709 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF95709;
 XX
 DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #470.
 XX
 KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,T)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX
 PN WO200118250-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX
 XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 81; 242pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTCGTGAAGCTGG 838
 DB 20 GGTCGTGAAGCTGG 7

RESULT 334
 ID ABS66944 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX

AC ABS66944;
XX
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #209.
DE
XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200259142-A2.
XX PN
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX PD
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-BP000796.
XX PF
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.
XX PR
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.
XX PA
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.
XX DR
XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for
PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 80; 198pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP
CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method
CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a
CC molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor
CC of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful
CC for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant
CC of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is
CC cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug
CC resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX

QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408
DB 8 CACACACACCCCTGC 21

RESULT 335
ABS66945/C
ID ABS66945 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
XX ABS66945;
AC
XX
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #210.
DE
XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200259142-A2.
XX PN
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX PD
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-BP000796.
XX PF

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.
XX PA
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.
XX DR
XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for
PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 80; 198pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP
CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method
CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a
CC molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor
CC of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful
CC for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant
CC of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is
CC cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug
CC resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX

QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408
DB 14 CACACACACCCCTGC 1

RESULT 336
ACF62340
ID ACF62340 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACF62340;
AC
XX
XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:169.
DE
XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX WO2003013534-A2.
XX PN
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX PD
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP0008219.
XX PF
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PA
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.
XX DR
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 37; 86pp; English.
XX PS

XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCTGC 408
 DB 8 CACACACACCTGC 21

RESULT 337
 ACF62341/c
 ID ACF62341 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX ACF62341;
 XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:170.
 XX
 KW Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
 KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
 KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO2003013534-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
 XX
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
 XX
 PA (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX
 PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2003-268144/26.
 XX

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
 CC in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
 CC subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 37; 86pp; English.
 XX

XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCTGC 408
 DB 14 CACACACACCTGC 1

RESULT 338
 ADB21012/c
 ID ADB21012 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX ADB21012;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE MRPI based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:170.
 XX
 KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRPI; cytostatic; gene;
 KW ds.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 PN WO2003013533-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
 XX
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
 XX
 PA (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX
 PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2003-354397/33.
 XX

XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
 CC composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
 CC variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
 CC polynucleotide.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 46; 100pp; English.
 XX

XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
 CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRPI)
 CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
 CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
 CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
 CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX AC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX DT Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX DE 395 CACACACCCCTGC 408
XX DB 14 CACACACCCCTGC 1

RESULT 339
ADB21011
ID ADB21011 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB21011;
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:169.
XX KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytosolic; gene;
XX KW ds.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX FN WO2003013533-A2.
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX FN WO2003013533-A2.
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 46; 100pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
XX CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
XX CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
XX CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
XX CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
XX CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX DE 395 CACACACCCCTGC 408
XX DB 8 CACACACCCCTGC 21

RESULT 340
ADB88101/c
ID ADB88101 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADB88101;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:142.
XX KW ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
XX KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
XX KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO2003013536-A2.
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX FN WO2003013536-A2.
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX FN WO2003013536-A2.
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 49; 107pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
XX CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
XX CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
XX CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
XX CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
XX CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
XX CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
XX CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
XX CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
XX CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
XX CC the exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX DE 395 CACACACCCCTGC 408
XX DB 14 CACACACCCCTGC 1

RESULT 341
ADB88100
ID ADB88100 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB88100;
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:141.
XX KW ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
XX KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
XX KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003013536-A2.
 XX XX 20-FEB-2003.
 XX XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
 XX XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
 XX XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-289896/28.
 XX XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
 PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
 PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 49; 107pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
 CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
 CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
 CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
 CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
 CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
 CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
 CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
 CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
 CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
 CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408
 |||||
 Db 8 CACACACACCCCTGC 21

RESULT 342
 ADB97084/c
 ID ADB97084 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADB97084;
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human MRP1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:170.
 DE irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
 KW TOP1.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003013537-A2.
 XX XX 20-FEB-2003.
 XX XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
 XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
 XX XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
 XX PS Claim 2; Page 74; 130pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
 CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
 CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
 CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
 CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
 CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
 CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
 CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
 CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
 CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACACCCCTGC 408
 |||||
 Db 14 CACACACACCCCTGC 1

RESULT 343
 ADB97083
 ID ADB97083 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADB97083;
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human MRP1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:169.
 DE irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1;
 KW TOP1.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003013537-A2.
 XX XX 20-FEB-2003.
 XX XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
 XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
 XX XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
 XX PS Claim 2; Page 74; 130pp; English.

CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACCCCTGC 408
DB 8 CACACACCCCTGC 21

RESULT 344
ADB92274
ID ADB92274 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC ADB92274;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MRP1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:169.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003013535-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.

XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.

XX
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.

XX
PS Disclosure; Page 45; 104pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;

QY 395 CACACACCCCTGC 408
DB 8 CACACACCCCTGC 21

RESULT 345
ADB92275/C
ID ADB92275 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB92275;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MRP1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:170.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003013535-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 45; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 395 CACACACCCCTGC 408
DB 14 CACACACCCCTGC 1

RESULT 346
AAQ13914
ID AAQ13914 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC AAQ13914;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 05-NOV-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe YZ30 to N-ras codon 61.

XX ras; point mutation; oncogenesis; PCR; tumour; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO9112343-A.
 PN 22-AUG-1991.
 PD 07-FEB-1990; 90US-00477260.
 XX 07-FEB-1990; 90US-00477260.
 PR (CETU) CETUS CORP.
 XX McCormick FP, Lyons JP;
 PI WPI; 1991-267154/36.
 XX Method for detection of point mutation(s) in nucleic acid segments -
 PT where segments encode GTP binding protein or sub-unit and method involves
 PT amplification followed by sequence-specific probe hybridisation.
 XX Example; Page 57; 69pp; English.
 XX This probe corresponds to the sequence around codon 61 of the ras p21
 CC gene. It is one of 63 probes which are of use in detecting point
 CC mutations in nucleic acid sequences encoding ras proteins, specifically
 CC at positions 12, 13 and 61, three potentially oncogenic sites. See
 CC CCA13900-Q13962. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785
 DB 1 AGCTGGAGAGAGAGT 17
 RESULT 347
 AAX62272
 ID AAX62272 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX62272;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:147.
 XX Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBS; target; substrate;
 KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
 KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
 XX
 OS Zea mays.
 XX
 PN WO9710328-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.
 XX
 PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.
 XX

XX WPI; 1997-202224/18.
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates
 PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in
 PT maize or canola.
 XX
 PS Claim 41; Page 74; 155pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to
 CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a
 CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum
 CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or
 CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine
 CC plant
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 776 GAAGAAGTGTGAGCGCA 792
 DB 1 GAAGAAGTGTGAGCGCA 17
 RESULT 348
 AAH95016/c
 ID AAH95016 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH95016;
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 441.
 XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200157206-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
 XX
 PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Meswiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX
 PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 61; 115pp; English.
 XX

CC the exemplification of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAAC 342
 DB 17 AGAAGTCTGGAGCAAC 1

RESULT 349
 ID ABL46754/C
 XX ABL46754 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABL46754;
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #208.
 XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
 XX co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
 XX leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 XX (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
 PN WO200162911-A2.
 XX
 XX 30-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 XX (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
 PS Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
 XX expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
 XX a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
 XX for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
 XX tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
 XX administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
 XX chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
 XX used to illustrate the invention

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 137 TGCTTTGGGGGCTGCAG 153
 DB 17 TGCTGTGGGGGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 350
 ID ABL46753/C
 XX ABL46753 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL46753;
 AC
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #207.
 DE
 XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
 KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 XX (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
 PN WO200162911-A2.
 XX
 XX 30-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
 PF
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 XX (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
 PT
 XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
 XX expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
 XX a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
 XX for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
 XX tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
 XX administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
 XX chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
 XX used to illustrate the invention

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 138 GCTTTGGGGGCTGCAGC 154
 DB 17 GCTGTGGGGGCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 351
 ID AAS11599/C
 XX AAS11599 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS11599;
 XX
 XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT
 XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Porcine reproductive and respiratory virus, PCR primer Eurol.
 DE
 XX PPSRV infection; vaccine; immunogen; antibody; ss; PCR primer; Eurol.
 KW
 XX Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus.
 OS
 XX WO200159077-A1.
 PN
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX

PF 08-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004351.

XX 08-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181041P.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0193220P.

PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206624P.

PR 29-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215373P.

PR 05-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260041P.

XX (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.

PA (COLL/) COLLINS J E.

PA (FAAB/) FAABERG K S.

PA (ROSS/) ROSSOW K D.

XX Collins JE, Faaberg KS, Rossow KD;

PI WPI; 2001-514657/56.

XX Isolated porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus useful for

PT production of antibodies, comprises RNA polynucleotide with specified

PT sequence.

XX Disclosure; Page 28; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated porcine reproductive and respiratory
CC syndrome virus (PRRSV) (deposited with ATCC, not stated) or comprising an
CC RNA polynucleotide from PRRSV and the polypeptides encoded by it. An
CC antibody that binds to a European-like PRRSV is useful for detecting a
CC PRRSV in a porcine subject, by contacting a virus particle with the
CC antibody under conditions to form a complex with a virus particle, and
CC detecting the complex, where the presence of the complex indicates the
CC presence of PRRSV, or by providing a biological sample from a porcine
CC subject, adding the antibody to the sample under conditions to form a
CC complex with a virus particle in the sample and detecting the complex,
CC where the presence of the complex indicates the presence of PRRSV. The
CC virus particle is obtained from a biological sample comprising lung
CC tissue. The antibody, a composition comprising an inactivated or
CC attenuated PRRSV or a PRRSV polypeptide is useful for treating a porcine
CC subject at risk of infection with a PRRSV or displaying symptoms of a
CC PRRSV infection, by administering the antibody or composition to the
CC animal, where the antibody is an neutralising antibody. The virus,
CC polynucleotide or protein is useful for producing the antibodies. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to distinguish between a European-
CC like and a non European-like PRRSV. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS
CC field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 AGACGAGCAGCCTTCA 276

Db 17 AGACGAGCAGCCTTCA 1

RESULT 352

AAH80147

ID AAH80147 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.

XX AAH80147;

XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 111.

XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;

XX disease diagnosis; ss.

XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX US6251588-B1.

XX

PD 26-JUN-2001.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

PI WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target

PT nucleotide sequence; useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe

PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of

PT parameters.

XX Example 1; Col 49; 342pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of

XX an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide

XX sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the

XX predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation

XX of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are

XX clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable

XX to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating

XX oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

XX oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGGCT 149

Db 1 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGGCT 17

RESULT 353

ABN08387/C

ID ABN08387 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN08387;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8379.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8379; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 405 CTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCT 421
DB 17 CTGCTCCAGCTGCTGT 1
XX
RESULT 354
ABN08390/C
ID ABN08390 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN08390;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8382.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
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PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8382; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 402 ACCCTGCTCCAGCAGGC 418
DB 17 ACTGCTCCAGCTGGC 1
XX
RESULT 355
ABN08389/C
ID ABN08389 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN08389;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8381.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
```

KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI
 XX WI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8381; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 403 CCTGTCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
 | |||||
 DB 17 CTCTGTCTCCAGCAGGCT 1

RESULT 356
 ABN08391/C
 ID ABN08391 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN08391;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8383.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI
 XX WI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8383; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAG 417
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 CACTGCTCCAGCTGG 1

RESULT 357
ABT34448
ID ABT34448 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABT34448;
XX DT
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 85.
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX DR
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX Disclosure; Page 44; 720pp; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 867 GAGCCCACTCCATTGA 883
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GATCCCACTCCAGTGA 17

RESULT 358
ABT39664
ID ABT39664 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABT39664;
XX DT
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5301.
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX DR
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX Disclosure; Page 653; 720pp; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCTCGCTGCTGCAC 584
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCTCGCTGCTGCC 17

RESULT 359
 ADB02160
 ID ADB02160 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB02160;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3146.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1281758-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3146; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGCTG 333
 |||||
 Db 1 AGACTGCAGAGATCGAG 17

RESULT 360

ACD61578/c
 ID ACD61578 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD61578;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #113.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 24-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LSEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 277; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 AGGAGCACCTTCAGAAA 280
 |||||
 Db 17 AGGAGCAACTTGAGAAA 1

RESULT 361
 AC6D1091
 ID AC6D1091 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AC6D1091;
 XX
 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 HCV DNAzyme substrate sequence #2165.
 XX

Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytosstatic;
 virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 WO200281494-A1.
 PN
 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 PF
 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR
 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR
 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR
 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR
 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
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 (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
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 (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA
 (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA
 (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA
 (LEEF/) LEE P.
 PA
 (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA
 (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX

Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 PI WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 DR
 Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 Claim 1; Page 272; 387pp; English.
 PS

The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNAzyme or minus strand DNAzyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 263 CAGGAGCACCTTCAGAA 279
 |||||
 Db 1 CAGGAGCAACUUGAGAA 17

RESULT 362
 ACC68743
 ID ACC68743 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC68743;
 AC
 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5990.
 XX
 Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 KW
 Mus musculus.
 OS
 WO2003025176-A2.
 PN
 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 PF
 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR
 (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 Disclosure; Page 731; 738pp; French.
 PS

The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68906), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 527 GAGTCAACGCCCTTC 543
 DB 1 GATCCAAAGCCCTTC 17

RESULT 363
 ACC66062/c
 ID ACC66062 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACC66062;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3309.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 417; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration.
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 461 GGAAGAGCTCCAGAAC 477
 DB 17 GGAAGAACTCCAGGATC 1

RESULT 364
 ADB43049
 ID ADB43049 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB43049;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5546.
 XX

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3372.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 426; 771pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATTT 508
 DB 1 GATCTAATTGGAGATTT 17

RESULT 365
 ADB45223
 ID ADB45223 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB45223;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5546.
 XX

KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003040369-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX Disclosure; Page 680; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTTC 701

DB 1 GATCCGCACACCTCTTC 17

RESULT 366

ADB45066

ID ADB45066 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB45066;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5389.

XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003040369-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX Disclosure; Page 662; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.9; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCTGCTGCCTCAC 584

DB 1 GATCTGCTGCCTCCC 17

RESULT 367

ADB81038

ID ADB81038 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB81038;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #72.

XX ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
 KW large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.

XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX US2003054346-A1.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
 XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
 XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.
 XX PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
 XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
 XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
 XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.
 XX PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
 XX WI; 2003-743746/70.
 XX
 XX Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
 PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
 PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
 PT hybridize with target.
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 111; 423pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
 CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method
 CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize
 CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
 CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
 CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a
 CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
 CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
 CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
 CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
 CC rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGCT 149
 DB 1 TGTCTGCTTTGGGGGAT 17
 RESULT 368
 AAT60989/C
 ID AAT60989 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT60989;
 XX
 XX 28-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Primer for lacI.
 XX
 XX Preparation; construction; plasmid; pSGE705; pBR; globin;
 KW replication origin; tetracycline resistance; di-alpha; di-beta;
 KW tac promoter; lacI; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer;
 KW amplification; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9704110-A1.
 XX
 XX 06-FEB-1997.
 XX
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011600.
 XX
 XX 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001179P.
 XX
 XX (SOMA-) SOMATOGEN INC.
 XX
 XX Weickert MJ, Glascock CB;
 PI

XX WI; 1997-132648/12.
 XX
 XX Prokaryotic cell contg. plasmid including regulatable expression unit -
 PT for heterologous protein, and chromosomal gene encoding regulator of this
 PT unit controlled by strong promoter, provides tight control of expression.
 XX Example 16; Page 39; 60pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence was used in the preparation of the plasmid pSGE705,
 CC which has the pBR origin of replication, tetracycline resistance gene,
 CC the di-alpha and di-beta globin genes, tac promoter and lacI
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 336 GAGCAACTTGGTCCAG 352
 DB 17 GATCAACTGGGTGCCAG 1
 RESULT 369
 AAV29451
 ID AAV29451 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV29451;
 AC
 XX 31-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Calcium ion channel alpha subunit exon 38 specific forward primer.
 DE
 XX
 XX Calcium ion channel alpha subunit; human; episodic ataxia type 2;
 KW familial hemiplegic migraine; FHM; EA-2; treatment; diagnosis;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX EP834561-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 08-APR-1998.
 PD
 XX
 XX 27-SEP-1996; 96EP-00202707.
 PF
 XX
 XX 27-SEP-1996; 96EP-00202707.
 PR
 XX
 XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
 PA
 XX
 XX WI; 1998-195461/18.
 XX
 XX New human nucleic acid associated with migraine and episodic ataxia type
 PT 2 - useful for diagnosis and development of, e.g. familial hemiplegic
 PT migraine and episodic ataxia type 2.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 10; 157pp; English.
 XX
 XX This primer is used for the PCR amplification of an exon of the human
 CC calcium ion channel alpha 1 subunit. The channel is related to familial
 CC hemiplegic migraine (FHM) and/or episodic ataxia type 2 (EA-2) and is
 CC derived from, related to or associated with a gene present in humans on
 CC chromosome 1p13.1-13.2. The encoding nucleic acid can be used to
 CC localise or identify genes related to episodic neurological disorders,
 CC specifically migraine, FHM or EA-2, but also epilepsy. It can also be
 CC used to distinguish between alleles of the corresponding gene. Cells and
 CC animals containing recombinant expression vectors comprising the nucleic
 CC acid can be useful in study, development and treatment of migraine, FHM,
 CC EA-2 and epilepsy. Proteins or peptides encoded by the nucleic acid and
 CC natural or synthetic antibodies against the proteins can be used to
 CC diagnose FHM, EA-2, migraine and other neurological conditions associated
 CC with cation channel dysfunction

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 307 TGCATGGGAAGACTGC 323
DB 2 TCCTGGGAATGACTGC 18
RESULT 370
AAZ41089/C
ID AAZ41089 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ41089;
XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human ELK-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:241.
XX KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
KW target validation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO953101-A1.
XX PD 21-OCT-1999.
XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Cowdert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;
PI Chasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX DR Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
XX PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
XX PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX PS Example 24; Page 105; 264pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
CC AAZ52701 to AAZ52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 935 GTTTTGTATTGAGTC 951
DB 18 GTTTTGTATTATTATTC 2
RESULT 371
AAZ06604/C
ID AAZ06604 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ06604;
XX DT 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX DE ELK-1 expression modulator #44.
XX KW Human ELK-1; p62TCF; Ets domain transcription factor protein; apoptosis;
KW expression inhibition; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW diagnosis; phosphorothioate; antisense compound; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Internucleoside phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..14
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides
FT except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /*tag= C
FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides
FT except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"
XX US5948680-A.
XX PD 07-SEP-1999.
XX PF 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.
XX PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Baker BF, Cowdert LM;
XX WPI; 1999-517959/43.
XX DR Antisense compound useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
XX PT disease associated with ELK-1 expression.
XX PS Claim 3; Col 39; 31pp; English.
XX CC Sequences AAZ06571-206607 are antisense polynucleotides targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human ELK-1 (also known as p62TCF). ELK-1
CC is a member of the ternary complex factor subfamily of Ets-domain
CC transcription factor proteins. The polynucleotides inhibit the expression
CC of human ELK-1, and this sequence targets the 3' untranslated region of
CC the ELK-1 RNA. Sequences AAZ06571-206607 all cause at least 30%
CC inhibition of ELK-1 expression. The antisense sequences can be used to
CC inhibit the expression of human ELK-1 in human cells or tissues in vitro.
CC ELK-1 uses a bipartite recognition mechanism mediated by both protein-DNA
CC and protein-protein interactions to regulate genes by direct and indirect
CC DNA binding and has been shown to control various signal transduction
CC pathways and other cell functions including apoptosis. This means that
CC antisense compounds inhibiting expression of ELK-1 can be used to treat
CC diseases associated with its expression in animals, particularly humans

CC and to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC compounds can also be used for diagnosis, as research reagents and in
 CC kits

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 GTTTGTTTATGATC 951
 DB 18 GTTTGTTTATGATC 2

RESULT 372

AAZ57824
 ID AAZ57824 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ57824;

XX DT 11-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX DE HSV-2 VP16 gene reverse PCR primer.

XX KW Fine array transcript mapping; FAT mapping; FATMap; HSV-2;
 KW differential expression; VP16; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Herpes simplex virus 2.

XX PN WO9967422-A1.

XX PD 29-DEC-1999.

XX PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013813.

XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090464P.

XX PA (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.

XX PI Leary JJ, Tal-Singer R;

XX DR WPI; 2000-147217/13.

XX PT Novel analytical method designated Fine Array Transcript Mapping, useful
 PT for detecting and measuring RNA molecules transcribed from a genome,
 PT differential expression, and sequence mapping.

XX PS Example 1; Page 16; 53pp; English.

XX CC This sequence represents a reverse PCR primer targeted at the VP16 gene
 CC of herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) S85 (ATCC VR 2546). It was used
 CC for semi-quantitative PCR analysis of S85 cDNA. PCR using the VP16 primer
 CC pair generated a 192 bp product, and allowed detection of 1 HSV copy from
 CC 45 cycles (or 100 copies from 35 cycles). The invention provides a novel
 CC genetic analysis method termed Fine Array Transcript Mapping (FAT
 CC Mapping) for detecting and measuring RNA molecules transcribed from a
 CC genome, differential expression, and mapping of the 5' sequence of a
 CC transcript. FAT mapping involves probing a test grid containing an array
 CC of 100s to 1000s of overlapping genomic clones or DNA fragments with
 CC probes consisting of labeled cDNAs representing the RNA transcripts from
 CC test populations. The system allows quantitative measurements of the
 CC expression of rare transcripts, and enables the analysis of 100s of genes
 CC within a genomic sequence in a single run. The method can be used to
 CC measure the differential expression of transcripts between 2 or more
 CC different viral, tissue or cell populations which share a common genomic
 CC sequence, or to determine whether a particular open reading frame is
 CC expressed under certain conditions. The FATMap technique has been applied
 CC to the HSV-2 genome

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CAGCGGACTTTCAGGT 936
 DB 1 CAGCGGAGGTTCAGGT 17

RESULT 373

ABZ77008
 ID ABZ77008 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ77008;

XX DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Bovine DGAT PCR primer #44.

XX KW Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 14; bovine;
 KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Bos taurus.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2003004630-A2.

XX PD 16-JAN-2003.

XX PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007520.

XX PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.

XX PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.

XX PA (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.

XX PI Fries H, Winter A;

XX DR WPI; 2003-239205/23.

XX PT New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a
 PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for
 PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for
 PT meat marbling.

XX PS Example 1; Page 36; 91pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding
 CC a bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or
 CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling
 CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and
 CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a
 CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its
 CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene
 CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT
 CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino
 CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The
 CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT
 CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 1343 a cytosine or
 CC thymine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a
 CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of
 CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position
 CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine
 CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk
 CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a
 CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the
 CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP96035 to
 CC ABP96046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 633 CAGTCCCGCTCCCTGCA 649
 |||||
 Db 1 CAGTCTGCTCCCTCA 17

RESULT 374
 ABZ76952
 ID ABZ76952 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABZ76952;
 XX DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Bovine DGAT BAC-DNA sequencing primer #25.
 XX KW Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 14; bovine;
 XX KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;
 XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Bos taurus.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FN WO2003004630-A2.
 XX PD 16-JAN-2003.
 XX PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007520.
 XX PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.
 XX PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.
 XX PA (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.
 XX PI Pries H, Winter A;
 XX WPI; 2003-239205/23.
 XX DR
 XX PT New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a
 PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA-diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for
 PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for
 PT meat marbling.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 35; 91pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding
 CC a bovine acyl CoA-diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or
 CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling
 CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and
 CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a
 CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its
 CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene
 CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT
 CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino
 CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The
 CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT
 CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 3343 a cytosine or
 CC guanine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a
 CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of
 CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position
 CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine
 CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk
 CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a
 CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the
 CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP6035 to
 CC ABP6046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 633 CAGTCCCGCTCCCTGCA 649
 |||||
 Db 1 CAGTCTGCTCCCTCA 17

RESULT 375
 ADC29750/c
 ID ADC29750 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ADC29750;
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE PCR primer #2 used to amplify Arabidopsis chitinase DNA.
 XX KW Genetically modified plant; transformed plant; pathogen resistance;
 KW Brassica juncea chitinase; BjCHI; transgenic; fungal disease; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX OS Arabidopsis sp.
 XX FN US2003097682-A1.
 XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 20-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300819.
 XX PR 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331749P.
 XX PA (CHYE/) CHYE M L.
 XX PA (ZHAO/) ZHAO K.
 XX PI Chye ML, Zhao K;
 XX WPI; 2003-765534/72.
 XX DR
 XX PT Producing plants e.g., potato, resistant to pathogens e.g., fungi, by
 PT transforming plants with recombinant vector that co-expresses Brassica
 PT juncea chitinase with two chitin-binding domains, and Hevea beta-1,3-
 PT glucanase.
 XX PS Example; Page 12; 37pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a method of producing genetically
 CC modified or transformed plants which are resistant to pathogens. The
 CC plants are transformed with a recombinant vector comprising a Brassica
 CC juncea chitinase (BjCHI) encoding polynucleotide sequence and a Hevea
 CC sp. beta-1,3 glucanase (HbGlu) encoding polynucleotide sequence. The
 CC method is useful for producing transgenic plants which are resistant to
 CC pathogens, and especially resistance to fungal diseases. The present
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the present
 CC invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 600 TGGCGGTGGACGTGGC 616
 |||||
 Db 17 TGGAGTGTGGACGTGGC 1

RESULT 376
 AAT65904/c

ID AAT65904 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAT65904;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX DT 18-JUN-1997 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer #1 to amplify repeat sequence marker Mfd54.
 XX KW Polymorphism; repeat sequence; genetic marker; primer; amplification;
 KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; paternity; maternity; human; pedigree;
 KW linkage analysis; genetic disease; animal; plant; breeding; locus;
 KW hybridisation; chromosome; ds.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN US5582979-A.
 XX PD 10-DEC-1996.
 XX PF 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222177.
 XX PR 21-APR-1989; 89US-00341562.
 XX PR 05-SEP-1991; 91US-00754351.
 XX PA (MARS-) MARSHFIELD CLINIC.
 XX PI Weber JL;
 XX PT WPI; 1997-042299/04.
 XX DR Detection of polymorphic genetic markers of the form (dC-dA)n(dG-dT)n -
 PT using novel nucleic acid mols. as primers.
 XX PS Disclosure; Col 11-12; 186pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of polymorphic repeat sequences
 CC having the sequence (dC-dA)n(dG-dT)n which can be used as genetic
 CC markers. Primers based on these sequences can be used to detect these
 CC repeats, especially for use in e.g. paternity or maternity testing, human
 CC genetic analysis such as linkage analysis of genetic disease, commercial
 CC animal or plant breeding or pedigree analysis. Clones containing the
 CC repeat sequences were isolated by hybridisation of chromosome-specific
 CC phage libraries with a synthetic poly(dC-dA).(dG-dT) probe. Over 100
 CC repeat blocks were isolated. The primers AAT65798-166047 were used to PCR
 CC amplify the inserts from the isolated clones containing the repeat
 CC sequences. The primers AAT65904-5 were used to amplify the repeat
 CC sequence marker clone Mfd54. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
 CC field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX DE
 XX DE Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX DE Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 XX DE Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 350 CAGCGCCCACTCTCAG 366
 DB |||||
 DB 17 CAGCCTCACTCTCAG 1
 RESULT 377
 ID AAZ94157/c
 XX AAZ94157 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAZ94157;
 XX DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human PEMT2 PCR primer.
 XX KW Phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase-2; PEMT2; human;
 KW liver cancer; hepatoma; antitumour; antiproliferative; therapy;

KW diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200014198-A2.
 XX PD 16-MAR-2000.
 XX PF 13-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018463.
 XX PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-00146218.
 XX PA (RESE) RESEARCH CORP TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX PI Vance DE, Walkey CJ, Cui Z;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-256956/22.
 XX CC Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding phosphatidylethanolamine N-
 PT methyltransferase protein used to treat phosphatidylethanolamine N-
 PT methyltransferase-associated disorders such as liver cancer.
 XX Example 8; Page 57; 11pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence is that of a primer used in the PCR amplification of
 CC the open reading frame of a cDNA clone (see AAZ94150) encoding human
 CC phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase-2 (PEMT-2, see AAY79199).
 CC The PCR product was subcloned into mammalian expression vector pCI, and
 CC PEMT-2 was expressed in rat hepatoma McArdle-RH777 cells. The invention
 CC relates to novel human PEMT2 polynucleotides and protein (see AAY79199),
 CC and to methods of using them in the treatment and diagnosis of liver
 CC disorders, such as liver cancer
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX DE
 XX DE Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX DE Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 XX DE Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 552 GTAGCCCAACAGCAGGG 568
 DB |||||
 DB 18 GTAGCCCAACAGCAGGG 2
 RESULT 378
 ID AAZ72847
 XX AAZ72847 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAZ72847;
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7203.
 XX DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX PA (GEST) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX Claim 9; Page 1766; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGAGAAAGT 783
Db 1 AGAAGTGGAGAGAAAGT 17
|||||
RESULT 379
AAZ76004
ID AAZ76004 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ76004;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10360.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GENT) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX Claim 9; Page 2439; 2745pp; English.

XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 616 CCATCTCAACCAGCGCT 632
Db 1 CCATCTCAACCAGCT 17
|||||
RESULT 380
AAH45473
ID AAH45473 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH45473;
XX
DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer Shh-U2 specific for human secreted sonic hedgehog cDNA.
XX
KW Sporadic basal cell carcinoma; BCC; detection; Gli1; skin cancer;
KW transcription factor; PCR primer; human; ss; sonic hedgehog; shh.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6238876-B1.
XX
PD 29-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 22-JUN-1998; 98US-00102491.
XX
PR 20-JUN-1997; 97US-0050286P.
XX
PA (UUNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.
XX
PI Altaba ARI;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-366473/38.
XX
PT Detecting the onset or presence of skin cancer, particularly sporadic
PT basal cell carcinoma, comprises measuring the level of Gli1 in the
PT sample.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 8; 21pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a method of detecting the onset or presence of
CC sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC) in an animal. The method involves
CC measuring the level of Gli1 in a sample of skin. Gli1 levels above basal
CC or normal indicate the presence or onset of sporadic basal cell
CC carcinoma. Gli1 is a zinc finger transcription factor down stream of
CC secreted sonic hedgehog (shh) activation in a cascade of cytoplasmic
CC signal transduction. Gli1 in turn can induce Shh expression in an auto
CC regulatory manner. There are links between ectopic expression of the Gli1
CC gene and the development or onset of BCC. The method is useful for
CC detecting the onset or presence of sporadic basal cell carcinoma,

CC particularly in detecting skin cancer. The present sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer specific for human Shh cDNA. The primer is used in the method
 CC of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 462 GAAGAGCTCCAGAACT 478
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GAAGATCTCCAGAACT 17

RESULT 381
 ADD15350
 ID ADD15350 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD15350;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE RT-PCR primer Shh-U2 used to amplify human Shh RNA.
 KW
 KW RT-PCR; primer; Shh-U2; human; ss; PCR; cellular debilitation;
 KW sporadic basal cell carcinoma; BCC; Gli1; proto-oncogene;
 KW tumour formation; neoplasia; cytostatic; secreted sonic hedgehog.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003100032-A1.
 XX
 PD 29-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-APR-2001; 2001US-00825155.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-1997; 97US-0050286P.
 PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-00102491.
 XX
 PA (ALTA/) ALTABA A R I.
 XX
 PI Altaba ARI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-787019/74.

XX Preventing or treating sporadic basal cell carcinoma by administering an
 PT inhibitor of glioma transcription factor-1 (Gli1) activity or expression,
 PT and diagnosis of the disease by detecting the presence and level of
 PT expression of Gli1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 22pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for the detection, treatment
 CC and/or prevention of cellular debilitations or derangements caused by
 CC the development of sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC). Specifically, it
 CC refers to the identification of relevant therapeutic agents based on
 CC their effect on the expression level and activity of the Gli1
 CC transcription factor gene. Gli1 is a proto-oncogene that is ectopically
 CC expressed in epidermal tissue and is linked to tumour formation and
 CC neoplasia. The present invention describes cytostatic Gli1 inhibitors
 CC that are useful for detecting the onset or presence of sporadic BCC in an
 CC animal. Furthermore, it includes methods for testing the ability of a
 CC drug or other entity to modulate the activity of Gli1. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is the RT-PCR primer Shh-U2 used to amplify
 CC human Shh (secreted sonic hedgehog) RNA of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 462 GAAGAGCTCCAGAACT 478
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GAAGATCTCCAGAACT 17

RESULT 382
 ADE06873
 ID ADE06873 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE06873;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cancer-related allelic imbalance detection primer #96.

XX in vitro detection; cancer; tumor cell; allelic imbalance;
 KW chromosome marker; quantitative multiplex amplification; bladder tumor;
 KW urine; blood; primer; ss; chromosome 2q; chromosome 3p; chromosome 4p;
 KW chromosome 4q; chromosome 5q; chromosome 6q; chromosome 8p;
 KW chromosome 9p; chromosome 9q; chromosome 10g; chromosome 11q;
 KW chromosome 11p; chromosome 13q; chromosome 14g; chromosome 16q;
 KW chromosome 17p; chromosome 18q.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003072823-A2.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 25-FEB-2003; 2003WO-FR000609.

XX PR 25-FEB-2002; 2002FR-00002380.

XX PA (ASSI-) ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE HOPITAUX PARIS.

XX PI Grandchamp B, Mentre F;

XX DR WPI; 2003-697769/66.

XX PT In vitro detection of tumor cells, in a biological sample, uses a
 XX highlight of allelic imbalance in insertion-deletion chromosome markers.

XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 96; 51pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of in vitro detection of cancer tumor
 XX cells, in a biological sample, where allelic imbalances are highlighted
 XX in insertion-deletion chromosome markers. The markers are given a
 XX quantitative multiplex amplification by polymerase chain reaction (PCR),
 XX triggered by heat. A calculation is made of a global statistical score
 XX for all the markers being studied, for comparison with a fixed normal
 XX threshold. The technique is especially for the detection of bladder tumor
 XX cells in a urine sample, using a blood sample as the reference. The non-
 XX invasive method gives evidence of an allelic imbalance with at least 15
 XX chromosome insertion-deletion markers and preferably 18, or at least 30
 XX or at least 40 markers. This sequence represents a primer used in the
 XX method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTTT 517
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 3 GGAGTGTGGCCAGTTT 19

RESULT 383
 AAQ55825
 ID AAQ55825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ55825;

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XX DT 21-JUL-1994 (first entry)
XX DE HCV detection primer (DNA type 2 S63).
XX KW HCV; hepatitis C virus; detection; primer; PCR; mixer primer set;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; DNA polymerase; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN JF05337000-A.
XX XX
XX PD 21-DEC-1993.
XX PF 04-JUN-1992; 92JP-00168226.
XX PR 04-JUN-1992; 92JP-00168226.
XX PA (SAYA/) SAYAMA K.
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1994-037380/05.
XX PT Detection of type C hepatitis virus - using one step DNA polymerase chain
XX PT reaction with mixed primer set.
XX PS Claim 2; Page 2; 7pp; Japanese.
XX CC The primers (AAQ55811-841) are used to detect various types of hepatitis
XX CC C virus. The primers are made from oligo DNA fragments selected from
XX CC specific hepatitis C virus subtypes. The primers can be used to in a one
XX CC step PCR reaction which can determine the subtypes of a large number of
XX CC samples
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 632 TCAGTCCCGCTCCCTGC 648
DB 1 TCAGGCTGCTCCCTGC 17
RESULT 384
AAAT41307/C
ID AAT41307 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAT41307;
XX DT 03-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Human gene signature HUMGS01009-derived sense primer.
XX KW Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
XX KW human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
XX KW cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO9514772-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 01-JUN-1995.
XX PF 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.
XX PR 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.
XX PA (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
XX PA (OKUB/) OKUBO K.
XX PI Matsubara K, Okubo K;

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XX DR WPI; 1995-206931/27.
XX PT Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
XX PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
XX PT mRNA in specific human tissues.
XX PS Example 7; Fig 9; 2245pp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX CC Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
XX CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
XX CC 76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
XX CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was
XX CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
XX CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
XX CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was
XX CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
XX CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
XX CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
XX CC different cell types. The primers T41307-8 amplify clone pm2824 which
XX CC comprises the GS HUMGS01009 (T20009), located on chromosomes 19 and 22
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 911 GTGAAAGACAGCGGGA 927
DB 18 GTGATAGACAGAGGGA 2
RESULT 385
AAQ95627/C
ID AAQ95627 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ95627;
XX DT 14-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Primer B (Group 5, set B) for marker D4S403, chromosome 4.
XX KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
XX KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
XX KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO9515400-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 08-JUN-1995.
XX PF 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013945.
XX PR 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00160837.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX XX
XX PI Levitt RC;
XX DR WPI; 1995-215278/28.
XX PT Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed to
XX PT amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets each
XX PT with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in detection of
XX PT disease related genetic rearrangement.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7E-3; 104pp; English.
XX CC The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
XX CC microsatellite marker sequences (MMS) at approx. 10-50 cM intervals
XX CC throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The MMS are

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CC polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in automated
 CC genotyping, esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond to the unique
 CC DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to detect each
 CC polymorphism. When the MMS show considerable polymorphism (ie. a
 CC difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the markers can
 CC be particularly informative. The MMS can be ideal for linkage studies.
 CC Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets, each comprising
 CC labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA. Group 5 primer pairs
 CC are shown in AAQ95591-638. The published size range of the D4S403 allele
 CC is 155-169 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity in the population is
 CC about 76%

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 933 AGGTTTGTGTTTATGAG 949

Db 17 AGGTTTGTGTTTATGAG 1

RESULT 386

AAAT34677/C
 ID AAT34677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAT34677;

DT 06-SEP-1996 (first entry)

DE Human cytochrome P4501A2 (CYP1A2) gene 5' UTR fragment PCR primer.

XX Cytochrome P450; detection; diagnosis; polymorphism; substitution;
 KW metabolism; respiration; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9601328-A1.

XX 18-JAN-1996.

XX 06-JUL-1995; 95WO-JP001352.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94JP-00154571.

XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

XX (KIMS/) KIM S.

XX (SHIN/) SHIN K.

XX (SHIN/) SHIN J.

XX Fukui T, Katsuragi K, Kinoshita M;

XX WPI; 1996-087678/09.

XX Detection of human cytochrome P4501A2 gene polymorphism - useful in gene
 PT diagnosis of metabolic activity polymorphism.

XX Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; Japanese.

XX AAT34673-J34684 are PCR primers used for the amplification of a 5'
 CC untranslated fragment of the human cytochrome P4501A2 gene including
 CC base -1569. They are used in a method for detecting cytochrome P4501A2
 CC gene polymorphism, in partic. for detecting a base substitution at
 CC position -1569 and may be used with primers for the detection of a T to G
 CC base substitution at position 2064 and a C to A substitution at position
 CC 2640. The method is easy, convenient and has a high degree of sensitivity
 CC and accuracy. Polymorphisms in the P4501A2 gene can lead to a
 CC modification of metabolism which may be beneficial or deleterious

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 948 AGTCAACAGCTGGGCAG 964

Db 17 AGTCAAGAGCTGGGTAG 1

RESULT 387

AAV10007

ID AAV10007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV10007;

XX 09-JUL-1998 (first entry)

DE Primer 4122ext used to amplify DNA encoding a protein designated NuCA.

XX NuCA: membrane associated protein; 5'-nucleosidase activity; vaccine;
 KW immunisation; otitis media; pneumonia; H. influenza type b; Hib;
 KW diagnosis; meningitis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Haemophilus influenzae.

XX WO9804703-A1.

XX 05-FEB-1998.

XX 23-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012790.

XX 26-JUL-1996; 96US-0022619P.

XX 26-JUL-1996; 96US-00687865.

XX (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.

XX Zagursky RJ, Jones KF, Ooi P;

XX WPI; 1998-130691/12.

XX Nucleic Acid encoding NuCA protein from Haemophilus influenza - useful
 PT for, e.g. diagnosing and immunising against Otitis media or pneumonia.

XX Example 2; Page 30; 117pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV10006-07 were used to amplify the upstream region of DNA
 CC encoding a Haemophilus influenzae protein designated NuCA. The probes are
 CC based on the N-terminal sequence of the NuCA protein. The NuCA protein is
 CC present in very small amounts on the cell surface of H. influenzae. It is
 CC a membrane associated protein that was found to be highly conserved among
 CC all the H. influenzae strains tested. The NuCA protein has 5' -
 CC nucleosidase activity which is inhibited by an anti-native NuCA
 CC monoclonal antibody. The NuCA protein can be used in production of
 CC vaccines for immunisation of a mammalian host against H. influenza,
 CC especially otitis media and pneumonia. The nucleic acid can be used to
 CC generate probes for detection of H. influenza or H. influenza type b
 CC (Hib) in the diagnosis of meningitis, otitis media or pneumonia caused by
 CC Hib or non-typable H. influenza (NTHi)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 676 TCACAGATGGATCTGCA 692

Db 3 TCACAGCTGCATCTGCA 19

RESULT 388

AAV18288

ID AAV18288 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 1450; 1755pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TGTGGGTGCTGAAGCTG 837
 |||||
 Db 17 TGAGGGAGCTGAAGCTG 1

RESULT 391
 AAZ02133/c
 ID AAZ02133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAZ02133;
 DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal urethritis; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis; nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer; Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX WO9928475-A2.
 XX 10-JUN-1999.
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 1450; 1755pp; English.

PS Disclosure; Page 1499; 1755pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CAGAACTCGAGCAGAAG 782
 |||||
 Db 17 CAGAACTCGAGCAGAAG 1

RESULT 392
 AAZ22922
 ID AAZ22922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAZ22922;
 DT 10-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX Primer specific for measles virus L gene.
 XX Measles virus; attenuated; human respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; mutation; vaccine; immunization; measles; RSV subgroup B; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Measles virus.
 XX WO9949017-A2.
 XX 30-SEP-1999.
 XX 22-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006225.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079466P.
 XX (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
 XX Udem SA, Sidhu MS, Randolph VB, Buonagurio DA;
 WPI; 1999-580441/49.
 XX New vaccines for measles and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).
 XX Example 1; Page 51; 171pp; English.
 XX The invention provides isolated, recombinantly-generated, attenuated measles virus (i) and human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) subgroup B (ii). The attenuated measles virus has at least 1 of the following attenuating mutations: (i) in the N gene, at residue Glu129Lys, Glu148Gly or Ser479Thr; (2) in the P gene, at residues Glu225Gly, Cys275Tyr or Leu439Pro; or (3) in the C gene at residues Ala73Val, Met104Thr or Ser134Tyr; or (4) at the F gene-end signal, at nucleotide Thr7243Cys. The attenuated RSV has an attenuating mutation in the M gene-end signal comprising Thr419Cys. (i) is useful as a vaccine for immunizing against measles. (ii) is useful as a vaccine for immunizing and giving protection against RSV subgroup B. Compositions comprising transcriptional vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a genome or

CC antigenome of (I) or (II), are useful for producing infectious attenuated
 CC measles virus or RSV subgroup B virus. Current vaccines for measles and
 CC RSV do not provide 100 % protection, and only give short-lived immunity.
 CC Other vaccines give unfavorable immune responses or adverse reactions.
 CC Sequences AA22915-959 represent primers for RT-PCR amplification and
 CC sequencing of the measles virus L gene and genomic termini
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAAC 342
 DB 4 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAAC 20

RESULT 393
 AA256154
 ID AA256154 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA256154;
 XX
 DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for HSP90a protein amplification.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; heat shock protein; HSP60a; human; clone identification; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9957311-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 30-APR-1999; 99WO-EP002963.
 XX
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-00070590.
 XX
 PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
 XX
 PI Cahill D, Buessow K, Walter G, Lehrach H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-086414/07.
 XX

XX Identifying clones from an expression library for desired biological
 PT property.
 PT
 PS Example 4; Page 28; 59pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AA256152-256153 are used to amplify the human heat shock
 CC protein HSP60a gene sequence. The PCR product can be used in the method
 CC of the invention, for identifying or characterizing clones of an
 CC expression library where the clones are arranged in array form. The method
 CC for identifying and/or characterizing clones of an expression library
 CC which confer a desired biological property comprises: (a) analysing for
 CC the expression of at least one (poly)peptide expressed as a fusion
 CC protein having an expression product of a recombinant insert of a clone
 CC of the library, the clones being in an array, and/or (b) contacting a
 CC ligand that specifically interacts with a (poly)peptide expressed by the
 CC insert of a clone conferring the desired biological property with the
 CC library in arrayed form and analysing for an interaction, and/or (c)
 CC carrying out hybridization or an oligonucleotide fingerprint with a
 CC nucleic acid probe specific for the insert of a clone conferring the
 CC desired biological property with the library in arrayed form, and
 CC analysing for hybridization, and (d) identifying and/or characterizing
 CC clones where expression at step an interaction at step (b) and/or
 CC hybridization or an oligonucleotide fingerprint at step (c) is detected
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 429
 DB 4 GCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 20

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 647 GCAACCGAGCTTCTCA 663
 DB 2 GCAACCGAGCTTCTCA 18

RESULT 394
 AA291088
 ID AA291088 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA291088;
 XX
 DT 06-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NPTII direct primer for streptavidin expressing plant tissues.
 XX

XX plant somatic tissue degeneration; plant essential factor; depletion;
 KW viability; cyto gene; plant development; plant morphology; flower;
 KW fruit plant; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200007427-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-JUL-1999; 99WO-IL000420.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98IL-00125632.
 XX
 PA (AGRI-) AGRIC RES ORG.
 XX
 PI Kapulnik Y, Ginzberg I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-195402/17.
 XX
 PT Degeneration of somatic plant tissue by expression of a heterologous
 PT protein, useful for controlling plant development and morphology, such as
 PT decreasing the number of flowers present to increase the number of fruit.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 44; 91pp; English.
 XX

XX The invention relates to a method of effecting degeneration of a somatic
 CC plant tissue by expressing a heterologous protein capable of binding a
 CC plant essential factor (PEF), in somatic plant tissue cells, where
 CC heterologous protein expression causes depletion of the PEF so the plant
 CC viability is maintained while simultaneous degeneration of the somatic
 CC plant tissue is effected. Sequence AA291073-291078 represent examples of
 CC the heterologous gene introduced into the plants and are derived from
 CC Streptomyces avidinii. Primers AA291088-291089 were used to PCR amplify
 CC the NPTII gene from the cassette used to generate the plant expressing
 CC the heterologous genes. This is done to determine successful plant
 CC transformations. The methods can provide for the selective and optionally
 CC reversible cell degeneration in somatic plant tissue. They can be used
 CC for artificially controlling plant development and morphology. They can
 CC be used e.g. to decrease the number of flowers in fruit producing plants
 CC so as to increase the number of fruits which reach maturity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 429
 DB 4 GCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 20

RESULT 395
 AAA11309/c

ID XX AAA11309 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC XX AAA11309;
 XX 08-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 DT XX
 DE XX Human TRPC7 gene exon 13/intron 13 junction.
 XX
 XX Transmembrane protein; TRPC7; brain; transient receptor potential; TRP;
 KW calcium channel function; human; gene therapy; periodic psychosis;
 KW mutation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH exon 1..10
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /number= 13
 FT intron 11..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /number= 13
 PN WO200029571-A1.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2000.
 PD
 XX 11-NOV-1999; 99WO-JP006289.
 XX
 XX 12-NOV-1998; 98JP-00321200.
 PR
 XX (EIKE) EIKEN KAGAKU KK.
 PA
 XX Shimizu N, Nagamine K;
 PI WPI; 2000-387784/33.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acids encoding transmembrane protein TRPC7 expressed in brain and
 PT homologous to transient receptor potential protein useful in the of
 FT treatment of associated diseases such as periodic psychosis.
 XX
 XX Example 7; Page 38; 77pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of a nucleic acid (AAA11284)
 CC coding for a transmembrane protein TRPC7 (AA92944) which is expressed in
 CC brain and is homologous to transient receptor potential (TRP) protein.
 CC This suggests that the TRPC7 protein may have a calcium channel function.
 CC The genomic sequence has been shown to contain 31 introns. This sequence
 CC represents an exon/intron junction from the genomic TRPC7 sequence. The
 CC DNA and protein can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders
 CC associated with TRPC7, especially the screening, monitoring and treatment
 CC (by gene therapy) of periodic psychosis, which appears to be associated
 CC with mutations in the TRPC7 gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 673 AGCTCAGATGATCT 689
 DB 17 AGCTCAGATGATCT 1
 RESULT 396
 AAC61861/C
 ID AAC61861 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAC61861;
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide directed against murine Fas (Apo-1) gene.

XX Human; Fas; Apo-1; antisense compound; Fas ligand; Fas-1; hepatitis;
 KW Fas associated protein 1; protein tyrosine phosphatase; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; lymphoma; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= C
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
 XX WO200051150-A1.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009540.
 XX
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Dean NM, Marcusson EG;
 PI WPI; 2000-628395/60.
 DR
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides for treating hepatitis and colon, liver or
 PT lung cancer are inhibitors of Fas, Fas ligand or Fas associated protein 1
 FT (Fap-1) expression.
 XX
 XX Example 5; Page 54; 116pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAC61860-78 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
 CC against nucleic acids encoding murine Fas (Apo-1). The specification
 CC describes antisense compounds which are targeted to the 5'-untranslated
 CC region, translational start site, translational termination region or 3'-
 CC untranslated region of nucleic acid molecules encoding Fas, Fas ligand
 CC (FasL), or Fas-1 (Fas associated protein 1, protein tyrosine
 CC phosphatase). The antisense compounds are used to inhibit the expression
 CC of Fas, FasL or Fas-1 in cells or tissues. They are used to treat
 CC autoimmune or inflammatory diseases such as hepatitis. They can also be
 CC used to treat cancer, especially colon, liver or lung cancer or lymphoma
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 320 CTGCAGAGAGCTGTGG 336
 DB 17 CTGCAGAGAGCTGTGG 1
 RESULT 397
 AAA11936
 ID AAA11936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA11936;
 AC
 XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #31062.
 XX
 XX MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiinfectious; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6046320-A.
 XX PD 04-APR-2000.
 XX PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
 XX PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-282710/24.
 XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
 PT MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases
 PT associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
 XX PS Claim 3; Col 95-96; 51pp; English.
 XX CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases
 CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)
 CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.
 CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogenic, antiinflammatory and
 CC antinfecious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
 CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
 CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.
 CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
 CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
 CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
 CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used
 CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
 CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
 CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
 CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
 CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumor formation. AAA11781-A11945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
 CC described in the method of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 795 CTGAGGACTGCTGAA 811
 Db |||||
 2 CTGAGGACTGCTGAA 19
 RESULT 398
 AAF31791/c
 ID AAF31791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAF31791;
 XX 10-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human RANK antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 49.
 DE Human; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
 KW receptor activator of NF-kappaB; RANK; infection; inflammation; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6171860-B1.

PD 09-JAN-2001.
 XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.
 XX PR 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Baker BF, Cowser LM;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-136876/14.
 XX PT Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human
 PT receptor activator of NF-kappaB useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and
 PT treatment of diseases associated with expression of RANK.
 XX PS Claim 14; Col 42; 40pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length that have been designed to target a 5'untranslated
 CC region, start codon, coding region or 3'untranslated region of the human
 CC receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK). The antisense compounds
 CC specifically hybridize with and inhibit the expression of RANK. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human RANK in human cells or tissues. They can be utilised for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with
 CC the expression of RANK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, and as research reagent. The antisense
 CC compounds are safely and effectively administered to humans
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 796 TGCAGGACTGCTGAA 812
 Db |||||
 18 TGCAGGACTGCTGAA 2
 RESULT 399
 AAH27305
 ID AAH27305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAH27305;
 XX 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human TSG16 PCR primer #5.
 DE Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; human; immune response modulator;
 KW inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
 KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
 KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3;
 KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200132861-A1.
 XX 10-MAY-2001.
 DT 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU001329.
 PF 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-00003771.
 PR (WOME-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 PA Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
 XX WPI; 2001-316439/33.

PT New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
 PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 PT immunological disorders.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 84; Page 182; 215pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human tumor suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
 CC see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
 CC suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
 CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
 CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
 CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
 CC helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
 CC present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 658 TTCTCATGCAAGCTCAAG 674
 Db 4 TTCTCATGCAAGCTCAAG 20
 RESULT 400
 AAF27138
 ID AAF27138 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAF27138;
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human cyclin E antisense oligonucleotide ANG 1057, SEQ ID NO:13.
 XX
 XX Human cyclin E gene; 3' UTR; 3' untranslated region; cell cycle control;
 KW Gl phase cyclin; S phase entry; cellular proliferation; antisenese;
 KW expression inhibition; antiproliferative; antiposoriatic; cytostatic;
 KW restenosis; cancer; psoriasis; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200100821-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 04-JAN-2001.
 XX
 XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000WO-CA000049.
 PF
 XX
 XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140446P.
 PR
 XX (ANGI-) ANGIOGENE INC.
 PA
 XX Levesque L;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-112453/12.
 DR
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide, useful for modulating human cyclin E gene
 PT expression and inhibiting cellular proliferation caused by restenosis and
 PT cancer, has a sequence complementary to the 5' or 3' untranslated region
 PT of cyclin E gene.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 13; 52pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAF27128-AAF27139 represent antisense oligonucleotides
 CC targeted to the 5' or 3' UTR (untranslated region) of the human cyclin E
 CC gene. Cyclin E is a G1 phase cell cycle protein which regulates the entry
 CC of cells into the S phase. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
 CC invention inhibit the expression of cyclin E, thereby inhibiting cellular
 CC proliferation. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting
 CC or preventing cellular proliferation, and can thus be used in the
 CC treatment of restenosis, cancer and psoriasis. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for

CC inhibiting cellular proliferation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 684 GGATCTGCACACCGCTT 700
 Db 4 GGCTCTGCACACCGCTT 20
 RESULT 401
 AAA54448/c
 ID AAA54448 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA54448;
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).
 XX
 XX 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;
 KW ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albescens;
 KW albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2000068364-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 16-NOV-2000.
 XX
 XX 08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012527.
 PF
 XX
 XX 06-MAY-1999; 99US-00306538.
 PR
 XX (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 PA (MASS-) MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.
 XX
 PI Simon A, Eriksson U, Dryja TP, Berson EL, Yamamoto H;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-016091/02.
 DR
 XX Mutations in nucleic acid molecules encoding 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase
 PT correlated to ocular disorders, useful in diagnosis and treatment of
 PT diseases such as fundus albipunctatus.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 8; 28pp; English.
 XX
 CC A new protein is described which comprises the 318 residue amino acid
 CC sequence corresponding to wild type retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5), but
 CC where amino acid 238 is not Gly, amino acid 73 is not Ser, or amino acid
 CC 33 is not Ile. This mutant RDH5 can be used in the analysis of mutations
 CC in the gene encoding retinol dehydrogenase, in the diagnosis and
 CC treatment of ocular diseases associated with retinal degeneration such as
 CC fundus albipunctatus. Other disorders which may also be studied include
 CC retinitis punctata albescens, albipunctate dystrophy and retinitis
 CC pigmentosa. A number of primer pairs (See GENESQ records AAA54433-
 CC AAA54448) were used to amplify the genomic RDH5 DNA. Two primers (AAA54447,
 CC AAA54448) were used to amplify exon 5b of the RDH5 gene. This primer
 CC corresponds to nucleotides 5731-5748 of the genomic DNA sequence (See
 CC GENESQ record AAA54431)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 453 GCCTTCAGGAGAGCT 469
 |||||

Db 19 GCCTTCCAGACAGAT 3

RESULT 402

AAF61663/C

ID AAF61663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAF61663;

XX DT 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Lactobacillus sp 23S rRNA/SS rRNA specific probe SEQ ID 98.

XX KW 23S rRNA; 5s rRNA; detection; probe; brewing; beer; contamination; ss.

XX OS Lactobacillus sp.

XX PN DE19945964-A1.

XX PD 05-APR-2001.

XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99DE-01045964.

XX PR 24-SEP-1999; 99DE-01045964.

XX PA (BIOT-) BIOTECON DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.

XX PI Pandke M, Gasch A, Berghof K;

XX WPI; 2001-246136/26.

XX PT Detecting contaminating microorganisms in brewing, by nucleic acid

XX PT amplification and hybridization, either non-specific or genus- or species

XX PT -specific.

XX PS Claim 9(i); Page 18; 48pp; German.

XX CC This invention describes a novel method for detecting microorganisms (A)

XX CC of importance in brewing which comprises treating a sample with at least

XX CC two primers (P1) that hybridize to a consensus region in the nucleic acid

XX CC of (A), at least part of the microbial nucleic acid is amplified, the

XX CC amplicon is treated with at least one probe (P2) that hybridizes

XX CC specifically with a sequence common to all (A) or specific for one or

XX CC more families, genera or species, and any formation of hybrids is

XX CC detected. The method is used to detect, identify and/or characterize

XX CC microorganisms in beer or brewing materials, particularly for detecting

XX CC contamination. The method may detect the entire range of contaminating

XX CC microbes, either as a general test for contamination or as a test

XX CC specific for particular genera or (sub)species. It is quicker than known

XX CC microbiological methods, and can detect several organisms in the same

XX CC sample, including organisms not presently recognized as contaminants. The

XX CC method provides an early indication of contamination and can be automated

XX CC for high throughput analysis

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 581 TCACGTCGCTTACTTCC 597

Db 20 TCAGGGGCTTACTTCC 4

RESULT 403

AAD12441

ID AAD12441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD12441;

XX DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Mouse caspase 8 mRNA antisense compound ISIS 107719.

XX Caspase 8; infection; inflammation; tumour; research reagent; cytostatic;

XX KW gene therapy; antisense; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 1..20

XX FT /tag= a

XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 1..5

XX FT /tag= b

XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 2

XX FT /tag= d

XX FT /mod_base= m5c

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 5

XX FT /tag= e

XX FT /mod_base= m5c

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 6

XX FT /tag= f

XX FT /mod_base= m5c

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 7

XX FT /tag= g

XX FT /mod_base= m5c

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 8

XX FT /tag= h

XX FT /mod_base= m5c

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 11

XX FT /tag= i

XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 15

XX FT /tag= j

XX FT /mod_base= m5c

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 16..20

XX FT /tag= c

XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX FT modified_base

XX FT 17

XX FT /tag= k

XX FT /mod_base= m5c

XX US258600-B1.

XX 10-JUL-2001.

XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487445.

XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487445.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Zhang H, Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 2001-432165/46.

XX New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of caspase 8 for

XX the diagnoses, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with

XX expression of caspase 8, e.g. inflammation and tumor formation.

XX Claim 1; Col 47-48; 56pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds which inhibit the expression

XX of human caspase 8. The antisense compound is useful for diagnosing and

XX treating diseases associated with the expression of caspase 8 and for

XX prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour

XX formation, and as a research reagent. The present sequence is an

XX antisense compound targetted to mouse caspase 8 mRNA

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 405 CTGCTCCAGCAGCTCT 421
 Db 2 CTTCCCGCAGCAGCTCT 18
 RESULT 404
 ABA82119
 ID ABA82119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA82119;
 XX
 DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #78.
 XX
 KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
 KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
 KW sclerostosis; Osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200177327-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.
 XX
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.
 XX
 PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
 PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 44pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM
 CC genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,
 CC antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in
 CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,
 CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.
 CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in
 CC the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 CTGAGCTGGTACCAGA 845
 Db 3 CTGAGCAGGGACCAGA 19
 RESULT 405
 ABA89247
 ID ABA89247 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC ABA89247;
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:60.
 XX
 KW Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;
 KW antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 PN US6372492-B1.
 XX
 PD 16-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-470102/50.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for
 PT preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
 PS Claim 14; Col 41; 46pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases
 CC in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding
 CC human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in
 CC length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition
 CC (ii) comprising (i) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human
 CC Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or
 CC tissues in vitro with (i) or (a). (i) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory
 CC and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and
 CC as a Talin expression inhibitor. (i) can be used to inhibit the
 CC expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumor formation; and in diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present
 CC sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides
 CC at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide deoxy gap in the middle, which
 CC is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 400 ACACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416
 Db 3 ACGCCCTGCACACGAG 19

```

RESULT 406
ABK41599
ID ABK41599 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK41599;
XX
XX DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse alpha-catenin DNA PCR primer #23.
XX
XX KW Human; mouse; alpha-catenin; primer; ss; cytostatic; antiinfertility;
XX KW cadherin-catenin related pathway; heart testis; cancer; gene therapy;
XX KW cadherin-catenin related disease; specifically dilated cardiomyopathy;
XX KW cardiomyopathy; male infertility; CTNNA3; PCR; alpha T-catenin.
XX
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX PN WO200204636-A1.
XX
XX PD 17-JAN-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007392.
XX
XX PR 12-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202472.
XX
XX PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218309P.
XX
XX PA (VLAAR-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
XX PI Van Roy F, Goossens S, Janssens B, Vanpoucke G;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-171717/22.
XX
XX PT New alpha catenin polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them, useful
XX PT for predicting, diagnosing or treating cadherin-catenin related diseases,
XX PT particularly cardiomyopathies, cancer and male infertility.
XX
XX PS Example; Page 15; 132pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides and
XX CC their associated polynucleotides. The polypeptides and related antibodies
XX CC are useful for modulating the cadherin-catenin related pathway in
XX CC selected organs, such as the heart and testis. The nucleic acids and the
XX CC antibodies are useful in the diagnosis and/or prediction of the
XX CC likelihood of developing cadherin-catenin related diseases. The nucleic
XX CC acids may also be used to predict the likelihood of developing cancer or
XX CC in diagnosing cancer, and in gene therapy. The polypeptide, the nucleic
XX CC acid or the antibody is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating
XX CC cadherin-catenin related diseases, such as cancer, cardiomyopathy,
XX CC specifically dilated cardiomyopathy, and male infertility. Sequences
XX CC ABK41510-ABK41599 represent PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding
XX CC human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides, including the CTNNA3 gene
XX CC which encodes human alpha T-catenin
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423
Db 4 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 20

RESULT 407
AAH77260
ID AAH77260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH77260;
XX
XX DT 08-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Pichia pastoris PCR primer pQE276.

pQE276; T7-expression cassette; pQE32; Pichia pastoris; AOX;
yeast alcohol oxidase promoter; yeast CUS1 promoter; CMV; PAR5;
tetracycline promoter; cytomegalovirus promoter; multiple cloning site;
autonomously replicating sequence; PCR primer; ss.
Unidentified.
WO200177351-A1.
18-OCT-2001.
06-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP003995.
07-APR-2000; 2000EP-00107588.
(PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
Lueking A, Holz C, Lehrach H, Cahill D;
WPI; 2002-034244/04.
Novel shuttle vector for expression of nucleic acid in Pichia pastoris
and Escherichia coli, for protein production, comprises a promoter,
Pichia pastoris autonomously replicating sequence and multiple cloning
site.
Example 2; Page 12; 37pp; English.
The sequence represents Pichia pastoris PCR primer pQE276. The primer was
used in the invention to generate a T7-expression cassette from a
modified pQE32. The invention relates to a shuttle vector for expression
of nucleic acid in Pichia pastoris and Escherichia coli. The vector
comprises a promoter selected from yeast alcohol oxidase (AOX) promoter,
yeast CUS1 promoter, tetracycline promoter or cytomegalovirus (CMV)
promoter, an E.coli T7 promoter, a P.pastoris autonomously replicating
sequence (PARS), and a multiple cloning site. The shuttle vector is
useful in in vitro transcription/translation of cloned nucleic acid
molecules, and in the production of proteins that are toxic to the host
cells
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 647 GCACCCGAGGCTTCTCA 663
Db 2 GCACCCGAGGCTTCTCA 18

RESULT 408
ABN79651/C
ID ABN79651 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN79651;
XX
XX DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse Fas chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #2.
XX
XX KW Mouse; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
XX KW vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection; ds; Fas.
XX
XX OS Mus sp.
XX
XX PN US2002004490-A1.
XX
XX PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
XX PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802669.
XX

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PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665615.
XX
XX (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
PA (MARC/) MARCUSSEN E G.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.
XX
PI Dean NM, Marcussen EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;
XX WPI; 2002-204886/26.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas
PT ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression of
PT Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating
PT hepatitis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 17; 84pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas, Fas ligand,
CC or Fas associated protein-1 (Fap-1). The inhibition of Fas mediated
CC signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory,
CC hepatotropic, cytostatic and vasotropic. Antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target human Fas. Oligonucleotides were synthesised as
CC chimeric oligonucleotides and are useful for treating an animal having an
CC autoimmune or inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition
CC associated with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion
CC injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by
CC contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The
CC oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
CC as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also useful
CC for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is related to
CC mouse Fas
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 320 CTGCAGACATGCTGTGG 336
DB 17 CTGCAGACATGCTGTGG 1
XX
RESULT 409
ABS67703/C
ID ABS67703 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS67703;
XX
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Casein kinase-2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS127203.
XX
XX ss; antisense therapy; casein kinase-2 alpha; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX antiinflammatory; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; human;
XX breast cancer; prostate cancer; liver cancer; infection; inflammation;
XX tumour.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /*label= OTHER
XX /*notes= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidine.
XX Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /*label= OTHER
XX /*notes= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20

```

```

FT FT /*tag= C
FT FT /*label= OTHER
XX XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO200262818-A2.
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002942.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780172.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-627521/67.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein
XX kinase 2-alpha, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for
XX treating a disease or condition associated with expression of casein
XX kinase 2-alpha.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 96; 166pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding casein kinase 2-alpha. The compound
XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of casein kinase
XX 2-alpha, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion
XX of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding casein kinase 2-
XX alpha i.e. an antisense oligonucleotide. Also included are: (1) a
XX composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (2)
XX inhibiting the expression of casein kinase 2-alpha in cells or tissues by
XX contacting the cells or tissues with the novel compound; and (3) treating
XX an animal having a disease or condition associated with casein kinase 2-
XX alpha by administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
XX expression of casein kinase 2-alpha is inhibited. The antisense compounds
XX are useful for modulating the expression of casein kinase 2-alpha and for
XX treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of casein
XX kinase 2-alpha, e.g. diabetes or hyperproliferative disorder,
XX particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, prostate cancer, or liver
XX cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
XX therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
XX inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
XX distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
XX pathway. The present sequence is a casein kinase-2 alpha antisense
XX oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 497 AATTGGAGATTGGCCA 513
DB 20 AATGGGAGATGGCCA 4
XX
XX
XX RESULT 410
XX ABA02271/C
XX ID ABA02271 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA02271;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human C/BEP phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:83.
XX
XX Human; C/BEP alpha; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha; CEBPA;
XX transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function;
XX proliferation; differentiation; adipocyte; energy metabolism;
XX chondrogenic; ovulation; follicular development;
XX

```


KW hepatic steroid-induced cell cycle arrest; GLUT2 promoter regulation;
 KW hormonal metabolic regulation; granulocyte development; cancer;
 KW tumour formation; infection; inflammation; expression inhibition;
 KW antisense therapy; quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX
 PN US630655-B1.
 XX
 XX 23-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593589.
 XX
 XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593589.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-040202/05.
 DR
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of
 PT CCAAT/Enhancer-binding proteins alpha, particularly useful for
 PT preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; Col 43; 44pp; English.
 PS
 XX Sequences ABA02205-ABA02282 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha) gene,
 CC which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human C/EBP alpha RNA, and
 CC were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels by quantitative
 CC real-time PCR. A similar investigation on mouse C/EBP alpha expression
 CC was performed using a subset of the antisense oligonucleotides that were
 CC capable of hybridising to mouse C/EBP alpha mRNA. The C/EBP family of
 CC proteins are a family of transcription factors which regulate the
 CC expression of a wide range of genes that control normal tissue development,
 CC cellular function, cellular proliferation and functional differentiation.
 CC C/EBP alpha (also known as C/EBPA) is primarily found in tissues involved
 CC in energy metabolism which have a capacity to metabolise lipids,
 CC cholesterol and other sterols. It is thought to be involved in the
 CC regulation of adipocyte and chondrogenic differentiation, and is also
 CC involved in follicular development and ovulation, steroid-induced cell
 CC cycle arrest in the liver, in controlling glucose transporter GLUT2
 CC promoter activity in the hormonal regulation of metabolism, and in
 CC granulocyte development. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
 CC for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
 CC C/EBP expression, such as cancer, tumour formation, infection, or
 CC inflammation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 233 GGCGTGGCTCAGCTCT 249
 Db 17 GGTCGTGGTCACTCT 1
 RESULT 411
 ABT05177
 ID ABT05177 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT05177;
 XX
 DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 207.
 DE
 XX Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
 KW TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW mouse; murine; ds.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX WO200248168-A1.
 XX
 XX 20-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.
 XX
 XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00695451.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
 XX WPI; 2002-583481/62.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor
 PT necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having
 PT disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 21; Page 61; 121pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
 CC length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
 CC receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
 CC TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
 CC treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
 CC associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
 CC injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
 CC the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
 CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a mouse oligonucleotide relating
 CC to the TNFR1 of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 193 GGTCAGTTCCTGGGT 209
 Db 4 GGTCAGTTCCTGGGT 20
 RESULT 412
 AAD24285
 ID AAD24285 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD24285;
 XX
 DT 07-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human genomic DNA amplifying primer, der(2)R.
 XX Human; genetic deletion; translocation; mutation; conotruncal defect;
 KW DiGeorge syndrome; DGS; CHARGE association; Velocardiofacial syndrome;
 KW Shprintzen syndrome; cleft palate; chromosome 22q11; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US6303294-B1.
 XX
 PD 16-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00473319.
 XX
 PR 04-OCT-1991; 91US-00770758.
 PR 10-JUL-1992; 92US-00911534.
 PR 22-NOV-1993; 93US-00156672.
 XX
 XX (CHIL-) CHILDRENS HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA.
 PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 PA Emanuel BS, Budarf ML, Driscoll D;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-033211/04.
 DR
 XX Novel methods to detect genetic changes associated with DiGeorge
 PT syndrome, Velocardiofacial syndrome, CHARGE association, conotruncal
 PT defect and/or cleft palate are useful for prenatal screening for the
 PT diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Col 40; 56pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to methods of detecting genetic deletions,
 CC translocations and mutations associated with at least one condition
 CC selected from the group consisting of DiGeorge syndrome (DGS), CHARGE
 CC association, Velocardiofacial (Shprintzen) syndrome (VCF), conotruncal
 CC defect and/or cleft palate in a human patient. DGS is linked to
 CC chromosomal deletion of chromosome 22. The method involves identifying in
 CC a sample DNA if there are less than 2 functional copies of chromosome
 CC 22q11 and including locus D22S36 to locus BCL2, indicating a genetic
 CC deletion or mutation associated with the conditions. The method is useful
 CC for diagnosing DGS, VCF, CHARGE association, conotruncal defect and/or
 CC cleft palate, particularly in prenatal monitoring. The present sequence
 CC is a PCR primer used to amplify genomic DNA extracted from ADU, VDU and
 CC normal human lymphoblastoid cell lines and somatic cell human-hamster
 CC hybrid cell line GM10888. This sequence is used in the dosage analysis of
 CC VCF patients
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 863 TGATGAGCCCACTCCA 879
 DB 4 TAATGAGCCCACTCCA 20
 RESULT 413
 ABK22916
 ID ABK22916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK22916;
 XX
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #39.
 DE
 XX Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
 XX

KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192891-A2.
 FN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
 PR
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.
 DR
 XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
 PT corresponding wild type gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 38; 409pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
 CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
 CC and adapters of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 CTGAAGCTGCTACCA 845
 DB 3 CTGAAGCAGGACCAGA 19
 RESULT 414
 AAS96682
 ID AAS96682 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS96682;
 XX
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase, antisense oligonucleotide #92.
 DE
 XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase; TERT; cytostatic; apoptosis;
 KW cell growth inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;
 KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 XX

PN WO200188198-A1.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015774.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572423.
 XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-00733294.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Freier SM, Wancewicz E;
 XX WPI; 2002-075321/10.
 DR
 XX New compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding telomerase
 PT transcriptase (TERT), which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
 PT expression of TERT, useful for modulating apoptosis and inhibiting cell
 PT growth.
 XX
 XX Example 19; Page 92; 154pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention describes a compound, 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
 CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TERT (telomerase reverse
 CC transcriptase), where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
 CC inhibits the expression of TERT. A series of oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human TERT RNA. These were 20
 CC nucleotides in length and composed of a central gap region consisting of
 CC ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by
 CC five-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
 CC MOE) nucleotides. The compounds were analysed for their effect on human
 CC TERT mRNA levels by reverse transcriptase (RT)-polymerase chain reaction
 CC (PCR). The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of TERT in
 CC cells or tissues, for treating a human having disease or condition
 CC associated with TERT, for modulating apoptosis, for inhibiting cell
 CC growth (preferably, cancer cell growth), in antisense therapy and for
 CC diagnostics and therapeutics. This sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used to modulate the activity of nucleic acid molecules
 CC encoding TERT, described in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 515 TTGGGATTGGAGTC 531
 DB 1 TTGGGATTGGAGTC 17
 DE
 RESULT 415
 ABK33185/C
 ID ABK33185 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 ABK33185;
 DT
 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE S. pneumoniae antibacterial peptide related primer #8.
 XX
 KW ABC Transporter; His-Arg phosphorelay signal transduction pathway; ss;
 KW antibacterial peptide; bactericidal; anti-inflammatory;
 KW Streptococcus pneumoniae; bacterial infection; inflammation;
 KW Staphylococcus aureus; Acinetobacter; Enterococcus faecalis;
 KW Escherichia coli; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; blood poisoning; primer;
 KW Mycobacterium tuberculosis; tuberculosis; Shigella dysenteriae; dysentery;
 KW Neisseria gonorrhoeae; gonorrhoea; middle ear infection; pneumonia;
 KW meningitis; antibiotic; vancomycin.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN US6331407-B1.

XX 18-DEC-2001.
 XX 05-MAY-1999; 99US-00305984.
 XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084399P.
 XX (SUUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
 XX Novak R, Tuomanen EI;
 XX WPI; 2002-105274/14.
 DR
 XX Identifying antibacterial agents which may be administered with
 PT penicillin for treating infections by drug-resistant bacteria, e.g.
 PT vancomycin resistant pneumococcal cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 103-104; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to identifying agents (e.g. antibacterial peptides)
 CC for inhibiting the growth of, or killing a bacteria (especially S.
 CC pneumoniae) comprising: (a) contacting the agent with a bacteria (the
 CC bacteria cell has a defective His-Asp phosphorelay pathway, especially
 CC the mutations in the genes of the ABC transporter cluster); and (b)
 CC determining whether the cell is killed or its growth is inhibited (an
 CC agent is identified as capable of killing or inhibiting the growth of a
 CC bacterial cell if it kills or inhibits the growth of the bacteria). The
 CC method identifies antibacterial agents that may be used in conjunction
 CC with penicillin to treat bacterial infections and inflammations,
 CC especially those caused by pneumococci Staphylococcus aureus,
 CC Acinetobacter, Enterococcus faecalis, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas
 CC aeruginosa, all of which can cause blood poisoning among other ailments,
 CC Mycobacterium tuberculosis which causes tuberculosis; Shigella dysenteriae
 CC which causes dysentery; and Neisseria gonorrhoeae which causes
 CC gonorrhoea. Preferably, a peptide is identified that is useful in the
 CC treatment of infections due to Streptococcus pneumoniae, a bacterial
 CC species that causes blood poisoning, middle ear infections, pneumonia,
 CC and meningitis in humans. Additionally, the present invention provides
 CC antibiotics that can kill but not lyse autolysis prone pneumococci,
 CC especially those that may be resistant to other drugs, e.g. vancomycin.
 CC The present sequence is a primer associated with the method of the
 CC invention. Note: The present sequence is included in the sequence listing
 CC but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 454 CCTTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470
 DB 17 CCATCCAGGAGAGCTC 1
 DE
 RESULT 416
 ABL53960
 ID ABL53960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL53960;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX Leukaemia-associated MLL gene PCR primer.
 DE
 KW Leukaemia-associated MLL gene PCR primer.
 KW MLL gene; leukaemia; diagnosis; panhandle; PCR; human; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US6368791-B1.
 PN
 XX 09-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX

PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX		XX	
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;	PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX		XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.	DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX		XX	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired	PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its	PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or	PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT	ubiquinone.	PT	ubiquinone.
XX		XX	
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8161; 872pp; English.	PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3111; 872pp; English.
XX		XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a	CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the	CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,	CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of	CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or	CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an	CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention	CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,	CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a	CC	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or	CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also	CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an	CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels	CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine	CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or	CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,	CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.	CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed	CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO	CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences	CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX		XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
<p>Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;</p> <p>Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;</p> <p>Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</p>		<p>Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;</p> <p>Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;</p> <p>Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;</p>	
QY	720 TTTCAGGAGCTCGGTA 736	QY	403 CCCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
DB	18 TTTCAGGAGCTCAGGA 2	DB	4 CCCTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 20
<p>RESULT 419</p> <p>ABZ87869</p> <p>ID ABZ87869 standard; DNA; 20 BP.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>AC ABZ87869;</p> <p>XX</p> <p>DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)</p> <p>XX</p> <p>DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;</p> <p>KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;</p> <p>KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;</p> <p>KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;</p> <p>KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;</p> <p>KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>OS Homo sapiens.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>PN WO200285308-A2.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>PD 31-OCT-2002.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.</p> <p>XX</p>		<p>RESULT 420</p> <p>ABZ85249/c</p> <p>ID ABZ85249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>AC ABZ85249;</p> <p>XX</p> <p>DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)</p> <p>XX</p> <p>DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;</p> <p>KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;</p> <p>KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;</p> <p>KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;</p> <p>KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;</p> <p>KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>OS Homo sapiens.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>PN WO200285308-A2.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>PD 31-OCT-2002.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.</p> <p>XX</p>	

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CF, Dobie K;
 XX WPI; 2003-430662/40.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding thyroid
 PT hormone receptor interactor 6, useful for diagnosing or treating
 PT hyperproliferative disorders, such as cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 13; Page 74; 111pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
 CC encoding thyroid hormone receptor interactor 6 (TRIP6) to inhibit its
 CC expression. TRIP6 is also known as OPA-interacting protein-1 (OIP-1) and
 CC zyxin-related protein-1 (ZRP-1). TRIP6 DNA is located on chromosome 7q22.
 CC Antisense compounds of the invention are useful for modulating the
 CC expression of TRIP6 and for treating diseases or conditions associated
 CC with the expression of TRIP6 such as hyperproliferative disorders (e.g.
 CC cancer). They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis e.g.
 CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as
 CC research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between functions of
 CC various members of a biological pathway. They are also useful in antisense
 CC therapy. The present sequence is human TRIP6 DNA specific PCR primer,
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTGG 336
 DB 2 CTCGGAGAGAGATGG 18
 RESULT 423
 AAL61478
 ID AAL61478 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL61478;
 XX
 DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ATF3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 185461.
 XX
 KW Human; activating transcription factor 3; ATF3; ischaemia; diabetes;
 KW liver regeneration factor-1; LRF-1; antisense therapy; CRG-5; LRG-21;
 KW TI-241; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
 FT methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX
 WO2003040161-A2.
 XX
 PN 15-MAY-2003.
 PD

XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035331.
 XX
 XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00010002.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Baker BF, Dobie K;
 XX WPI; 2003-441517/41.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
 PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of the
 PT activating transcription factor 3, such as ischemia and diabetes.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Page 77; 126pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression for activating transcription factor 3
 CC (ATF3). ATF3 is also known as liver regeneration factor-1 (LRF-1), CRG-5,
 CC LRG-21, and TI-241. The invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention
 CC and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
 CC expression or activity of ATF3, such as ischaemia and diabetes. The
 CC antisense compound is useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence
 CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human ATF3 DNA. This
 CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 827 TGCTGAAGCTGGTACCA 843
 DB 3 TGCTAAACCTGGTACCA 19
 RESULT 424
 ABX10658/c
 ID ABX10658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX10658;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward PCR primer amplifying pep27 SNP containing gene fragment.
 XX
 KW vex2; ss; PCR; primer; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism;
 KW antibiotic tolerance; type 4 allele; R6 allele; pep27; penicillin;
 KW vancomycin; vex/pep27/vncr/s operon; pneumococcus; autolytic enzyme;
 KW LytA; signal peptide; VncS; VncR; beta-lactam.
 XX
 OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN US2002164623-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00054225.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00054225.
 XX
 XX (STUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
 XX
 XX Atkinson RM, Tuomanen EI;
 XX WPI; 2003-238303/23.
 XX
 PT Identifying antibiotic tolerant bacteria, especially antibiotic tolerant
 PT Streptococcus pneumoniae, by determining whether the bacteria has type 4
 PT or R6 allele of vex2 and pep27 gene.
 XX

PS Claim 14; Page 4; 11pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a method for determining whether a bacteria is

CC likely to be tolerant to an antibiotic. The method comprises determining

CC whether the bacteria has a type 4 or R6 allele of the vex2 gene and pep27

CC genes, where vex2 and pep27 genes are closely associated with tolerance

CC to penicillin and vancomycin, and the bacteria is determined to be likely

CC to be tolerant if it has a type 4 allele of the vex2 gene and an R6

CC allele of the pep27. Also disclosed are PCR primers which can be used to

CC amplify the regions of the vex2 and pep27 genes which contain the single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The genes are located within the

CC vex/pep27/vncr/s operon encoding the major pneumococcal autolytic enzyme,

CC LytA. The operon encodes for a signal peptide, Pep27, that is transported

CC out of the cell via the Vex dedicated transporter. Once it reaches a

CC critical density in the supernatant, it signals through the two-component

CC regulatory system, VncS and VncR, which subsequently induces activation

CC of LytA. Mutations in any one of the operon genes prevents proper

CC signaling, resulting in a lack of LytA activation and antibiotic

CC tolerance. The method is useful for determining whether a bacteria is

CC likely to be tolerant to an antibiotic, preferably a beta-lactam such as

CC penicillin and vancomycin and, therefore, for determining whether a

CC subject suffering from a bacterial infection can be effectively treated

CC with those antibiotics. The method is rapid and correctly predicts

CC whether a subject can be successfully treated with a particular

CC antibiotic. Unsuccessful treatment of the subject with conventional

CC antibiotics can be avoided so that alternative therapies can be

CC administered without delay. The sequence presented is the forward PCR

CC primer which was used to amplify the S. pneumoniae pep27 SNP containing

CC gene fragment

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 454 CCTTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470

DB 17 CCATCCAGCAAGAGCTC 1

RESULT 425

ACC45499

ID ACC45499 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC45499;

XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human HBM SPS marker reverse primer #39.

XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;

KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;

KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;

KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200292764-A2.

XX 21-NOV-2002.

XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.

XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.

PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.

PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.

PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

PA (AMHP) WYETH.

XX Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;

XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.

XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.

XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone

PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone

PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by

PT reduced bone density.

XX Disclosure; Page 54; 603pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high

CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,

CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing

CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced

CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are

CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The

CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of

CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and

CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the

CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same

CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone

CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The

CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying

CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical

CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone

CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or

CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also

CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,

CC or characterized by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is

CC used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 CTGAAGCTGTGTACAGA 845

DB 3 CTGAAGCAGGAGCAGA 19

RESULT 426

ACF62728/C

ID ACF62728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACF62728;

XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX PLA2 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:656.

XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;

KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;

KW cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO2003013534-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EPC08219.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
XX Example 4; Page 60; 86pp; English.
XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACCAGC 629
Db 17 TGGCCTTCGACCAGC 1
RESULT 427
ADB20843/C
ID ADB20843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADB20843;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PLA2 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:656.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EF008200.
XX
XX 24-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 69; 100pp; English.
PS

XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
CC a PCR primer which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACCAGC 629
Db 17 TGGCCTTCGACCAGC 1
RESULT 428
AAL62687
ID AAL62687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAL62687;
XX 06-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CD36 antigen-like 1 (CD36L1) antisense oligo, ISIS 199354.
XX
XX Human; CD36 antigen-like 1; CD36L1; scavenger receptor class B type 1;
XX CLA-1; SRB1; SR-BI; cardiovascular; metabolic disorder; atherosclerosis;
XX lipid metabolism; gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003052062-A2.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039183.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024396.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW;
XX WPI; 2003-533006/50.
XX
XX New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX CD36L1, useful for preparing a composition for treating
XX

PT hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorders.
 XX Claim 3; Page 82; 122pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of class B scavenger receptor, CD36 antigen
 CC -like 1 (CD36LI). CD36LI is also known as scavenger receptor class B type
 CC 1 (SRB1), CLA-1 and mouse homologue, SR-BI. The antisense compound is
 CC useful for preparing a composition for treating metabolic or
 CC cardiovascular disorder, e.g. altered lipid metabolism or
 CC atherosclerosis. It is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human CD36LI DNA. This sequence
 CC is used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 184 ACAGTGGCGGGTCACT 200
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 4 AGAGTGGCGGGTCACT 20
 RESULT 429
 ADB73397
 ID ADB73397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ADB73397;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MLL/AP-4 breakpoint region mapping primer #2.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; MLL; cancer; AP-4; CDK-6; SEPTIN6; ALL;
 KW acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; AML; acute myeloid leukaemia;
 KW chromosomal break point; chromosome 11q23; ATF; BCR; B cell receptor;
 KW primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2003096255-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-APR-2002; 2002US-00118783.
 XX
 XX 19-FEB-1997; 97US-0038624P.
 PR 25-AUG-1997; 97US-0056938P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065911P.
 PR 19-FEB-1998; 98US-00026033.
 XX
 PA (FELI/) FELIX C A.
 PA (JONE/) JONES D H.
 PA (RAPP/) RAPPAPORT E.
 XX
 PI Felix CA, Jones DH, Rappaport E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-606415/57.
 XX
 XX Amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a cancer-
 PT associated DNA sequence by subjecting the panhandle structure to
 PT extension and to PCR in the presence of a first primer homologous to the
 PT second portion.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 18; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known
 CC region of a cancer-associated DNA sequence comprising providing a
 CC template polynucleotide, ligating a loop-forming oligonucleotide to the
 CC 3'-end of the sense strand, annealing the loop-forming oligonucleotide
 CC with the first portion to generate a panhandle structure, subjecting the

CC panhandle structure to extension, and subjecting the panhandle structure
 CC to PCR in the presence of a first primer homologous to the second
 CC portion, where the unknown region is amplified. In the method of
 CC amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a cancer-
 CC associated DNA sequence, the template polynucleotide comprises a sense
 CC strand, comprising the known and unknown regions. The unknown region is
 CC nearer the 3'-end of the sense strand than is the known region. The known
 CC region is comprises a first or second portion. The first portion is
 CC nearer the unknown region than is the second portion. The loop-forming
 CC oligonucleotide is complementary to the first portion. The third region
 CC complementary to the second portion is generated at the free end of the
 CC loop-forming oligonucleotide. The cancer-associated DNA sequence
 CC comprises ATP1 (not defined) or BCR (B cell receptor). The method is
 CC useful for amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a
 CC cancer-associated DNA sequence. Also disclosed as new is the use of the
 CC method in the analysis of the breakpoint region of the human MLL gene,
 CC where the chromosomal breaks results in gene fusions with AP-4, CDK-6 and
 CC SEPTIN6 and are associated with ALL and AML (acute lymphoblastic
 CC leukaemia and acute myeloid leukaemia). MLL is located on chromosome
 CC 11q23. The present sequence is a primer used in the analysis of the MLL
 CC breakpoint region.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 836 TGGTACCAGAACACAGC 852
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 2 TGGTACCAGAACAGGC 18
 RESULT 430
 ADB98197
 ID ADB98197 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ADB98197;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequence tagged site #78 used to prepare map of Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region.
 XX
 KW Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
 KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200292000-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
 XX
 XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
 PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
 XX
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA (AMHP) WYETH.
 XX
 XX Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
 PI WPI; 2003-129214/12.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
 PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
 PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
 PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 61; 629pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
CC region.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 CTGAGCTGTACCA 845
DB 3 CTGAAGCAGGACCA 19

RESULT 431
ADB87932/c
ID ADB87932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADB87932;
AC
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human UGT1A1 gene sequence SEQ ID NO:656.

XX irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1; gene; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003013536-A2.
PN
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
PF
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
PR
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Korb R;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
DR
XX
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 656; 107pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
CC or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is udes in
CC the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACGAGC 629
DB 17 TGGCCTTCTGACCAAGC 1

RESULT 432
ADB96915/c
ID ADB96915 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB96915;
AC
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MDRI related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:656.

XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDRI; cytostatic; human; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDRI;
KW TOP1; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003013537-A2.
PN
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
PF
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
PR
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
PA
XX
XX Heinrich G, Korb R;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 656; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDRI) polynucleotide. A composition
CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACGAGC 629
DB 17 TGGCCTTCTGACCAAGC 1

RESULT 433
ADB92106/c

```

ID ADB92106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB92106;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDR1 related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:656.
XX
KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003013535-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
PS 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
(PFID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 656; 104pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 613 TGGCCATCTCAACACG 629
DB 17 TGGCCTTCTGAACGAC 1
RESULT 434
ADB61553
ID ADB61553 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB61553;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) receptor related primer, SEQ ID No 26.
XX
KW drug; binding inhibitor; hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF; c-Met;
KW c-Met regulatory mucin; Mernuc; HGF-dependent cell proliferation; tissue;
KW organ; blood vessel; mucous membrane; bone; nerve formation; repair;
KW regeneration; neogenesis; hepatotropic; nephrotropic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; virucide; liver;
KW hepatic sclerosis; hepatic fibrosis; symptomatic; acute; viral hepatitis;
KW kidney; chronic kidney disease; lung; arteriosclerosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS unidentified.

```

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XX PN WO2003053467-A1.
XX PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013014.
XX PR 13-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00380158.
XX PS 04-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00352924.
XX (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX PI Nakamura M, Higuchi T, Yamasaki Y, Orita T;
XX WPI; 2003-541790/51.
XX Drug composition containing regulator of binding of HGF receptor c-Met to
PT a regulatory mucin for treatment and prevention of liver, kidney and lung
PT disease by regulation of cell proliferation and tissue formation and
PT repair.
XX
Example 4; Page 199; 223pp; Japanese.
XX
The invention relates to a novel drug composition containing a substance
CC active in inhibiting the binding of the hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)
CC receptor c-Met to c-Met regulatory mucin (Mernuc) and in doing so
CC regulates HGF-dependent cell proliferation and tissue, organ, blood
CC vessel, mucous membrane, bone and nerve formation, repair, regeneration
CC and neogenesis. The novel drug composition has the following activities:
CC hepatotropic, nephrotropic, antiarteriosclerotic, antiinflammatory, and
CC virucide. The drug composition is useful for the treatment and prevention
CC of diseases of the liver (including hepatic sclerosis, hepatic fibrosis,
CC and symptomatic, acute or viral hepatitis), kidney (including chronic
CC kidney disease) and lung, and arteriosclerosis. This polynucleotide
CC sequence represents the DNA encoding an HGF receptor of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 671 GAAGCTCACAGATGGAT 687
DB 2 GAAGCACACAGATGGGT 18
RESULT 435
ACF36466
ID ACF36466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACF36466;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a reverse primer 20T.
XX
KW Allele-specific PCR; nucleic acid detection; molecular biology;
KW polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 20
XX /*tag= a
XX /*note= "T^H, T^et, T^vin"
XX
WO2003072814-A2.
XX
04-SEP-2003.
XX
20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001725.
XX

```

PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004221.
 XX (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Pingoud A, Hahn M, Tews B, Wilhelm J, Friedhoff P, Marx A;
 PI Strerath M, Summerer D;
 XX WPI; 2003-721786/68.
 XX
 DR Determining presence of specific nucleic acid variant, useful e.g. for
 PT diagnosis, by allele-specific amplification with a discriminating primer
 PT having a nucleotide modified at position 4 of the sugar.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 19; 40pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to determining presence of at least one sequence
 CC variant (SV) in one or more target nucleic acids (NA) in a sample. The
 CC method is used in molecular biology, diagnosis and prognosis to detect
 CC specific alleles, particularly point mutations or polymorphisms. The
 CC method improves specificity of detection of a particular variant (in
 CC known methods some primer extension can occur even from a mismatched
 CC primer, leading to false positive results), and the discriminating
 CC nucleotide need not be 3'-terminal. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 745 CCTTGGTCTCTAAGGAG 761
 DB 1 CGTTGGTCTCTAAGGAG 17
 RESULT 436
 ACF36461
 ID ACF36461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF36461;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleotide sequence of a 3'proximal modified primer 20T.
 XX
 KW Allele-specific PCR; nucleic acid detection; molecular biology;
 KW polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "T^H, T^me, T^et, T^vin"
 XX
 PN WO2003072814-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001725.
 XX
 PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004221.
 XX
 XX (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Pingoud A, Hahn M, Tews B, Wilhelm J, Friedhoff P, Marx A;
 PI Strerath M, Summerer D;
 XX WPI; 2003-721786/68.
 DR

PT Determining presence of specific nucleic acid variant, useful e.g. for
 PT diagnosis, by allele-specific amplification with a discriminating primer
 PT having a nucleotide modified at position 4 of the sugar.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 18; 40pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to determining presence of at least one sequence
 CC variant (SV) in one or more target nucleic acids (NA) in a sample. The
 CC method is used in molecular biology, diagnosis and prognosis to detect
 CC specific alleles, particularly point mutations or polymorphisms. The
 CC method improves specificity of detection of a particular variant (in
 CC known methods some primer extension can occur even from a mismatched
 CC primer, leading to false positive results), and the discriminating
 CC nucleotide need not be 3'-terminal. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used for primer extension by Vent(exo-) DNA polymerase
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 745 CCTTGGTCTCTAAGGAG 761
 DB 1 CGTTGGTCTCTAAGGAG 17
 RESULT 437
 AAD62148/C
 ID AAD62148 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD62148;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Streptococcus pneumoniae p27 DNA amplifying PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Antibiotic; blood poisoning; tuberculosis; dysentery; preservative;
 KW gonorrhoea; middle ear infection; pneumonia; drug selection marker;
 KW meningitis; antibacterial; gynaecological; tuberculostatic; PCR; primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN US6630583-B1.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2000; 2000US-00493940.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084399P.
 PR 05-MAY-1999; 99US-00305984.
 XX
 PA (SJUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Novak R, Tuomanen EI;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-810553/76.
 DR
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a peptide that kills both wild type
 PT pneumococci and a strain of Pneumococcus that is autolysin deficient,
 PT useful for treating or preventing bacterial infections or inflammations.
 XX
 PS Example 13; Col 121; Opp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to novel nucleic acids encoding antibiotic peptides
 CC that kill both wild type pneumococci and a strain of Pneumococcus that is
 CC autolysin deficient. Antibiotic peptides of the invention are useful for
 CC treating or preventing bacterial infections or inflammations. They are
 CC useful in preventing or treating disease caused by a bacterium such as
 CC Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococcus faecalis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa,
 CC Escherichia coli, Acetobacter which all cause blood poisoning,
 CC Mycobacterium tuberculosis which causes tuberculosis, Shigella dysenteria

CC which causes dysentery, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* which causes gonorrhoea,
 CC *Streptococcus pneumoniae* which causes blood poisoning, pneumonia, middle
 CC ear infections and meningitis in humans. The peptides can be employed as
 CC preservatives or as part of a composition used as preservatives. They can
 CC also be used as a laboratory tool, e.g. in conjunction with one or more
 CC bacteria and as drug selection markers. The present sequence is
 CC *Streptococcus pneumoniae* p27 DNA amplifying PCR primer. This sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 454 CCTTCCAGGAGAGCTC 470
 Db 17 CCATCCAGCAGAGCTC 1
 RESULT 438
 ADD25070
 ID ADD25070 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD25070;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse caspase-8 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 107719.
 XX
 KW Caspase-8; cytostatic; immunosuppressant; anti-HIV; ss;
 KW antisense gene therapy; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder; viral infection; AIDS;
 KW neurological disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis pigmentosa; blood cell disorder;
 KW cancer; mouse.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 Key Location/Qualifiers
 modified_base 1..20
 /*tag= b
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
 -methylcytidines"
 modified_base 1..5
 /*tag= a
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 modified_base 16..20
 /*tag= c
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 XX
 US2003083296-A1.
 XX
 01-MAY-2003.
 XX
 12-JUL-2002; 2002US-00181177.
 XX
 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487445.
 PR 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000955.
 XX
 (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.
 PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
 XX
 Zhang H, Cowser LM;
 WPI; 2003-810793/76.
 XX
 New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 PT nucleic acid encoding caspase 8, useful for treating a disease/condition
 PT associated with caspase 8, such as hyperproliferative or autoimmune

PT disorders.
 XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 127; 59pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted
 CC to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding caspase 8 (a protein involved in apoptosis), and inhibits the
 CC expression of caspase 8, i.e. an antisense oligonucleotide. Also included
 CC are a compound 8-30 nucleobases in length that specifically hybridises
 CC with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding caspase 8, a composition comprising the compound and a
 CC carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of caspase 8 in cells or
 CC tissues (by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so that
 CC expression of caspase 8 is inhibited) and treating an animal having a
 CC disease or condition associated with caspase 8 by administering to the
 CC animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that
 CC expression of caspase 8 is inhibited. The compound, composition and
 CC methods are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
 CC caspase 8, such as hyperproliferative, haematopoietic or autoimmune
 CC disorder, viral infection such as AIDS, neurological disorders (e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), blood cell disorders and cancer. They are also
 CC useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of
 CC interleukin 8. The present sequence is a caspase-8 targeting antisense
 CC oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 405 CTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCT 421
 Db 2 CTTCCCGCAGCAGGCTCT 18
 RESULT 439
 ADD94838/C
 ID ADD94838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD94838;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TREM-5 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:61.
 XX
 KW human; TREM-4; TREM-5; cardiant; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 KW antiinfertility; inflammatory disorder; cancer; infertility disease;
 KW heart disease; PCR primer; ss; chromosome 17.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 WO2003080667-A2.
 PN
 DD 02-OCT-2003.
 XX
 21-MAR-2003; 2003WO-GB001231.
 FF
 22-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366525P.
 PR
 (BIOX-) BIOXELL SPA.
 PA (THOM/) THOMAS N C.
 XX
 Colonna M, Panina P;
 PI
 WPI; 2003-876908/81.
 DR
 New nucleic acid encoding a TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide, useful for
 PT treating e.g. inflammatory disorder, cancer, infertility or heart disease
 PT affecting microvascular compartments.
 PT

PS XX Example; SEQ ID NO 61; 152pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide. The TREM-4 polypeptide has a 245 alpha or 222 beta amino acid sequence, see ADD94810 and ADD94811. The TREM-5 polypeptide comprises a 269 amino acid sequence, see ADD94812. Also described: (1) a vector containing (I); (2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1); (3) a host cell comprising (I), operably linked to a heterologous promoter; (4) producing a TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide; (5) preparing a cell or its progeny capable of expressing a polypeptide; (6) an isolated TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide; (7) an antibody which immunospecifically recognises the polypeptide or an antigen-binding fragment of the antibody; (8) an agonist or antagonist of the polypeptide; (9) treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with an aberrant level of TREM-4 or TREM-5; (10) detecting the presence of the nucleic acid molecule in a sample; (11) detecting the presence of TREM-4 or TREM-5 polypeptide in a sample; (12) contraception; (13) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide and a carrier; and (14) a kit comprising a container containing the polypeptide or the compound which selectively binds to the polypeptide and instructions for use. (I) has cardiant, antinflammatory, cytostatic and antifertility activities. The nucleic acid (I) is useful for treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with an aberrant level of TREM-4 or TREM-5 e.g. inflammatory disorder, cancer, infertility or heart disease affecting microvascular compartments. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human TREM-5 which is used in an example from the present invention. Human TREM-5 is located on chromosome 17, more specifically to region 17q25.

XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 680 AGATGATCTGCACAC 696
DB 19 AGATGATCTGCAGAC 3

RESULT 440
ADE03522
ID ADE03522 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADE03522;
XX ADE03522;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX BGS PCR primer #13.
XX ss; primer; PCR; human; immunoglobulin; Ig superfamily; BGS;
KW aberrant immunoglobulin cell surface receptor activity;
KW cellular adhesion disorder; hyper-immunoglobulin receptor activity;
KW hypo-immunoglobulin receptor activity; aberrant signal transduction;
KW reproductive disorder; female reproductive disorder; ovarian disorder;
KW ovarian cancer; sexual dysfunction; infertility;
KW pelvic inflammatory disease; endometriosis; premature menopause;
KW placental dysfunction; hormone deficiency; oestrogen deficiency;
KW aberrant ovarian cycle; dysfunctional uterine bleeding;
KW resistant ovary syndrome; hermaphroditism; immune disorder;
KW inflammatory disorder; arthritis; asthma; immunodeficiency; AIDS;
KW leukaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory bowel disease; sepsis;
KW acne; psoriasis; hypersensitivity; T-cell mediated cytotoxicity;
KW autoimmunity disorder; autoimmune infertility; Addison's Disease;
KW haemolytic anaemia; dermatitis; glomerulonephritis; Graves' Disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune inflammatory eye disease;
KW Sjogren's disease; scleroderma.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003195163-A1.

XX PD 16-OCT-2003.

XX 11-JUL-2002; 2002US-00193477.

XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304888P.

PR 12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372147P.

XX (WUSS/) WU S.

FA (KEYS/) KRISTEK S R.

PA (LEEL/) LEE L.

PA (FEDE/) FEDER J N.

PA (CHEN/) CHENG J D.

XX Wu S, Krystek SR, Lee L, Feder JN, Cheng JD;
PI WPI; 2003-844480/78.

XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding BGS-2, 3 and 4 polypeptides, useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition, e.g. a disorder related to aberrant immunoglobulin cell surface receptor activity.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 107; 242pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding BGS-2, 3 and 4 polypeptides. The nucleic acid molecule, polypeptide and methods are useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition, such as a disorder related to aberrant immunoglobulin cell surface receptor activity; a cellular adhesion disorder; a disorder related to hyper- or hypo-immunoglobulin receptor activity; a disorder related to aberrant signal transduction; a reproductive disorder; a female reproductive disorder; an ovarian disorder; ovarian cancer; sexual dysfunction; infertility; pelvic inflammatory disease; endometriosis; premature menopause; placental dysfunction; hormone deficiency; oestrogen deficiency; aberrant androgen metabolism; polycystic ovarian disease; aberrant ovarian cycle; dysfunctional uterine bleeding; resistant-ovary syndrome; hermaphroditism; immune disorders; inflammatory disorders; arthritis; asthma; immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS; leukaemia; inflammatory bowel disease; sepsis; acne; psoriasis; hypersensitivity; such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues; or autoimmunity disorders; autoimmune infertility; Addison's Disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis; glomerulonephritis; Graves' Disease; Multiple Sclerosis; Myasthenia Gravis; Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; scleroderma. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 662 CATGCAGCTGAAGCTCA 678
DB 1 CAACGAGCTGAAGCTCA 17

RESULT 441
ADD90775/C
ID ADD90775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADD90775;
XX ADD90775;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX S. pneumoniae pep27 PCR primer #1.
DE ss; PCR; primer; antibiotic; antibacterial tolerance; bacterial resistance;
XX beta-lactam; penicillin; vancomycin; pep27.
XX

OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.
 XX US2003175796-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 18-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-MAY-2003; 2003US-00428617.
 XX
 XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00054225.
 PR
 XX (SJUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
 PA
 XX Atkinson RM, Tuomanen EI;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-852128/79.
 DR
 XX
 XX Determining whether a bacteria is likely to be tolerant to beta-lactam,
 PT penicillin or vancomycin by determining the genotype of the vex2 and
 PT pep27 genes.
 XX
 XX Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 9; 11pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method of determining whether a bacteria is
 CC likely to be tolerant to antibiotics. The methods are used for
 CC determining bacterial resistance to beta-lactam, penicillin and/or
 CC vancomycin. The present sequence represents the S. pneumoniae pep27 PCR
 CC primer.
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 454 CCTTCCAGGAAGAGCTC 470
 |||||
 17 CCATCCAGCAGAGCTC 1
 Db

RESULT 442
 AAQ65870/c
 ID AAQ65870 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ65870;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Type II procollagen PCR primer 70.
 XX
 KW Type II procollagen: COL2A1; amplification; primer;
 XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9411532-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-MAY-1994.
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.
 XX
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;
 XX
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.
 XX
 XX Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases
 PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9411532-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-MAY-1994.
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.
 XX
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;
 XX
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.
 XX
 XX Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases
 PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.
 XX

XX Claim 18; Page 28; 112pp; English.
 PS
 XX Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian
 CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence
 CC identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences
 CC (see AAQ65728-Q65906). The following details are given for primer 70:
 CC Alt. Code: DH-62 Region/exon: 42/43 Direction: sense Primer position:
 CC 17618 (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CTTAAGGAGATGGCAGA 769
 |||||
 21 CTTAAGGAGATGGCAGA 5
 Db

RESULT 443
 AAQ65867
 ID AAQ65867 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ65867;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Type II procollagen PCR primer 67.
 XX
 KW Type II procollagen: COL2A1; amplification; primer;
 XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9411532-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-MAY-1994.
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.
 XX
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;
 XX
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.
 XX
 XX Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases
 PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9411532-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-MAY-1994.
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.
 XX
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;
 XX
 WPI; 1994-183530/22.
 XX
 XX Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases
 PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.
 XX

Db 1 CTTGAGGAGGGCAGA 17

RESULT 444
AAT51590
ID AAT51590 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAT51590;
XX DT 06-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX DE KSHV DNA polymerase specific oligonucleotide QARQA.
XX KW Retroperitoneal fibromatosis herpes virus; detection; infection;
XX KW Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus; viral DNA; viral RNA; vaccine; antigen;
XX KW antibody; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9704105-A1.
XX PD 06-FEB-1997.
XX PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011688.
XX PR 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001148P.
XX PR 11-JUL-1996; 96US-00680326.
XX PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX PI Rose TM, Bosch ML, Strand K, Todaro GU;
XX PI WPI; 1997-132644/12.
XX DR Herpes virus DNA polymerase and corresponding nucleotide sequence - used
XX PT in the detection and treatment of herpes virus infection.
XX PS Claim 26; Page 93; 132pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents oligonucleotide QARQA which is specific
XX CC for polynucleotides encoding DNA polymerases from Kaposi's sarcoma herpes
XX CC virus (KSHV). The oligonucleotide may be used for detecting viral DNA or
XX CC RNA in a sample of primate origin, especially in the diagnosis of herpes
XX CC viral infection. Herpes virus DNA polymerases of this invention, may be
XX CC used in vaccines for the protection against infection by a herpes virus
XX CC of the RFHV/KSHV family. They may also be used in the design and
XX CC screening of anti-viral drugs. Antibodies raised against the polymerase
XX CC or fragments of it, may be used in the detection of herpes virus
XX CC infection and for drug targeting for the therapy of herpes virus
XX CC infection

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 259 TAGACAGGAGGACCTTC 275
Db 5 TAGACAGGAGGAGCTTC 21

RESULT 445
AAV62660/C
ID AAV62660 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAV62660;
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Humanised antibody LO-CD2a heavy chain synthesising PCR oligo 51'.
XX DE Monoclonal antibody; Mab; LO-CD2a; humanised antibody; CD2 antigen;
XX KW

KW human lymphocyte; immune response; graft-versus-host disease; T-cell;
KW chimeric; transplant rejection; autoimmune disease; PCR oligo; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US5817311-A.
XX XX
XX PD 06-OCT-1998.
XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472281.
XX PR 05-MAR-1993; 93US-00027008.
XX PR 09-SEP-1993; 93US-00119032.
XX PR 29-MAR-1995; 95US-00407009.
XX XX
XX PA (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX XX
XX PI Latinne D, Bazin H;
XX XX WPI; 1998-556337/47.
XX DR
XX PT Inhibition of T-cell mediated immune response with anti-CD2 monoclonal
XX PT antibody LO-CD2a - used for preventing transplant rejection or for
XX PT treating graft-versus-host disease or auto-immune diseases.
XX PS Example 7; Col 39; 96pp; English.
XX CC Sequences AAV62624 to AAV62662 represent oligonucleotides used in the
XX CC construction and expression of a humanised monoclonal antibody (Mab) LO-
XX CC CD2a. The invention relates to the use of the Mab LO-CD2a or a humanised
XX CC or a chimeric version of the LO-CD2a antibody for the inhibition of a T-
XX CC cell mediated immune response in a patient. The Mab LO-CD2a (produced by
XX CC hybridoma cell line AGCC HB 11423) can bind to an epitope on the CD2
XX CC antigen of the human lymphocytes. The T-cell mediated immune response in
XX CC a patient can be inhibited by administering the Mab LO-CD2a or an
XX CC antibody that binds to the same human lymphocyte epitope as LO-CD2a. The
XX CC method is used for preventing transplant rejection or for treating graft-
XX CC versus-host disease or for treating autoimmune diseases
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 242 TCAGCTCTTGAAGGACT 258
Db 20 TCAGGTGATGAAGGACT 4

RESULT 446
AAV22893/C
ID AAV22893 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAV22893;
XX XX
XX DT 17-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Humanised LO-CD2a VH region PCR primer 51' (antisense).
XX KW LO-CD2a; monoclonal antibody; CD2; rat; humanised antibody;
XX KW chimeric antibody; antibody engineering; graft rejection;
XX KW graft versus host disease; autoimmune disease; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9807444-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 26-FEB-1998.

```

XX PF 16-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013281.
XX PR 16-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013281.
XX PA (BIOT-) BIOTRANSPLANT INC.
XX PA (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX PI Bazin H, Latine D, Kaplan R, Kieber-Emmons T, Postema CE;
XX PI White-Scharf ME;
XX DR WPI; 1998-168898/15.
XX XX Humanised antibody - comprises complementarity determining region from LO
XX PT -CD2a, useful to prevent or inhibit graft versus host or auto-immune
XX PT disease.
XX XX Example 7; Page 67; 133pp; English.
XX XX PCR primers (see AAV22884-95) were used in the PCR amplification of 12
XX CC synthetic oligonucleotides used in the construction of a humanised heavy
XX CC chain (see AAV22854) comprising human Amu 5-3 framework regions and rat
XX CC anti-CD2 monoclonal antibody LO-CD2a complementarity determining
XX CC regions. Primer 5I' was used with sense primer 5I (see AAV22892) to join
XX CC oligonucleotides 9 and 10, and with primer 4H (see AAV22884) to join
XX CC oligonucleotides 9-10 to oligonucleotides 1-8. Humanised LO-CD2a can be
XX CC used to inhibit human T cell activation and proliferation, to prevent or
XX CC inhibit graft rejection, graft versus host disease or autoimmune disease
XX XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 242 TCAGCTCTTCAGGACT 258
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
20 TCAGGTCATGAGGACT 4

RESULT 447
AAV40574/c
ID AAV40574 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV40574;
XX AC AAV40574;
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry);
XX DE Human TSC gene exon 4 reverse primer hTSCex4.
XX XX Thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter; TSC; hTSC gene; human;
XX KW ion transport; Gitelman's syndrome; Bartter's syndrome;
XX KW hypokalaemic alkalosis; hypocalciuria; hypomagnesaemia; diagnosis;
XX KW therapy; SSCP; primer; ss.
XX XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO9829431-A1.
XX PN 09-JUL-1998.
XX PD 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023553.
XX PF 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778052.
XX PR (UYUA ) UNIV YALE.
XX PA Lifton RP, Simon DB;
XX PI WPI; 1998-388029/33.
XX DR Thiazide sensitive cotransporter and ATP sensitive potassium channel
XX PT

```

```

PT genes - useful for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
PT ion transport disorders, e.g. Gitelman's Syndrome or Bartter's Syndrome.
XX Example 1; Page 51; 105pp; English.
XX XX Primers hTSCex4 forward and reverse (see AAV40573 and AAV40574,
XX CC respectively) are designed to amplify exon 4 of the human hTSC gene (see
XX CC AAV40561) that codes for thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter TSC (see
XX CC AAV29682). Both primers are located within introns of hTSC. 27 Sets of
XX CC specific primers (see AAV40565-V40618) were used for SSCP analysis of
XX CC hTSC. Amplified products were analysed for molecular variants by
XX CC electrophoresis, and identified variants were sequenced. Complete linkage
XX CC of Gitelman's syndrome with TSC was demonstrated. Identification of the
XX CC molecular basis of Gitelman's syndrome allows for the genetic diagnosis
XX CC of this disorder. The invention provides products and methods useful for
XX CC diagnosis and treatment of Gitelman's syndrome and other ion transport
XX CC disorders
XX XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 531 CAACGCCCTCTTCGA 547
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
18 CAAGGCCCTCTCTCGA 2

RESULT 448
AAZ26772/c
ID AAZ26772 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ26772;
XX XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human polymorphic region 961.
XX KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
XX KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
XX KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
XX KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
XX KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
XX KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO9841648-A2.
XX PN 24-SEP-1998.
XX PD 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX PF 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX PR (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX PI WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX DR Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
XX PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
XX CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
XX CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
XX CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
XX CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
XX CC

```

CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (AS1) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 678 ACAGATGGATCTGCACA 694
Db 20 ACAATGGATCTACACA 4

RESULT 449
AAZ10193/c
ID AAZ10193 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ10193;
DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DE PCR primer used to amplify a humanised heavy chain fragment.
XX
XX Antibody LO-CD2a; CD2 antigen; T-lymphocyte; humanised antibody;
KW T-cell-mediated immune response; graft rejection; autoimmune disease;
KW graft-versus-host disease; T cell; natural killer cell; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US5951983-A.
XX
XX 14-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00477989.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1993; 93US-00027008.
XX
XX 09-SEP-1993; 93US-00119032.
XX
XX 29-MAR-1995; 95US-00407009.
XX
XX (BIOT-) BIO TRANSPLANT INC.
XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX
XX White-Scharf ME, Postema CE, Kaplan R, Latinne D, Bazin H;
XX Kieber-Emmons T;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-526991/44.
XX
XX Antibody mediated Inhibition of T cell immune response.
XX
XX Example 7; Col 39; 104pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ10192-93 were used to amplify a fragment of a humanised
CC heavy chain of rat monoclonal antibody LO-CD2a which was synthesised with
CC oligonucleotides AAZ10172-83. LO-CD2a binds to an epitope of a CD2
CC antigen T-lymphocytes. The humanized LO-CD2a antibody comprises the human
CC constant regions, a light chain framework region derived from a human
CC antibody, a heavy chain framework region derived from a human antibody,
CC heavy and light chain complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of the
CC non-human monoclonal antibody produced by the cell line deposited as ATCC
CC HB1423. The humanised antibodies are used in a method for treating a
CC patient to inhibit a T-cell-mediated immune response. The method is

CC useful for the treatment or prevention of graft rejection and graft-
CC versus-host disease, as well as in the treatment of autoimmune diseases
CC which are mediated by the activation and proliferation of T cells or
CC natural killer cells

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 242 TCAGCTTTGAAGGACT 258
Db 20 TCAGGTGATGAAGGACT 4

RESULT 450
AAZ15026
ID AAZ15026 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ15026;
DT 15-APR-1999 (first entry)
DE Antisense PCR primer used to amplify PF4 polynucleotides.
XX

XX Interferon gamma-inducible protein; IP-10; IFN-gamma; MIP-2;
KW monokine induced by gamma-interferon; MIG; interleukin-8; IL-8; IL-10;
KW epithelial neutrophil activating protein-78; ENA-78;
KW growth related oncogene; platelet factor 4; PF4; interferon-gamma;
KW angiogenesis inhibitor; angiostasis inducer; tumour growth inhibition;
KW haemangiomas; rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; meningioma;
KW idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; benign prostatic hypertrophy; psoriasis;
KW vascular restenosis; arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW angiofibroma; haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; Osler-Weber syndrome;
KW pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia; scleroderma; trachoma;
KW vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis; pterygium;
KW diabetic retinopathy; neovascularisation; chronic bronchitis;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; ARDS; pseudogout; metastasis;
KW cystic fibrosis; CXC chemokine; beta-actin; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5871723-A.
XX
XX 16-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.
XX
XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

XX Kunkel SL, Strieter RM, Polverini PJ;
XX WPI; 1999-166569/14.
XX
XX Use of chemokines with a conserved Cys Xaa Cys (CXC) sequence - which do
XX not contain amino acid sequence ELR, for inhibiting angiogenesis in
XX tumours, rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis or glaucoma.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 53-54; 145pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAZ15019-48 were used to amplify nucleic acid sequences
CC encoding CXC chemokines of the invention. These include interferon gamma-
CC inducible protein (IP-10); monokine induced by gamma-interferon (MIG);
CC interleukin-8 (IL-8) and IL-10; epithelial neutrophil activating protein-
CC 78 (ENA-78); growth related oncogenes alpha, beta and gamma, platelet
CC factor 4 (PF4), interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma), beta-actin and MIP-2. The
CC specification describes methods for inhibiting angiogenesis or for
CC inducing angiostasis, using chemokines (with a conserved Cys Xaa Cys
CC (CXC) sequence at the N-terminal) other than platelet factor-4, and which

CC do not contain the amino acid sequence ELR. The methods are useful for
 CC inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis and for treating diseases such as
 CC haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis and idiopathic
 CC pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH), vascular
 CC restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, neovascular
 CC glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma, haemophilic joints, hypertrophic
 CC scars, Osler-Weber syndrome, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia,
 CC scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions, synovitis, dermatitis,
 CC endometriosis, pterygium, diabetic retinopathy, neovascularisation
 CC associated with corneal injury or grafts, adult respiratory distress
 CC syndrome (ARDS), chronic bronchitis, pseudogout and cystic fibrosis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CAGCGGACTTTCAGGT 936
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CAGCGGGCTTGCAGGT 17

RESULT 451
 AAX15008
 ID AAX15008 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAX15008;

DT 15-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX Probe used to isolate PF4 nucleic acid sequences.

DE Interferon gamma-inducible protein; IP-10; IFN-gamma; MIP-2;
 KW monokine induced by gamma-interferon; MIG; interleukin-8; IL-8; IL-10;
 KW epithelial neutrophil activating protein-78; ENA-78;
 KW growth related oncogene; platelet factor 4; PF4; interferon-gamma;
 KW angiogenesis inhibitor; angiotensin inducer; tumour growth inhibition;
 KW haemangiomas; rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; meningioma;
 KW idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; benign prostatic hypertrophy; psoriasis;
 KW vascular restenosis; arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW angiofibroma; haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; Osler-Weber syndrome;
 KW pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia; scleroderma; trachoma;
 KW vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis; pterygium;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; neovascularisation; chronic bronchitis;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; ARDS; pseudogout; metastasis;
 KW cystic fibrosis; CXC chemokine; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5871723-A.

XX 16-FEB-1999.

XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.

XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.

XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

XX Kunkel SL, Strieter RM, Polverini PJ;

XX WPI; 1999-166569/14.

XX Use of chemokines with a conserved Cys Xaa Cys (CXC) sequence - which do
 XX not contain amino acid sequence ELR, for inhibiting angiogenesis in
 XX tumours, rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis or glaucoma.

XX Disclosure; Col 54; 145pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotides AAX15005-17 represent probes used to isolate nucleic
 CC acid sequences encoding CXC chemokines of the invention. These include

CC interferon gamma-inducible protein (IP-10), monokine induced by gamma-
 CC interferon (MIG), interleukin-8 (IL-8) and IL-10, epithelial neutrophil
 CC activating protein-78 (ENA-78), growth related oncogenes alpha, beta and
 CC gamma, platelet factor 4 (PF4), interferon-gamma (IFN- gamma), and MIP-2.
 CC The specification describes methods for inhibiting angiogenesis or for
 CC inducing angiostasis, using chemokines (with a conserved Cys Xaa Cys
 CC (CXC) sequence at the N-terminal) other than platelet factor-4, and which
 CC do not contain the amino acid sequence ELR. The methods are useful for
 CC inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis and for treating diseases such as
 CC haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis and idiopathic
 CC pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH), vascular
 CC restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, neovascular
 CC glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma, haemophilic joints, hypertrophic
 CC scars, Osler-Weber syndrome, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia,
 CC scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions, synovitis, dermatitis,
 CC endometriosis, pterygium, diabetic retinopathy, neovascularisation
 CC associated with corneal injury or grafts, adult respiratory distress
 CC syndrome (ARDS), chronic bronchitis, pseudogout and cystic fibrosis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CAGCGGACTTTCAGGT 936
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CAGCGGGCTTGCAGGT 17

RESULT 452

AAX73828/C

ID AAX73828 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAX73828;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8184.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 XX map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 1975; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the

CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 194 GGTCACTTCTCGGTGTT 210
Db 18 GGTCACTTCTCGGTGTT 2

RESULT 453
AAZ73555
ID AAZ73555 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ73555;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7911.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GSEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 1917; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences; AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and

CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 472 AGGAACCTGGCATTCTCT 488
Db 1 AGGAACCTGGCATTCTCAT 17

RESULT 454
AAF95811/C
ID AAF95811 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF95811;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #572.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,G)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2000; 200WO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX
WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as for forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
PS Example; Page 88; 242pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 CCCCACTGGTGATGAGC 870
 DB 20 CCCCACTGGTGATGAGC 4

RESULT 455
 AAF96584
 ID AAF96584 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAF96584;

XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1345.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,T)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JU;

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 141; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 763 TGGCAGAACTGGAGAAG 779
 DB 3 TGACAGGACTGGAGAAG 19

RESULT 456

AAF95967

ID AAF95967 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAF95967;

XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #728.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,G)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JU;

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 98; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 551 TGAGCCCAACAGCAGG 567
 DB 1 TATGGCCCAACAGCAGG 17

RESULT 457	AAF95948/c	AAF95948 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
ID	AAF95948	
XX	AC	ABK86198
XX	AC	ABK86198;
DT	24-SEP-2002	(first entry)
XX	DE	Cinnamoyl co-reductase (CCR) 3'RACE primer.
XX	XX	Cinnamoyl co-reductase; tissue-specific plant promoter; plant;
XX	XX	lignin biosynthesis; fodder crop; cell wall rigidity;
XX	XX	pathogen resistance; 3'RACE; PCR; primer; ss;
XX	XX	rapid amplification of cDNA ends.
XX	XX	Synthetic.
XX	XX	WO200250294-A1.
XX	XX	27-JUN-2002.
XX	XX	19-DEC-2001; 2001WO-DX000841.
XX	XX	19-DEC-2000; 2000DK-00001906.
XX	XX	02-FEB-2001; 2001DK-00000178.
XX	XX	(DAJO-) DANMARKS JORDERUGSFORSKNING.
XX	XX	Larsen K;
XX	XX	WPI; 2002-508808/54.
XX	XX	New tissue specific plant promoter, specifically for Lolium perenne
XX	XX	cinnamoyl CoA:NADP oxidoreductase, useful for manipulating lignin
XX	XX	biosynthesis in plants or regulating gene expression in lignin-producing
XX	XX	tissues of plants.
XX	XX	Example 1; Page 41; 103pp; English.
XX	XX	The invention relates to a regulatory polynucleotide, which is capable of
XX	XX	promoting the expression of a coding polynucleotide sequence linked to
XX	XX	its 3' end. This new tissue-specific plant promoter comprises a DNA
XX	XX	sequence from Lolium perenne or the nucleotide sequence contained in
XX	XX	plasmid pPCR (DSMZ 14003). The regulatory polynucleotide is useful for
XX	XX	manipulating lignin biosynthesis or regulating gene expression in lignin-
XX	XX	producing plants, particularly in tissues such as the stem. This is
XX	XX	especially useful for improving digestibility of fodder crops, for
XX	XX	improving rigidity and permeability of cell walls, or improving
XX	XX	resistance to pathogens by improving the lignin content in of plant cell
XX	XX	walls. The present sequence represents a 3' RACE (rapid amplification of
XX	XX	cDNA ends) used to clone cinnamoyl co-reductase
XX	XX	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	XX	Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX	XX	Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
XX	XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	466	AGCTCCAGGAAGCTTGGC 482
DB	5	AGCTGCAGGATCTTGGC 21
DB	5	AGCTGCAGGATCTTGGC 21
RESULT 459	ABK65771/c	ABK65771 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
ID	ABK65771	
XX	AC	ABK65771;
XX	XX	02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX	XX	Human single nucleotide polymorphism #391.
XX	XX	Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
XX	XX	agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;

RESULT 458	AAF95948/c	AAF95948 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
ID	AAF95948	
XX	AC	ABK86198
XX	AC	ABK86198;
DT	06-JUN-2001	(first entry)
XX	DE	Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #709.
XX	XX	Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX	XX	polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX	XX	myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX	XX	pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX	XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	XX	Key Location/Qualifiers
XX	XX	Variation replace(11,T)
XX	XX	/*tag= a
XX	XX	/standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX	XX	WO200118250-A2.
XX	XX	15-MAR-2001.
XX	XX	07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX	XX	10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX	XX	26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX	XX	16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX	XX	(WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX	XX	(MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX	XX	Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JJ;
XX	XX	WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX	XX	Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX	XX	applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX	XX	analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX	XX	atherosclerosis.
XX	XX	Example; Page 96; 242pp; English.
XX	XX	The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX	XX	in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX	XX	polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX	XX	genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX	XX	in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX	XX	diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX	XX	disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX	XX	pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX	XX	useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX	XX	correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX	XX	the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX	XX	Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	XX	Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX	XX	Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
XX	XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	184	ACAGTGGCGGGTCACT 200
DB	18	ACAGAGGCGGGTCACT 2
DB	18	ACAGAGGCGGGTCACT 2
RESULT 458	ABK86198	

KW muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;
KW hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberous sclerosis;
KW hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;
KW Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;
KW infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;
KW baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; es.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002037508-A1.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
XX
XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
XX
XX (CARG/) CARGILL M.
PA (IREL/) IRELAND J.S.
PA (LAND/) LANDER E.S.
XX
XX Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX WPI; 2002-315108/35.
XX
XX Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
PT
XX Claim 1; Page 85; 96pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids
CC comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used
CC in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as
CC sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan
CC syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,
CC familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,
CC symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a
CC component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,
CC inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by
CC pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid
CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-
CC independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers
CC including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus, and
CC kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,
CC skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,
CC obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or
CC receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics
CC and in paternity testing. ASK65381-ABK55841 represent human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 222 CCAGAGTACGCGCTGG 240
|||||:|||||
DB 21 CCAGCAGTACGCGCTGGG 3
RESULT 460
ID ABT16173
XX ABT16173 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABT16173;

XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX NOVX related reverse PCR primer SEQ ID No 230.
XX
XX Antidiabetic; anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; nootropic;
KW protozoacide; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; antilipaeic;
KW NOVX-associated disorder; metabolic disorder; diabetes; anorexia;
KW obesity; infectious disease; cancer-associated cachexia; immune disorder;
KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW haematopoietic disorder; cancer; dyslipidaemia; metabolic disturbance;
KW neurogenesis; cell differentiation; cell proliferation; haematopoiesis;
KW wound healing; angiogenesis; gene therapy; chromosome mapping;
KW tissue typing; preventive medicine; pharmacogenomic; NOVX; PCR; primer;
XX ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX OS
XX WO200299062-A2.
XX PN
XX 12-DEC-2002.
XX PD
XX 04-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US017559.
XX PF
XX 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295607P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296404P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296418P.
PR 07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296575P.
PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297414P.
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297567P.
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297573P.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298285P.
PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298528P.
PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298556P.
PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299133P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299230P.
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299949P.
PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300177P.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301530P.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301550P.
PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-0302951P.
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318771P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324687P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339266P.
PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0337524P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341143P.
PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358643P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359151P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361195P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361364P.
PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371346P.
PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371346P.
PR 03-JUN-2002; 2002US-00161493.
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Anderson DW, Zerhusen BD, Li L, Zhong M, Casman SJ, Gerlach VL;
PI Shimkets RA, Gorman L, Pena CE, Kekuda R, Patturajan M, Spytek KA;
PI Leite MW, Rastelli L, Macdougall JR, Taupier RJ, Guo X, Miller CE;
PI Shenoy SG, Hjalit T, Voss EZ, Boidog FL, Malyankar UM, Padigaru M;
PI Ji W, Smithson G, Edinger SR, Millet I, Ellerman K;
XX WPI; 2003-140607/13.
XX
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
PT obesity, cancer, Parkinson's disease, infections, immune disorders, or
PT various dyslipidemias.
XX
XX Example C; Page 366; 461pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising any of the 36
CC 86-1370 residue amino acid sequences, given in the specification, a

CC mature form of them, or a sequence that is at least 95 % identical to, or
CC having one or more conservative amino acid substitutions in one of the 36
CC amino acid sequences. The polypeptides, nucleic acid molecules and
CC antibodies of the invention are useful in the manufacture of a medicament
CC for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease, preferably a
CC NOVX-associated disorder. The nucleic acid molecules, polypeptides and
CC antibodies are useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing diseases
CC such as metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases
CC (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer-
CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders, haematopoietic disorders, cancer
CC and various dyslipidaemias, or metabolic disturbances associated with
CC obesity, metabolic X syndrome, and wasting disorders. The nucleic acids
CC and polypeptides may also be used as targets for the identification of
CC small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell
CC differentiation, cell proliferation, haematopoiesis, wound healing and
CC angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in generation of antibodies that bind
CC immunospecifically to NOVX substances for use in therapeutic or
CC diagnostic methods. The nucleic acids are further used as hybridisation
CC probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing, preventive medicine, and
CC pharmacogenomics. This polynucleotide represents a NOVX related reverse
CC PCR primer of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 472 AGGAAGTCTGGCATTCCT 488
DB 5 AGGCTCTGGCATTCCT 21
|||||

RESULT 461
ACA06028
ID ACA06028 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ACA06028;
XX
XX 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE Human CXK type chemokine PF4 RT-PCR primer #2.
XX
XX CXK chemokine; angiogenesis; tumour; platelet factor 4 (PF4);
KW ELR CXK chemokine; IP-10; benign tumour; haemangioma; BPH; angiofibroma;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis;
KW benign prostatic hyperplasia; vascular restenosis; meningioma;
KW arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma; psoriasis;
KW haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; oslerweber syndrome;
KW pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia; scleroderma; trachoma;
KW vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis; wound healing;
KW score healing; vascular graft; transplant; skin ulcer; gastric ulcer; ss;
KW duodenal ulcer; human; PCR; primer; RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6491906-B1.
PN
XX 10-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 09-DEC-1998; 98US-00213383.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.
XX
XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX
XX Strieter RM, Polverini PJ, Kunkel SL;
XX WPI; 2003-327304/31.
XX
XX Inhibition of angiogenesis in human having tumor, by administering to
XX human, composition comprising recombinant adenovirus having nucleic acid

PT segment that encodes chemokine other than platelet factor.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 53; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an angiogenesis inhibited by administering to a
CC human having a tumour, a composition comprising a recombinant adenovirus
CC that comprises and expresses a nucleic acid segment that encodes a non-
CC ELR-CXC (Glu-Leu-Arg, Cys-Xaa-Cys) chemokine other than platelet factor 4
CC (PF4). The non-ELR CXK chemokine lacks the amino acid sequence ELR 8,9,
CC IP-10 or a CXK chemokine protein where the ELR sequence has been replaced
CC with VVR or DLQ. The method is for inhibiting angiogenesis. It is also
CC useful for treating benign tumours, haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, BPH, (benign prostatic
CC hypertrophy or hyperplasia), vascular restenosis, arteriovenous
CC malformations, meningioma, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma,
CC haemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, oslerweber syndrome, pyogenic
CC granuloma retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular
CC adhesions, synovitis, dermatitis, or endometriosis. It is also useful in
CC wound or sore healing, treatment of vascular grafts or transplants, and
CC treatment of skin, gastric, or duodenal ulcers. The invention allows
CC angiogenic or angiostatic chemokines to be identified or designed without
CC laborious experimentation and avoiding the expense of trial and error
CC screening. It inhibits or reduces angiogenesis in the animal or in a
CC defined biological site within the animal. The present sequence is a
CC reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to detect CXK chemokine
CC expression in tissue samples
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 920 CAGCGGGACITTCAGGT 936
DB 1 CAGCGGGGCTTCAGGT 17
|||||

RESULT 462
ACA06010
ID ACA06010 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACA06010;
XX
XX 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE Human CXK type chemokine PF4 probe.
XX
XX CXK chemokine; angiogenesis; tumour; platelet factor 4 (PF4);
KW ELR CXK chemokine; IP-10; benign tumour; haemangioma; BPH; angiofibroma;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis;
KW benign prostatic hyperplasia; vascular restenosis; meningioma;
KW arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma; psoriasis;
KW haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; oslerweber syndrome;
KW pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia; scleroderma; trachoma;
KW vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis; wound healing;
KW score healing; vascular graft; transplant; skin ulcer; gastric ulcer;
KW duodenal ulcer; ss; human; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6491906-B1.
PN
XX 10-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 09-DEC-1998; 98US-00213383.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.
XX
XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX
XX Strieter RM, Polverini PJ, Kunkel SL;

DR WPI; 2003-327304/31.
 XX Inhibition of angiogenesis in human having tumor, by administering to
 PT human, composition comprising recombinant adenovirus having nucleic acid
 PT segment that encodes chemokine other than platelet factor.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Col 52; 148pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an angiogenesis inhibited by administering to a
 CC human having a tumor, a composition comprising a recombinant adenovirus
 CC that comprises and expresses a nucleic acid segment that encodes a non-
 CC ELR-CXC (Glu-Leu-Arg, Cys-Xaa-Cys) chemokine other than platelet factor 4
 CC (PF4). The non-ELR CXC chemokine lacks the amino acid sequence ELR e.g.
 CC IP-10 or a CXC chemokine protein where the ELR sequence has been replaced
 CC with TVR or DLO. The method is for inhibiting angiogenesis. It is also
 CC useful for treating benign tumours, haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, BPH, benign prostatic
 CC hypertrophy or hyperplasia), vascular restenosis, arteriovenous
 CC malformations, meningioma, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiofibroma,
 CC haemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, oslerweber syndrome, pyogenic
 CC granuloma retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular
 CC adhesions, synovitis, dermatitis, or endometriosis. It is also useful in
 CC wound or sore healing, treatment of vascular grafts or transplants, and
 CC treatment of skin, gastric, or duodenal ulcers. The invention allows
 CC angiogenic or angiostatic chemokines to be identified or designed without
 CC laborious experimentation and avoiding the expense of trial and error
 CC screening. It inhibits or reduces angiogenesis in the animal or in a
 CC defined biological site within the animal. The present sequence is a
 CC probe used to detect CXC chemokine expression in tissue samples
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 920 CAGCGGGACTTTCAGGT 936
 DB 1 CAGCGGGGCTTCAGGT 17
 RESULT 463
 AAD58185/c
 ID AAD58185 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAD58185;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT Cytokine amplifying RT-PCR primer, IL-2R.
 DE
 XX Virus suppressing factor protein; VSP; immune cell; proteinase K;
 KW immunoprecipitation; immunoneutralisation; viral infection; virucide;
 KW RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 KW Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO2003064461-A1.
 PN 07-AUG-2003.
 XX 30-JAN-2003; 2003WO-KR000231.
 XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002KR-00005969.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUNEMED INC.
 XX Kim Y, Kim Y, Choi Y, Ahn J, Woo S, Sin S, Cho M, Byun Y;
 PI Kang J;
 XX WPI; 2003-618354/58.
 DR
 XX New virus suppressing factor protein having antiviral activity produced

PT in immune cell stimulated by encephalomyocarditis virus variant, useful
 PT for suppressing proliferation or replication of virus e.g. herpes virus.
 XX Example 4; Page 22; 95pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a virus suppressing factor (VSP) protein
 CC increasingly produced in an immune cell stimulated by
 CC encephalomyocarditis virus variant. The protein has antiviral activity
 CC unchanged by immunoprecipitation and immunoneutralisation is inactivated
 CC by proteinase K, is not chosen from antiviral cytokines. The invention is
 CC useful for preventing or treating viral infections by administering the
 CC protein to a subject suffering from a viral infection. The invention has
 CC antiviral activity which is to suppress proliferation or replication of a
 CC virus belonging to Orthomyxoviridae, Picornaviridae, Retroviridae or
 CC Herpes. The present sequence is a RT-PCR primer used in the amplification
 CC of cytokines of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 617 CATCTCAACGAGCCTC 633
 DB 17 CATCTCAACGAGCCTC 1
 RESULT 464
 ACD13601
 ID ACD13601 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ACD13601;
 XX 14-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human PF4 DNA probe.
 DE
 XX Human; inhibiting angiogenesis; Cys-Xaa-Cys chemokine; CXC chemokine;
 KW platelet factor 4; PF4; interleukin-8; IL-8; IP-10; GROalpha;
 KW gamma interferon-inducible protein-10; growth related oncogene; GRObeta;
 KW GROgamma; monokine induced by gamma interferon; MIG;
 KW epithelial neutrophil activating protein-78; ENA-78; GCP-2;
 KW granulocyte chemotactic protein-2; platelet basic protein; PBP;
 KW connective tissue activating protein-III; CTAP-III; betaTG;
 KW beta-thromboglobulin; neutrophil activating peptide-2; NAP-2; tumour;
 KW sarcoma; lung; ovary; pancreas; stomach; prostate; haemangioma;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; IPF; AVM;
 KW idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; vascular restenosis; meningioma;
 KW arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma; psoriasis;
 KW angiofibroma; haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; scleroderma;
 KW osler-weber syndrome; pyogenic granuloma retrolental fibroplasia;
 KW trachoma; vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis;
 KW inducing angiostasis; stimulating angiogenesis; wound healing; vulnary;
 KW antiulcer; vasotropic; antirheumatic; antilathritic; antiatherosclerotic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; probe; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003031645-A1.
 PN 13-FEB-2003.
 XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00104755.
 XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.
 XX 09-DEC-1998; 98US-00213383.
 XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 XX Strieter RM, Kunkel SL;
 PI
 XX

XX WPI; 2003-466212/44.
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis, by administering a pharmaceutical chemokine
PT composition that comprises a chemokine other than platelet factor 4.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 30; 156pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting angiogenesis. The
CC method comprises administering to an animal, preferably human, a
CC biological amount of a pharmaceutical CXCL (Cys-Xaa-Cys) chemokine
CC composition that comprises chemokines other than platelet factor 4 (PF4),
CC e.g. interleukin-8 (IL-8), gamma interferon-inducible protein-10 (IP-10),
CC the growth related oncogene (GRO) peptides GROalpha, GRObeta, and
CC GROgamma, monokine induced by gamma interferon (MIG), epithelial
CC neutrophil activating protein-2 (ENAP-2), and the NH2-terminal truncated basic
CC protein (PBP) such as connective tissue activating protein-III (CTAP-
CC III), beta-thromboglobulin (betaTG) and neutrophil activating peptide-2
CC (NAP-2). The method is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis in humans, and
CC is useful for treating tumours and even sarcomas of the lung, ovary,
CC pancreas, stomach, and prostate. The method is also useful for treating
CC haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary
CC fibrosis (IPF), vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM),
CC meningioma, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiodysplasia, haemophilic
CC joints, hypertrophic scars, Osler-Weber syndrome, pyogenic granuloma,
CC retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions,
CC synovitis, dermatitis and endometriosis. Also disclosed are methods for
CC inducing angiostasis, stimulating angiogenesis, and promoting wound
CC healing. The present sequence represents a probe used in the examples of
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 920 CAGCGGGACTTTCAGGT 936
XX
XX 1 CAGCGGGGCTTTCAGGT 17
XX
XX
XX RESULT 466
XX ACDD13619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACDD13619;
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PF4 DNA PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Human; inhibiting angiogenesis; Cys-Xaa-Cys chemokine; CXCL chemokine;
XX platelet factor 4; PF4; interleukin-8; IL-8; IP-10; GROalpha;
XX gamma interferon-inducible protein-10; growth related oncogene; GRObeta;
XX GROgamma; monokine induced by gamma interferon; MIG;
XX epithelial neutrophil activating protein-2; platelet basic protein; PBP;
XX granulocyte chemotactic protein-2; CTAP-III; betaTG; NAP-2; tumour;
XX beta-thromboglobulin; neutrophil activating peptide-2; NAP-2; tumour;
XX sarcoma; lung; ovary; pancreas; stomach; prostate; haemangioma;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; IPF; AVM;
XX idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; vascular restenosis; meningioma;
XX arteriovenous malformation; neovascular glaucoma; psoriasis;
XX angiodysplasia; haemophilic joint; hypertrophic scar; scleroderma;
XX Osler-Weber syndrome; pyogenic granuloma; retrolental fibroplasia;
XX trachoma; vascular adhesion; synovitis; dermatitis; endometriosis;
XX inducing angiostasis; stimulating angiogenesis; wound healing; vulvar;
XX antitumor; vasotropic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antithrombotic;
XX ophthalmological; antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiinflammatory;
XX antiallergic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

XX US2003031645-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00104755.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468819.
XX PR 09-DEC-1998; 98US-00213383.
XX
XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX
XX Strieter RM, Kunkel SL;
XX WPI; 2003-466212/44.
XX
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis, by administering a pharmaceutical chemokine
PT composition that comprises a chemokine other than platelet factor 4.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 30; 156pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting angiogenesis. The
CC method comprises administering to an animal, preferably human, a
CC biological amount of a pharmaceutical CXCL (Cys-Xaa-Cys) chemokine
CC composition that comprises chemokines other than platelet factor 4 (PF4),
CC e.g. interleukin-8 (IL-8), gamma interferon-inducible protein-10 (IP-10),
CC the growth related oncogene (GRO) peptides GROalpha, GRObeta, and
CC GROgamma, monokine induced by gamma interferon (MIG), epithelial
CC neutrophil activating protein-2 (ENAP-2), and the NH2-terminal truncated basic
CC protein (PBP) such as connective tissue activating protein-III (CTAP-
CC III), beta-thromboglobulin (betaTG) and neutrophil activating peptide-2
CC (NAP-2). The method is useful for inhibiting angiogenesis in humans, and
CC is useful for treating tumours and even sarcomas of the lung, ovary,
CC pancreas, stomach, and prostate. The method is also useful for treating
CC haemangiomas, rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, idiopathic pulmonary
CC fibrosis (IPF), vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM),
CC meningioma, neovascular glaucoma, psoriasis, angiodysplasia, haemophilic
CC joints, hypertrophic scars, Osler-Weber syndrome, pyogenic granuloma,
CC retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions,
CC synovitis, dermatitis and endometriosis. Also disclosed are methods for
CC inducing angiostasis, stimulating angiogenesis, and promoting wound
CC healing. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC examples of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 920 CAGCGGGACTTTCAGGT 936
XX
XX 1 CAGCGGGGCTTTCAGGT 17
XX
XX
XX RESULT 466
XX ADD14251/c
XX ID ADD14251 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACDD14251;
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human src biomarker forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:440.
XX
XX predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase activity modulator;
XX protein tyrosine kinase pathway; protein tyrosine kinase; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; drug sensitivity; genetic profile; cancer; human;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

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XX PN WO2003062395-A2.
XX PD 31-JUL-2003.
XX PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001981.
XX PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350061P.
XX PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PI Huang F, Fairchild CR, Lee FY, Shaw P;
XX WI; 2003-636735/60.
XX PT New polynucleotides and polypeptides for predicting the activity of
PT compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or protein
PT tyrosine kinase pathways.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 440; 139pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a predictor set comprising a plurality of
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides whose expression pattern is predictive of
CC the response of cells to treatment with a compound that modulates protein
CC tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein tyrosine kinase
CC pathway. Also described: (1) predicting whether a compound is capable of
CC modulating the activity of cells, comprising obtaining a sample of cells,
CC determining whether the cells express a plurality of markers, and
CC correlating the expression of the markers to the compound's ability to
CC modulate the activity of the cells; (2) a plurality of cell lines for
CC identifying polynucleotides and polypeptides whose expression levels
CC correlate with compound sensitivity or resistance of cells associated
CC with a disease state; and (3) identifying polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides that predict compound sensitivity or resistance of cells
CC associated with a disease state, comprising subjecting the plurality of
CC cell lines to one or more compounds, analysing the expression pattern of
CC a microarray of polynucleotides or polypeptides, and selecting
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides that predict the sensitivity or
CC resistance of cells associated with a disease state by using the
CC expression pattern of the microarray. The polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides have cytostatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy.
CC The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in predicting the
CC activity of compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or
CC protein tyrosine kinase pathways. These may be used in determining drug
CC sensitivity in patients to allow the development of individualized
CC genetic profiles which aid in treating diseases and disorders (e.g.
CC cancer) based on patient response at a molecular level. The present
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 163 TGCACCATCCCGTGAC 179
DB 17 TTCACCATCTCGTGAC 1
RESULT 467
ADE03298/C
ID ADE03298 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADE03298;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human immunoglobulin heavy chain PCR primer #12.
XX KW antibody; platelet aggregation inhibition; platelet integrin receptor;
KW GPIIb/IIIa; activated thrombocyte; thrombosis; myocardial infarction;
XX primer; ss; human; PCR.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1300419-A1.
XX PD 09-APR-2003.
XX PF 05-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123851.
XX PR 05-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123851.
XX PA (AFFI-) AFFIMED THERAPEUTICS AG.
XX PI Buettner C, Schwarz M, Knackmuss S, Peter K, Roettgen P;
XX PI Little M;
XX WI; 2003-405595/39.
XX PT New antibody, useful for preparing a composition for determining the
PT number of activated thrombocytes or for blocking the platelet integrin
PT receptor on thrombocytes for treating e.g., thrombosis or myocardial
PT infarction.
XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 28; 80pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises a human antibody for inhibiting platelet
CC aggregation by its exclusive binding to the activated state of platelet
CC integrin receptor GPIIb/IIIa. The antibody of the invention is useful for
CC preparing a diagnostic composition for determining the number of
CC activated thrombocytes or for blocking the platelet integrin receptor on
CC thrombocytes. The antibody of the invention is useful for treating
CC thrombosis or myocardial infarction. The present DNA sequence represents
CC a PCR primer that was used in an example of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAGCT 676
DB 18 CTCCTGCAGCTGAGCT 2
RESULT 468
AAD25198
ID AAD25198 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAD25198;
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human homeo box D3 (HOXD3) gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #15.
XX KW Human; homeo box D3; HOXD3; polymorphism; developmental disorder;
KW haplotype; HT; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; tumour; therapy;
KW drug screening; cytostatic; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200190127-A2.
XX PD 29-NOV-2001.
XX PF 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016982.
XX PR 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207076P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Kumar AM;
XX PI
XX

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DR WPI; 2002-075363/10.
XX New genetic variants of Homeo Box D3 for studying expression and function
PT of the protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g.
PT developmental disorders and tumors.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 13; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to genetic variants of the homeo box D3 (HOXD3)
CC gene. HOXD3 gene includes 9 polymorphic sites PS1-PS9. Haplotypes (HTS)
CC or haplotype pairs (HP) for PS1-PS9 in the HOXD3 gene are useful for
CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the
CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with
CC HOXD3 activity, e.g., developmental disorders and tumours. HOXD3 isogene
CC is useful in studying the expression and function of HOXD3 and in
CC expressing HOXD3 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to
CC treat diseases related to HOXD3 activity and in studying the effect of
CC the variation on the biological activity of HOXD3 as well as on the
CC binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting HOXD3 for the treatment of
CC developmental disorders and tumours. An antibody against HOXD3 is useful
CC in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic
CC methods. A recombinant non-human organism is useful in studying
CC expression of the HOXD3 isogenes in vivo. Allele-specific
CC oligonucleotides (ASO) are useful as probes and primers and for assaying
CC a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is an ASO
CC primer used for detecting human HOXD3 gene polymorphisms
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 1;
XX
QY 348 GCCAGGCCCAACCT 361
DB 2 GCCAGGCCCAACT 15
|||||||
RESULT 469
ABL45877
ID ABL45877 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC ABL45877;
XX
XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human EDG6 gene allele specific primer SEQ ID NO: 71.
XX
XX Human; endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor 6; EDG6;
KW haplotype; cancer; angiogenesis; inflammation; chromosome 19p13.3;
KW cytostatic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WC200206446-A2.
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022523.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218727P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Klieem SE, Koshy B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-171804/22.
XX
XX New genetic variants of endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled
PT receptor-6 gene for studying expression, function of the gene and
PT expressing EDG6 protein for use in screening drugs to treat cancer,
PT inflammation.

XX Claim 16; Page 14; 111pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides the gene, protein and cDNA sequences of
CC the human endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor 6
CC (EDG6). Also identified are single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) found
CC within the sequences. The sequences can be used in the identification of
CC the haplotype of an individual, and in the treatment of cancer,
CC angiogenesis and inflammation. The present sequence is an allele specific
CC primer for the EDG6 gene, which is found on chromosome 19p13.3
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 1;
XX
QY 233 GCCCGTGGCTCAGC 246
DB 1 GCCCGTGGCTCAGS 14
|||||||
RESULT 470
AAQ43126
ID AAQ43126 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAQ43126;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 23-SEP-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX HCV type 2 NS-4 sense primer 281.
DE
XX
XX Non-coding region; hepatitis C virus; blood donor; type 2; type 1; HCV;
KW NS-5; phylogeny; differentiation; NS-3; core region; type 3; PCR;
KW amplify; polymerase chain reaction; primer; NS4; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9310239-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAY-1993.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1992; 92WO-GB002143.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1991; 91GB-00024596.
PR 24-JUN-1992; 92GB-00013362.
XX
XX (COMM-) COMMON SERVICES AGENCY.
XX
XX Simmonds P, Chan S, Yap PL;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-182554/22.
DR
XX
XX DNA encoding antigenic peptide(s) of new types of hepatitis C virus - for
PT diagnosing and treating HCV infection, screening blood samples and
PT identifying different HCV types.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 27; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ43112-33 are primers which were used to amplify
CC specific regions of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) genome. Analysis of
CC NS-5; phylogeny revealed the existence of three distinct groups
CC of HCV. Analysis of the region encompassing -255 to -62 of the 5' non
CC coding region (NCR) (see AAQ43058-75) showed a difference of 9-14% in the
CC nucleotide sequences between the three groups. Two of the groups
CC identified were similar to those of HCV variants termed type 1 and 2,
CC whilst the third appeared to represent a novel type of virus. Comparison
CC of the NS3 region (see AAR37927-30) showed a high degree of sequence
CC diversity with type 3 being phylo- genetically different to type 1 and 2.
CC The same degree of differentiation was noted in the NS-5 (see AAR37923-
CC 26), core region (see AAR37931) and the NS4 region (see AAQ43106-111)
CC between type 3 and type 1 sequences. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct

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CC PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 208 GTTCCAGAGCCTTCCAGAA 227
Db 1 GGTCCACCCCTCTCTGTA 20

RESULT 471
AAQ77983
ID AAQ77983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ77983;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 09-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence corresp. to fragment of Peptide I of light subunit of rat gamma-
DE glutamylcysteine synthetase.
XX Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase; enzyme; light subunit; peptide; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9424276-A1.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1994.
XX
XX 07-APR-1994; 94WO-US003856.
XX
XX 08-APR-1993; 93US-00045808.
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX Meister A, Huang C, Anderson ME;
XX WPI; 1994-341857/42.
XX
XX Gamma-Glutamylcysteine synthetase light subunit - and cDNA coding for it,
XX potentially useful for gene therapy.
XX
XX Example; Page 26; 46pp; English.
XX
XX Gamma-glutamylcysteine synthetase (GCS) purified from rat kidney
XX dissociates under denaturing conditions to yield two nonidentical
XX subunits - a heavy subunit of Mr ~ 73,000 and a light subunit of Mr ~
XX 27,700. The purified light subunit was reacted with trypsin and Edman
XX degradation was carried out. The sequence of two apparently homologous
XX peptides were obtd. The AA sequence of the peptides obtd. - Peptide I &
XX Peptide II - are given in AAR63239 & AAR63240. An oligo probe was
XX designed and synthesised corresp. to the sequence deduced from Peptide I.
XX The mRNA sequence corresp. to Peptide I is AAQ77980, the probe is
XX AAQ77981, and the determined DNA sequence is AAQ77983. The probe is a
XX mixture of 32 different 20-mer oligos corresp. to all codon combinations
XX derived from Peptide I. Deoxyinosine was substtd. at the wobble posns in
XX two of the codons. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 456 TTCCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGA 475
Db 1 TTCCAGGAAGAGCTTCCAGA 20

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RESULT 472
AAQ94680/C
ID AAQ94680 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ94680;
XX
DT 01-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE 20-mer from the rat neu promoter.
XX
XX Rat neu promoter; target sequence; E1A-induced repression;
XX cell transformation; cancer treatment; adenovirus suppression; ss.
XX
XX Rattus rattus.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_feature 7..13
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "E1A-induced repression target sequence"
XX
XX PN WO9516051-A2.
XX
XX PD 15-JUN-1995.
XX
XX PF 02-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013868.
XX
XX PR 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00162406.
XX PR 15-JUL-1994; 94US-00276359.
XX
XX PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
XX PI Hung M, Yu D, Matin A, Zhang YJ;
XX
XX DR WPI, 1995-224332/29.
XX
XX Suppressing neu oncogene mediated cell transformation - with LT or
XX adenoviral E1A gene products, partic. for treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 101; 144pp; English.
XX
XX AAQ94680 is a 20-mer from the rat neu promoter, which contains the human
XX and rat neu promoter consensus sequence TCGAATG, a putative target
XX sequence for E1A-induced cell transformation repression. E1A-induced
XX repression can be used to suppress cancer cells (esp. breast and ovarian
XX cancer cells), and adenoviruses
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 447 CCAGATGCTTCCAGGAAGA 466
Db 20 CCAACTGCATTCAGCAAGA 1

RESULT 473
AAQ82307/C
ID AAQ82307 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ82307;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX DT 07-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1139) STS primer CSRL-4f3-tA.
XX
XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
XX cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX

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PN WO9429486-A1.
XX
XX PD 22-DEC-1994.
XX
XX PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.
XX
XX PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
XX
XX PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
XX
XX (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
XX PA Evans GA, Smith MW;
XX
XX PI WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
XX DR Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
XX PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
XX PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 75; 128pp; English.
XX
XX CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
XX CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
XX CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
XX CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"
XX CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
XX CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
XX CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
XX CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
XX CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
XX CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
XX CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
XX CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
XX CC AAQ92001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX CC field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 421 TCCGGCTGCCCTGTACT 440
DB 20 TCTGGCTGCCGATAGT 1

RESULT 474
AAQ97488
ID AAQ97488 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ97488;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX DT 22-DEC-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX DE M. sexta alaserpin PCR primer.
XX
XX KW Alaserpin; serpin; serine protease-inhibitor; elastase-inhibitor;
XX KW chymotrypsin-inhibitor; plant protectant; insect resistance;
XX KW crop improvement; transgenic plant; alfalfa; Medicago sativa;
XX KW Manduca sexta; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN US5436392-A.
XX
XX PD 25-JUL-1995.
XX
XX PF 21-DEC-1992; 92US-00994133.
XX
XX PR 12-JAN-1990; 90US-00464310.
XX
XX

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PA (ARIZ-) ARIZONA TECHNOLOGY DEV CORP.
XX
XX PI Thomas JC, Bohnert HJ, Kanost MR;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1995-268881/35.
XX
XX PT Transgenic plant containing novel serine protease inhibitor gene of M.
XX PT sexta - provides protection for the plant against attack by insects, e.g.
XX PT alfalfa against thrips.
XX
XX PS Example 7; Col 16; 24pp; English.
XX
XX CC PCR primers given in AAQ97487-88, corresp. to nt. 73-92 and 835-854 of M.
XX CC sexta alaserpin cDNA (AAQ97486) respectively, were used to generate a 782
XX CC bp PCR fragment used as a DNA probe for the M. sexta alaserpin gene in
XX CC transgenic alfalfa plants. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 236 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTGAAG 255
DB 1 CGCTCCTCAGCTCTTGAAG 20

RESULT 475
AAAT41182/C
ID AAAT41182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAAT41182;
XX
XX DT 03-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human gene signature HUMGS01015-derived anti-sense primer.
XX
XX KW Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
XX KW human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
XX KW cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO9514772-A1.
XX
XX PD 01-JUN-1995.
XX
XX PF 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.
XX
XX PR 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.
XX
XX PA (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
XX PA (OKUB/) OKUBO K.
XX
XX PI Matsubara K, Okubo K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1995-206931/27.
XX
XX PT Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
XX PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
XX PT mRNA in specific human tissues.
XX
XX PS Example 7; Fig 8; 2245pp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
XX CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
XX CC 76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
XX CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was
XX CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
XX CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
XX CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was

```

CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
 CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
 CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
 CC different cell types. The primers T41181-2 amplify clone pm2369 which
 CC comprises the GS HONGS001015 (T20015), located on chromosome 17
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 890 GCATGTGAGACGTATTGTA 909
 DB 20 GCTTGAGAGGACGTATTGTA 1
 RESULT 476
 AAQ86599
 ID AAQ86599 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ86599;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 28-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HEV ORF2.0 PCR 5' primer.
 XX
 XX Hepatitis E virus; HEV; ORF2; antigen; vaccine; immunogen; primer; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9508632-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-MAR-1995.
 XX
 PF 23-SEP-1994; 94WO-AU000572.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-1993; 93AU-00001423.
 PR 15-DEC-1993; 93AU-00002964.
 XX
 PA (MACF-) MACFARLANE BURNET CENT MEDICAL.
 XX
 PI Anderson DA, Locarnini SA, Torresi J, Li F, Hui Z;
 XX WPI; 1995-139601/18.
 DR
 XX Antigen of hepatitis E virus (HEV) - selectively immunoreactive to
 PT convalescent and/or acute phase circulating antibodies to HEV.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 21; 78pp; English.
 PS
 XX The primers given in AAQ86594-86603 were used in the RT-PCR amplification
 CC of ORF2 and part of ORF3 of a Chinese isolate of HEV. Amplified fragments
 CC were manipulated into pGEX vectors for production of GST-HEV antigen
 CC fusion proteins in E. coli. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 659 TCTCATGCAGCTGAAGCTCA 678
 DB 1 TCTTAGGCGCTGAAGCTCA 20
 RESULT 477
 AAT27511
 ID AAT27511 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC AAT27511;
 XX
 DT 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human A-raf kinase coding region antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Antisense; anti-proliferative; tumour; cancer; raf; oncogene;
 KW phosphorothioate; 2' sugar modification; psoriasis; restenosis;
 XX urogenital; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linked"
 XX
 PN WO9532987-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-DEC-1995.
 XX
 PF 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
 XX
 PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Boggs RT;
 XX WPI; 1996-030518/03.
 DR
 XX Oligonucleotide(s) targetted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -
 PT capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of
 PT hyperproliferative disorders.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 22; 65pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT27508-T27520 are human A-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used
 CC for the inhibition of raf expression. Human A-raf is expressed in
 CC urogenital tissues. The oligonucleotides (ONs) are targeted to either
 CC coding region, stop signal or 5' or 3' untranslated region (UTR) mRNA
 CC encoding human A-raf. The ONs are phosphorothioate linked. The ONs are
 CC used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions
 CC associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 278 AAAGTTGTTGAAACTTGTAG 297
 DB 1 AATGCTGGTGAAGACTTGTAG 20
 RESULT 478
 AAT85170/C
 ID AAT85170 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT85170;
 XX
 DT 14-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chemokine receptor 88-2B 5' primer 88-2B-f1.
 XX
 KW Chemokine receptor 88-2B; rheumatoid arthritis; tumour; atherosclerosis;
 KW asthma; viral infection; AIDS; inflammation; autoimmune disease; therapy;
 KW diagnosis; leukocyte trafficking; G protein coupled receptor; macaque;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

PN	WO9722698-A2.
XX	
PD	26-JUN-1997.
XX	
PF	20-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020759.
XX	
XX	20-DEC-1995; 95US-00575967.
PR	07-JUN-1996; 96US-00661393.
PR	
XX	(ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
XX	
XX	Gray PW, Schweickart VL, Raport CJ;
XX	WPI; 1997-341689/31.
XX	
XX	New nucleic acid encoding chemokine receptors 88-2B and 88C - used to
PT	modulate leukocyte trafficking, e.g. for treatment of inflammation,
PT	tumours, viral infections, auto-immune diseases, etc.
PT	
XX	Example 2; Page 53; 65pp; English.
PS	
XX	
XX	5' Primer 88-2B-fl (AAT85170) corresponds to the sense strand of human
CC	chemokine receptor 88-2B cDNA (see AAT85162) at nucleotides 844-863. 3'
CC	Primer 88-2B-r1 (AAT85171) corresponds to the antisense strand at
CC	nucleotides 1023-1042. The primers were used in the PCR amplification of
CC	human macrophage cDNA, yielding clone 777, a full-length cDNA clone of 88
CC	-2B
CC	
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	459 CAGGAGAGCTCCAGAACT 478
Db	20 CAGGAGAGCTGCTAGCACT 1
RESULT 479	
AAT97039/c	
ID	AAT97039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAT97039;
XX	
DT	14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Presenilin-2 alternative splicing variant detection primer 5PS2X9.
XX	
KW	Primer; PCR; amplification; presenilin; human; alternative splicing;
KW	detection; diagnosis; Alzheimer's disease; transgenic animal; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO9738133-A1.
XX	
PD	16-OCT-1997.
XX	
PF	20-MAR-1997; 97WO-US004683.
XX	
PR	04-APR-1996; 96US-0014860P.
XX	
XX	(UYSP-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
PA	(UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
PA	(GENO-) INST GENOMIC RES.
XX	
XX	Hardy J, Goate AM, Fuldner RA;
PI	
XX	WPI; 1997-512739/47.
XX	
XX	Variant presenilin-2 gene - useful for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.
PT	

PS Example 3; Page 15; 40pp; English.

XX Primers AAT96998-T97044 are used to detect alternative splice variants of
CC the human presenilin-2 (PS-2) gene from different tissues e.g. brain,
CC heart, liver, lung, placenta and skeletal muscle. Primers AAT97024-T97044
CC are derived from intronic sequences. The primers used to detect the
CC splice variants can be used to diagnose Alzheimer's disease, particularly
CC in Volga-Germans (a culturally distinct subpopulation in Russia). The PS-
CC 2 gene variants can also be used in the creation of transgenic animals
CC for use as disease models

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 947 GAGTCAACAGCTGGCGAGG 966
Db 20 GAAACAACAGCTGGTCAGAG 1

RESULT 480

AAV01099

ID AAV01099 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV01099;

XX DT 09-JUN-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Human type I interleukin-1 receptor 5' PCR primer 1.

XX KW Type I interleukin-1 receptor; IL1R; human; probe; IL1 protein; PCR;
XX sugar-modified oligomer; hybridisation; inflammation; primer;
XX amplification; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9744656-A1.

XX PD 27-NOV-1997.

XX PF 12-MAY-1997; 97WO-US007147.

XX PR 21-MAY-1996; 96US-00651692.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Miraglia L, Bennett CF, Dean N, Geiger T;
XX WPI; 1998-018646/02.

XX 2'-substituted oligonucleotide(s) specific for interleukin-1 receptor
PT type I - used to modulate expression and detect overexpression of the
PT receptor.

XX
XX Example 3; Page 17; 63pp; English.

XX This is a 5' PCR primer used in the amplification of a 846 base pair
CC fragment corresponding to the type I interleukin-1 receptor (IL1R) bases
CC 190-1036. The amplification product was identified as human type IL1R
CC probe, and used to show areas of IL1 protein expression. Expression of
CC IL1R, in cells and tissues can be modulated by compositions comprising
CC sugar-modified oligomers which are able to specifically hybridise with
CC target areas of its encoding sequence. The composition can be used for
CC treatment of disease in humans caused by excessive receptor expression,
CC e.g. inflammation. When labelled they can be used diagnostically to
CC determine overexpression of IL1R, also to determine localisation and
CC distribution of this expression for research, diagnostic or therapeutic
CC purposes

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.6%;	Score 13.6;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	80.0%;	Pred. No. 4.7e+02;		
Matches	16;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	204	CTGGGTTCCACGCTCTCC	223	
Db	1	CTGGGATCCCATCCTCC	20	
RESULT 481				
AAZ11541				
ID	AAZ11541	standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
XX	AC	AAZ11541;		
XX	XX			
XX	DT	05-NOV-1999 (first entry)		
XX	DE	Human A-raf specific antisense oligo ISIS # 9063.		
XX	DE			
XX	KW	Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;		
XX	KW	cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; A-raf; antisense; ss.		
XX	XX			
OS	OS	Synthetic.		
OS	OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX	XX	US5952229-A.		
XX	PD	14-SEP-1999.		
XX	XX			
XX	PF	26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.		
XX	PR	31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.		
XX	PR	31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.		
XX	XX			
XX	PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.		
XX	XX			
XX	PI	Boggs RT, Monia BP;		
XX	DR	WPI; 1999-527018/44.		
XX	XX			
XX	PT	Oligonucleotides targeted to human raf mRNA useful for treating and		
XX	PT	diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and inhibiting raf expression.		
XX	PS	Disclosure; Col 14; 29pp; English.		
XX	XX			
CC	CC	The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA		
CC	CC	encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The		
CC	CC	antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing		
CC	CC	abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer,		
CC	CC	psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression.		
CC	CC	Sequences AAZ11538-550 represent antisense oligos for human A-raf		
XX	XX			
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;			
Query Match	1.6%;	Score 13.6;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	80.0%;	Pred. No. 4.7e+02;		
Matches	16;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	278	AAAGTTGTTGAACTGTAG	297	
Db	1	AATGTGTGGAACTGTAG	20	
RESULT 482				
AAZ04563				
ID	AAZ04563	standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
XX	XX			
AC	AAZ04563;			
XX	XX			
XX	DT	15-APR-1999 (first entry)		
XX	XX			
DE	PCR primer M7R	used to amplify mcg7 cDNA.		

CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 428 GCCCCTGCTAGCTTAAGC 447
 DB 1 GCTCCCTGCTTTACTTAAGC 20
 RESULT 488
 AAX94717
 ID AAX94717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 AC AAX94717;
 DT 13-SRP-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 DE
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydothila pneumoniae.
 XX
 FN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 PS Page 1691; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 333 GTGAGCAACTTGTGTCAG 352
 DB 1 GTAGACAACTAGTGCAG 20

RESULT 489
 AAX96364/C
 ID AAX96364 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 AC AAX96364;
 DT 13-SRP-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 DE
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydothila pneumoniae.
 XX
 FN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 PS Page 1820; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 138 GCTTGGGGGCTGACGCTCC 157
 DB 20 GCTTGGGAAGCAGCACCTCC 1
 RESULT 490
 AAX96312
 ID AAX96312 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 AC AAX96312;
 DT 13-SRP-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 DE
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydomydia pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PS Page 1816; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 684 GGATCTGCACCGCTTCGA 703
XX Db 1 GGATCGCGACGACCTCTCTA 20
XX
XX RESULT 491
XX AAX94206/c
XX ID AAX94206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX94206;
XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX XX
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydomydia pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.

```

```

XX PI Griffais R;
XX OS WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PS Page 1651; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 688 CTGCACACCGCTTCGAGGTG 707
XX Db 20 CTCAACACCTCTTCGAGGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 492
XX AAX46779
XX ID AAX46779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX46779;
XX DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to detect a mutation in exon 3 of the parkin gene.
XX XX
XX KW Human; parkin protein; parkin gene; Parkinson's disease;
XX KW anti-Parkinson agent; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200031253-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 02-JUN-2000.
XX PF 18-NOV-1999; 99WO-FR002833.
XX XX
XX PR 19-NOV-1998; 98FR-00014524.
XX PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124239P.
XX PR 04-AUG-1999; 99FR-00010140.
XX XX
XX PA (RHON ) RHON-POULENC RORER SA.
XX PA (INRM ) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX XX
XX PI Brice A, Lucking C, Abbas NE, Deneffe P, Ricard S, Bouley S;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-411952/35.
XX XX
XX PT New variant forms of the human parkin gene, used as source of primers and
XX PT probes for detecting susceptibility to Parkinson's disease.
XX XX
XX PS Example; Page 47; 71pp; French.
XX XX
XX CC PCR primers AAX46778-79 were used to detect an insertion of the
XX CC nucleotides GT between positions 321 and 322 in exon 3 of the human
XX CC parkin protein gene. The specification describes a parkin gene which has
XX CC genetic alterations. Cells, or transgenic animals, that express the

```

CC altered parkin gene are used to screen for compounds that can counter the
 CC effects of a genetic alteration in the parkin gene, or more generally for
 CC studying the properties of the parkin protein. Detection of the specified
 CC alterations is used to diagnose susceptibility to parkinson's disease.
 CC The modified polynucleotide is also used to express the corresponding
 CC protein, which is then used to screen for potential anti-Parkinson agents
 CC and to raise antibodies (for detecting variants of parkin protein)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGGAGCAA 341
 DB 1 GCAGAGAGCTGTGGAGAAA 20

RESULT 493
 AAA55541
 ID AAA55541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAA55541;
 XX DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE TRAF2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 16832.

XX KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
 XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
 XX KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200020435-A1.
 XX PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023171.
 XX PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-00167109.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Baker BF, Cowseert LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;
 XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor
 PT necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating
 PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.

XX Example 16; Page 51; 170pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAA55496
 CC -A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour
 CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense
 CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which
 CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least
 CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.
 CC Sequences AAA5490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human
 CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human
 CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising
 CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of jun kinase
 CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-
 CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or
 CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-
 CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated
 CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 410 CCAGCAGGCTCTCGGCTGC 429
 DB 1 CCGCAGGCTCTCCACCTCC 20

RESULT 494
 AAZ38547/C
 ID AAZ38547 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ38547;
 XX DT 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4) antisense oligo #82.

XX KW Microtubule associated protein 4; MAP4; real-time quantitative PCR;
 XX KW expression; microtubule; assembly; function; cytoskeleton; structural;
 XX KW dynamic; stabilisation; lattice; overexpression; p53; oncogene; cancer;
 XX KW chemotherapy; tumour; drug sensitivity; antisense; therapy;
 XX KW hybridisation; inhibition; research; diagnostic; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified_base 1..15

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2', methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2', methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX US5998148-A.

XX PD 07-DEC-1999.

XX PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289368.

XX PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289368.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ;

XX WPI; 2000-052543/04.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting microtubule-associated protein
 PT 4 expression, useful in treating disorders associated with microtubule
 PT protein expression.
 XX Example 15; Col 40; 39pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targetted against
 CC the gene encoding human microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4).
 CC Inhibition of MAP4 expression was measured by determination of MAP4 mRNA
 CC levels in a variety of cell lines via real-time quantitative PCR. The
 CC cell lines used included the bladder carcinoma cell line T-24, the human
 CC lung carcinoma cell line A549, human neonatal dermal fibroblasts and
 CC human embryonic keratinocytes. Microtubule-associated proteins comprise a
 CC group of proteins that mediate microtubule assembly and function which is

AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the

QY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGCTTGGCATT 485

Db 20 ATCTCCAGGCTCTGGCCTT 1

RESULT 497
AAA98742
ID AAA98742 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA98742;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RET proto-oncogene primer RETE2S1.
XX
KW RET proto-oncogene; human; primer; cytostatic; obstipation;
KW multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 2A; uridine syndrome;
KW familial medullary thyroid gland carcinoma; sudden infant death;
KW central breathing regulation disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE19910912-A1.
XX
PD 21-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 11-MAR-1999; 99DE-01010912.
XX
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99DE-01010912.
XX
PA (UYDR) UNIV DRESDEN TECH.
XX
PI Fitze G, Schackert HK, Roesner D;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-588405/56.
XX
XX New human RET proto-oncogene variants for determining disease disposition
PT and tailoring specific individual therapies, for e.g. multiple endocrine
PT neoplasia syndrome type 2A or for familial medullary thyroid gland
PT carcinoma.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 14pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel human RET proto-oncogene variants which
CC have cytostatic activity. The proto-oncogenes are used to identify
CC dispositions to forms of disturbance or idiopathic obstruction, to
CC determine disposition for multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 2A,
CC familial medullary thyroid gland carcinoma, central breathing regulation
CC disorder, in particular uridine syndrome or sudden infant death. They can
CC be used to characterize and detect homozygous variants for position 135A
CC of RET proto-oncogene, optionally with other genetic characteristics.
CC Heterozygous variants, e.g. containing a variation in the cysteine rich
CC region of RET (i.e. position 1825) and at position 135A, can be
CC identified. The sequence variants can be used for development of
CC therapeutics, especially new classes of therapeutics, targeted to the
CC human RET proto-oncogene, its 5' regulatory region or promoter and
CC regulators of transcription and translation. They can be used to
CC individually optimize therapy or intervention targeted to the Ret
CC receptor tyrosine kinase. The sequences can be used to construct vectors,
CC in particular to develop pharmaceutically relevant agents and for
CC diagnostic kits, especially for genotyping. The variants can also be used
CC to develop in vitro, preferably in cell culture, and in vivo, transgenic
CC animals and test systems, for expression of individual forms of the human
CC RET proto-oncogene, where the test system is used to look at
CC pathophysiology of disease and general medical characteristics associated
CC with RET proto-oncogene and to develop and test individually specific
CC therapeutics
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 156 CCATATTGCACCATCCGC 175

Db 1 CCATATTCTCACCATCCCTC 20

RESULT 498
AAA47539
ID AAA47539 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA47539;
XX
DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequencing primer for pyruvate carboxylase of C. glutamicum.
XX
KW Pyruvate carboxylase; expression; amino acid biosynthesis; lysine;
KW glutamic acid; oxaloacetate; fermentation; biosynthesis; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200039305-A1.
XX
PD 06-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 23-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027301.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027301.
XX
PA (SINS//) SINSKEY A J.
PA (LESS//) LESSARD P A.
PA (WILL//) WILLIS L B.
XX
PI Sinskey AJ, Lessard PA, Willis LB;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-465746/40.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotides encoding Corynebacterium glutamicum pyruvate
PT carboxylase useful for industrial fermentation processes comprises a
PT specific nucleotide sequence.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 29; 51pp; English.
XX
XX The pyruvate carboxylase of Corynebacterium glutamicum can be used for
CC producing amino acids, preferably lysine and glutamic acid in industrial
CC fermentations and for replenishing oxaloacetate consumed for biosynthesis
CC during growth. By incorporating the pyruvate carboxylase gene in
CC expression vectors levels of expression can be 2 - 20 fold higher than in
CC Corynebacterium glutamicum. Seven primers (AAA47536-42) were used to
CC sequence the amplified fragment of Corynebacterium genomic DNA comprising
CC the pyruvate carboxylase coding sequence which was inserted into cosmid
CC IIF10
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 749 GGTCTTAAGGAGATGGCAG 768

Db 1 GGCCATTAAAGGATATGGCTG 20

RESULT 499
AAA73519
ID AAA73519 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA73519;
XX
DT 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human a-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #4 (Isis #9063).
XX
KW Human; a-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;

KW signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;
 KW psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;
 KW restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;
 KW endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6090626-A.
 XX
 PD 18-JUL-2000.
 XX
 PF 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
 XX
 PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
 PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00758806.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Boggs RT, Monia BP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-531424/48.
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell
 PT proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel
 PT restenosis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 13; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC a-raf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to
 CC play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation
 CC control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This
 CC sequence is targeted to human a-raf gene, resulting in a-raf expression
 CC inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-
 CC associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,
 CC hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 CC atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels
 CC e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present
 CC sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue
 CC graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 278 AAAGTTGTTGAACACTGTAG 297
 DB 1 AATGCTGGTGAACACTGTAG 20
 RESULT 500
 AAC66605
 ID AAC66605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAC66605;
 XX
 DT 13-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human kinase chromokinesin PCR primer #12.
 DE PCR primer; human; mitotic kinesin protein; motor domain; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200063353-A1.
 PN 26-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 20-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010870.
 PF
 XX

PR 20-APR-1999; 99US-00295612.
 XX (CYTO-) CYTOKINETICS.
 PA
 PI Beraud C, Ohashi C, Sakowicz R, Wood K, Vaisberg E, Yu M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-672730/65.
 XX
 XX Producing human mitotic kinesin protein excluding Kid comprising motor
 PT domain useful in screening assays, involves expressing nucleic acid
 PT encoding the protein in bacterial cell and purifying the protein.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 34; 51pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to methods for producing human mitotic
 CC kinesin proteins which comprise a motor domain. The method involves
 CC expressing a human mitotic kinesin coding sequence in a bacterial cell
 CC and substantially purifying the protein product. The human mitotic
 CC kinesins are useful in screening assays, for generating polyclonal and
 CC monoclonal antibodies that are useful as blocking peptides and in
 CC therapeutics. In addition, the kinesins also permit drug designing and
 CC are used in screening assays for compounds that modulate kinesin
 CC activity. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the present
 CC invention to amplify the human mitotic kinesin coding sequences, which
 CC were used in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 863 TGATGAGCCCAACTCCATTG 882
 DB 1 TGATGACTCCCACTTCAGTG 20
 RESULT 501
 AAC79506/c
 ID AAC79506 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAC79506;
 XX
 DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human p38beta antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 29.
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide; p38 mitogen activated protein kinase; MAPK;
 KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; cardiac; heart disease;
 KW antiinflammatory; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; apoptosis;
 KW phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200059919-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US008794.
 XX
 PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero PS, Mckay R, Popoff I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-664982/64.
 XX
 XX Antisense compound targeted to p38 mitogen activated protein kinase
 PT inhibits protein kinase and is useful for diagnosing and treating
 PT inflammatory, autoimmune and heart disease.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 43; 90pp; English.

XX This invention relates to antisense compounds 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational start site,
CC translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding a p38 mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK), where the
CC antisense oligonucleotides inhibit the expression of MAPK. Sequences
CC AAC79480 and AAC79501 represent human p38alpha MAPK and p38beta MAPK cDNA
CC sequences. AAC79481 - AAC79500 and AAC79502 - AAC79521 and
CC p38alpha antisense oligonucleotides, while AAC79502 - AAC79521 and
CC AAC79571 - AAC79580 represent human p38beta antisense oligonucleotides.
CC Also included in the invention are a p38alpha cDNA sequence AAC79523 and
CC antisense oligonucleotides AAC79523 - AAC79536 isolated from rat tissue.
CC Murine p38beta MAPK cDNA is represented in AAC79537 and antisense
CC oligonucleotides targeting the sequence are given in AAC79538 - AAC79552.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antirheumatic, antiarthritic,
CC immunosuppressive, cardiac and antiinflammatory activity. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of p38 MAPK in
CC cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides are used for treating an animal
CC with diseases such as inflammatory or autoimmune diseases e.g. rheumatoid
CC arthritis, or heart disease. The oligonucleotides are also useful for
CC inhibiting inflammation or apoptosis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 658 TTCTCATGCGCTGAGCTC 677
Db 20 TGCTCAAGCACCTGAGCAC 1

RESULT 502
AAD14829
ID AAD14829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD14829;
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX Human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha antisense oligo ISIS #116670.
XX
KW Human; glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha; antidiabetic; cytostatic;
KW antisense therapy; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; inflammation;
KW neurological disorder; tumour; haematopoietic disorder; infection;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 3
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 9
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5C

FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= m5C

WO200152865-A1.
26-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001411.
XX
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488856.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2001-442247/47.
XX
XX Antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length comprising a compound
XX that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding glycogen synthase
XX kinase 3 alpha, useful for the treatment of e.g. diabetes and
XX hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 84; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glycogen synthase kinase 3
XX alpha. The antisense compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits
XX the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha. The antisense
XX compound is useful for the treatment of a diseases associated with
XX glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha such as diabetes, a neurological
XX disorder, a haematopoietic disorder, a hyperproliferative disorder or a
XX developmental disorder. The antisense compounds may also be used for
XX prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX formation. The present sequence is a phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotide targeted to human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha
XX genomic DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 631 CTCAGTCCGCTCCCTGCAA 650
Db 1 CTCAGTCCCTCTCTCTGCTA 20

RESULT 503
AAD14805/c
ID AAD14805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD14805;
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX Human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha antisense oligo ISIS #116646.
XX Human; glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha; antidiabetic; cytostatic;
XX

KW antisense therapy; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; inflammation;
KW neurological disorder; tumour; haematopoietic disorder; infection;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 9
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200152865-A1.

26-JUL-2001.

16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001411.

21-JAN-2000; 2000US-0048856.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2001-442247/47.

PT Antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length comprising a compound
PT that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding glycogen synthase
PT kinase 3 alpha, useful for the treatment of e.g. diabetes and
PT hyperproliferative disorders.

XX Example 15; Page 83; 115pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glycogen synthase kinase 3
CC alpha. The antisense compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits
CC the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha. The antisense
CC compound is useful for the treatment of a diseases associated with
CC glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha such as diabetes, a neurological
CC disorder, a haematopoietic disorder, a hyperproliferative disorder or a
CC developmental disorder. The antisense compounds may also be used
CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation. The present sequence is a phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha
CC genomic DNA

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 204 CTGGTTCCCGCCCTCTCC 223
DB 20 CGGGGATCCGAGCCCTCTTC 1

RESULT 504

AAF24576
ID AAF24576 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF24576;

XX 20-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used for detection of human necrosis factor 2 gene.

XX Nucleic acid detection; nucleic acid amplification; infectious disease;
KW genetically inherited disease; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200079009-A2.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US017085.

XX 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0139890P.

PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175959P.

XX (LIFE-) LIFE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A;

XX WPI; 2001-041429/05.

XX Composition for quantifying or detecting target nucleic acids, comprises
PT detectably labeled oligonucleotides where the label undergoes a
PT detectable change in an observable property upon becoming part of a
PT double stranded molecule.

PS Example 14; Page 68; 127pp; English.

XX The specification describes a composition for quantifying or detecting
CC one or more target nucleic acids in a sample. The composition comprises
CC one or more detectably labeled oligonucleotides, where one comprise one
CC or more detectable labels located internally and/or at, or near the 3',
CC and/or 5' termini and the label undergoes a detectable change in an
CC observable property upon becoming part of a double stranded molecule. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for detecting or measuring the products of
CC nucleic acid amplification reactions and in the discrimination between
CC alleles of a given target gene. They are also useful for detecting the
CC presence or absence, or for quantifying the amount of nucleic acid molecules
CC in a sample without the need for performing amplification or synthesis
CC reactions. They are also useful in methods for diagnosing infectious
CC diseases and genetically inherited diseases. PCR primers AAF24575-82 were
CC used in the compositions of the invention to amplify and detect the
CC necrosis factor 2 gene

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 178 ACAGTCACAGTGC CGGTC 197

Db 1 ACAGCCACTGTGCCAGGTC 20

RESULT 505
AAH23240/c
ID AAH23240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH23240;
XX AC AAH23240;
DT 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human MMIF mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #112580.

XX Macrophage migration inhibitory factor; MMIF; antisense; neurological;
KW hyperproliferation; neutrotropic; antihormonal; immunosuppressive; human;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.

XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200153317-A1.
PN WO200153317-A1.
PD 26-JUL-2001.
XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001475.
XX 20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489869.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA Murray SF, Cowsert LM, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2001-451899/48.
XX New antisense compound(s) are useful to inhibit a nucleic acid molecule
PT encoding macrophage migration inhibitory factor.
XX Claim 3; Page 83; 105pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides 8-30 nucleotides in
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding macrophage migration
CC inhibitory factor (MMIF), where the antisense compound specifically
CC hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of MMIF. The antisense
CC nucleotides are useful for the treatment of a disease or condition
CC associated with MMIF such as neurological, hormonal, immune, inflammatory
CC or hyperproliferative disorder. Sequences AAH23191-268 represent chimeric
CC antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for inhibition of human
CC MMIF mRNA expression

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCTCGCTG 578
Db 20 AGCCGAGGACCCAGCTG 1

RESULT 506
AAF62866/c
ID AAF62866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAF62866;
AC AAF62866;
XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX Human PEPCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 108034.

XX Human; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;
KW phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCK-cytosolic; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX US6187545-B1.
XX 13-FEB-2001.
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt J, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190979/19.
XX Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol
PT pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying
PT infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX Claim 1; Col 42; 64pp; English.

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
CC 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of
CC phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic (PEPCK-cytosolic). The
CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of PEPCK-
CC cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular
CC genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of
CC various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The
CC antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a
CC deoxy gap

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 213 CAGCCCTCTCCAGAGTGAC 232
Db 20 CAGCACTCTGAGAAATGCC 1

RESULT 507
AAH48905
ID AAH48905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAH48905;
AC AAH48905;
XX 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX Human PAH gene associated primer #38.

XX Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
KW phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
KW medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
KW familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
KW cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
KW androgenital syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200153520-A2.
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.

XX PA (CULL/) CULLEN P.
 XX PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
 XX PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
 XX XX WPI; 2001-457616/49.
 XX XX
 XX DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
 PT diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
 PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences.
 XX XX
 XX Example 1; Page 21; 101pp; German.
 XX XX
 CC This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which
 CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or
 CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
 CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
 CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
 CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
 CC deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
 CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
 CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
 CC (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
 CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
 CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
 CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH4868-
 CC AAH49166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the
 CC invention
 XX XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 759 GAGATGGCAGACTGGAGAA 778
 |||||
 Db 1 GAGAGCCCAAGCTGGAGAA 20
 RESULT 508
 AAC85328/C
 ID AAC85328 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAC85328;
 XX 29-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX cDNA primer for PARP1A/PARP2B, P2.
 DE
 XX Human; poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase; hPARP2; oxidative stress; ARDS;
 KW inflammation; ischaemic stroke; hemorrhagic shock; myocardial ischemia;
 KW infarction; cerebral vasospasm; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW gouty arthritis; spondylitis; Behcet's disease; sepsis; septic shock;
 KW endotoxic shock; gram negative sepsis; gram positive sepsis; trauma;
 KW toxic shock syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome; vasculitis;
 KW hemorrhage; conjunctivitis; uveitis; thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy;
 KW eosinophilic granuloma; asthma; chronic bronchitis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; silicosis; reperfusion injury;
 KW pulmonary sarcoidosis; pleurisy; alveolitis; pneumonia; myocardium;
 KW bronchiectasis; pulmonary oxygen toxicity; keloid formation; brain;
 KW scar tissue formation; atherosclerosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KW autoimmune thyroiditis; multiple sclerosis; Reynaud's syndrome;
 KW graft versus host disease; allograft rejection; cystic fibrosis;
 KW chronic glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
 KW ulcerative colitis; necrotizing enterocolitis; inflammatory dermatosis;
 KW contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; psoriasis; urticaria; fever;
 KW myalgia; meningitis; encephalitis; Sjogren's syndrome;
 KW alcoholic hepatitis; bacterial pneumonia; hypovolemic shock;
 KW type 1 diabetes mellitus; hypersensitivity; leukocyte dyscrasia;
 KW thermal injury; cytokine-induced toxicity; expressed sequence tag; EST;

KW RACE; PCR; amplify; primer; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200077179-A2.
 XX PD 21-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016629.
 XX PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139543P.
 XX PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX PI Christenson B, Denaggio AJ, Goldman PS, Mcelligott DL;
 XX WPI; 2001-025335/03.
 PT New human poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase for treating inflammatory,
 PT neurological, cardiovascular, or neoplastic tissue growth disorders, such
 PT as, arthritis, encephalitis, myocardial ischemia, and leukocyte
 PT metastasis.
 XX Example 3; Page 78; 129pp; English.
 CC The sequences given in AAC85321-40 and AAC85342-51 are primers which were
 CC used in the construction of baculovirus expression vectors for the
 CC expression of the fusion protein PARP1A/PARP2B. This protein contains
 CC amino acids 1-662 of hPARP1 fused upstream of amino acids 230-583 of
 CC hPARP2. The fusion protein coding sequence is given in AAC85341. The
 CC protein of the invention, hPARP2, causes the covalent addition of
 CC polymers of ADP-ribose to protein targets. hPARP2 activity is induced in
 CC many instances of oxidative stress or during inflammation where there is
 CC direct damage to the DNA. hPARP2 may be used to identify antagonists
 CC which may be used to treat a human having a disorder mediated by PARP2
 CC activity, such as, inflammatory, neurological, cardiovascular, or
 CC neoplastic tissue growth disorders. hPARP2 and antibodies to it, can also
 CC be used to diagnose these conditions
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 788 GCGCAAACTGCAGGACTGAC 807
 |||||
 Db 20 GCGGAGCTGGAGAGTGAC 1
 RESULT 509
 AAC85327
 ID AAC85327 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAC85327;
 XX 29-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX cDNA primer for PARP1A/PARP2B, P1.
 DE
 XX Human; poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase; hPARP2; oxidative stress; ARDS;
 KW inflammation; ischaemic stroke; hemorrhagic shock; myocardial ischemia;
 KW infarction; cerebral vasospasm; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW gouty arthritis; spondylitis; Behcet's disease; sepsis; septic shock;
 KW endotoxic shock; gram negative sepsis; gram positive sepsis; trauma;
 KW toxic shock syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome; vasculitis;
 KW hemorrhage; conjunctivitis; uveitis; thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy;
 KW eosinophilic granuloma; asthma; chronic bronchitis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; silicosis; reperfusion injury;
 KW pulmonary sarcoidosis; pleurisy; alveolitis; pneumonia; myocardium;
 KW bronchiectasis; pulmonary oxygen toxicity; keloid formation; brain;
 KW scar tissue formation; atherosclerosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KW autoimmune thyroiditis; multiple sclerosis; Reynaud's syndrome;
 KW graft versus host disease; allograft rejection; cystic fibrosis;
 KW chronic glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
 KW ulcerative colitis; necrotizing enterocolitis; inflammatory dermatosis;
 KW contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; psoriasis; urticaria; fever;
 KW myalgia; meningitis; encephalitis; Sjogren's syndrome;
 KW alcoholic hepatitis; bacterial pneumonia; hypovolemic shock;
 KW type 1 diabetes mellitus; hypersensitivity; leukocyte dyscrasia;
 KW thermal injury; cytokine-induced toxicity; expressed sequence tag; EST;

KW graft versus host disease; allograft rejection; cystic fibrosis;
 KW chronic glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
 KW ulcerative colitis; necrotizing enterocolitis; inflammatory dermatosis;
 KW contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; psoriasis; urticaria; fever;
 KW myalgia; meningitis; encephalitis; Sjogren's syndrome;
 KW alcoholic hepatitis; bacterial pneumonia; hypovolemic shock;
 KW Type 1 diabetes mellitus; hypersensitivity; leukocyte dyscrasia;
 KW thermal injury; cytokine-induced toxicity; leukocyte sequence tag; EST;
 KW RACE; PCR; amplify; primer; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200077179-A2.
 XX
 XX 21-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016629.
 XX
 XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139543P.
 XX
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX
 XX Christenson E, Demaggio AJ, Goldman PS, Mcelligott DL;
 XX WPI; 2001-0253335/03.
 XX
 XX New human poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase for treating inflammatory,
 PT neurological, cardiovascular, or neoplastic tissue growth disorders, such
 PT as, arthritis, encephalitis, myocardial ischemia, and leukocyte
 PT metastasis.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 78; 129pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAC8321-40 and AAC8342-51 are primers which were
 CC used in the construction of baculovirus expression vectors for the
 CC expression of the fusion protein PARP1A/PARP2B. This protein contains
 CC amino acids 1-662 of hPARP1 fused upstream of amino acids 230-583 of
 CC hPARP2. The fusion protein coding sequence is given in AAC8341. The
 CC protein of the invention, hPARP2, causes the covalent addition of
 CC polymers of ADP-ribose to protein targets. hPARP2 activity is induced in
 CC many instances of oxidative stress or during inflammation where there is
 CC direct damage to the DNA. hPARP2 may be used to identify antagonists
 CC which may be used to treat a human having a disorder mediated by PARP2
 CC activity, such as, inflammatory, neurological, cardiovascular, or
 CC neoplastic tissue growth disorders. hPARP2 and antibodies to it, can also
 CC be used to diagnose these conditions
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 788 GCGCAAACTGCAGGACTGAC 807
 DB 1 GCGCAAGCTGGAGGACTGAC 20
 RESULT 510
 AAF32171
 ID AAF32171 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF32171;
 AC
 XX 12-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX C glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase PCR primer Endford2.
 DE
 XX Pyruvate carboxylase; anaplerotic pathway; industrial fermentation;
 KW oxalacetate; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.
 OS
 XX

PN US6171833-B1.
 XX
 PD 09-JAN-2001.
 XX
 XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220081.
 PF
 XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220081.
 PR
 XX (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 XX Sinskey AJ, Lessard PA, Willis LB;
 FI
 XX WPI; 2001-122330/13.
 DR
 XX Novel nucleic acid encoding pyruvate carboxylase from Corynebacterium
 PT glutamicum, for replenishing oxaloacetate consumed during lysine and
 PT glutamic acid production in industrial fermentations.
 XX
 XX Example 5; Col 45; 29pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of the
 CC Corynebacterium glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase protein. This is an
 CC enzyme in the anaplerotic pathway. It can be used in the replenishment of
 CC oxaloacetate consumed during lysine and glutamic acid production in
 CC industrial fermentation
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 749 GGTCTTAAGGAGATGGCAG 768
 DB 1 GGCATTAAAGGATATGGCTG 20
 RESULT 511
 AAH27651
 ID AAH27651 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAH27651;
 AC
 XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human TYRP2 antisense oligonucleotide #5.
 DE
 XX Human; TYRP2; tyrosinase related protein 2; cytostatic;
 KW antisense therapy; cancer; melanoma; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX CA2322903-A1.
 PN
 XX 29-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000CA-02322903.
 PF
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99CA-02286401.
 PR
 XX (KEEB/) KERBEL R S.
 PA (BEND/) BEN-DAVID Y.
 PA (PAKB/) PAK B J.
 XX
 XX Kerbel RS, Ben-David Y, Pak BJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-382008/41.
 DR
 XX Novel oligonucleotide targeting tyrosinase related protein 2 mRNA, useful
 PT in reducing resistance to anti-cancer therapies, especially in the
 PT treatment of melanoma.
 XX
 XX Claim 20; Page 9; 52pp; English.
 PS


```

FT XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
PN XX
XX WO200216433-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001WO-DK000558.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000DK-00001259.
XX
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001WO-DK000550.
XX
XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.
XX
XX (SCHD ) SCHERING AG.
XX
XX Wahl P, Vissing H, Grondahl C;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-257907/30.
XX
XX Receptors and signaling proteins of Meiotic Acting Sterols and nucleic
PT acids, useful in modulating in gamete maturation process induced by 3beta
PT -hydroxy-4,4-dimethylcholest-8,14,24-triene.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a phosphorothioate sense oligonucleotide
CC that corresponds to the Kozak sequence of SAM1b mRNA. It was
CC microinjected into mouse oocytes where, unlike the corresponding
CC antisense sequence (see ABL53527), it did not selective inhibition of
CC SAM1b mRNA. SAM1b is a receptor of meiosis activating sterols (MAS) and
CC is involved in the gamete maturation process induced by beta-hydroxy-4,4
CC -dimethylcholest- 8,14,24-triene (FF-MAS), specifically inducing, upon
CC ligand activation, germinal vesicle breakdown in oocytes. The invention
CC provides SAM1a polynucleotides (including RNA antisense sequences),
CC polypeptides, probes, host cell lines and antibodies, as well as methods
CC of screening for agonists or antagonists of FF-MAS activity. These may be
CC used to diagnose, prevent and treat diseases associated with
CC inappropriate MAS receptor expression. The MAS receptors can be used to
CC discover profrertility and antifertility compounds for use in men and
XX women
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 372 CGTCTGGCGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 391
XX
XX Db 1 CGAATGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 20
XX
XX RESULT 515
XX ABL53527/c
XX ID ABL53527 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX XX ABL53527;
XX
XX 10-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse SAM1b antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX SAM1b; meiosis activating sterol; MAS; receptor; mouse; oocyte;
XX signal transduction; fertility; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
XX
XX WO200216433-A2.
XX

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PD XX 28-FEB-2002.
PF XX
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001WO-DK000558.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000DK-00001259.
XX
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001WO-DK000550.
XX
XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.
XX
XX (SCHD ) SCHERING AG.
XX
XX Wahl P, Vissing H, Grondahl C;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-257907/30.
XX
XX Receptors and signaling proteins of Meiotic Acting Sterols and nucleic
PT acids, useful in modulating in gamete maturation process induced by 3beta
PT -hydroxy-4,4-dimethylcholest-8,14,24-triene.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotide that is complementary to the Kozak sequence of SAM1b
CC mRNA. It was microinjected into mouse oocytes where it exhibited
CC selective inhibition of SAM1b mRNA. SAM1b is a receptor of meiosis
CC activating sterols (MAS) and is involved in the gamete maturation process
CC induced by beta-hydroxy-4,4-dimethylcholest- 8,14,24-triene (FF-MAS),
CC specifically inducing, upon ligand activation, germinal vesicle breakdown
CC in oocytes. The invention provides SAM1b polynucleotides (including RNA
CC antisense sequences), polypeptides, probes, host cell lines and
CC antibodies, as well as methods of screening for agonists or antagonists
CC of FF-MAS activity. These may be used to diagnose, prevent and treat
CC diseases associated with inappropriate MAS receptor expression. The MAS
CC receptors can be used to discover profrertility and antifertility
XX compounds for use in men and women
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 372 CGTCTGGCGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 391
XX
XX Db 20 CGAATGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 1
XX
XX RESULT 516
XX ABK48094/c
XX ID ABK48094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX XX ABK48094;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human dendritic cell wall membrane molecule-associated primer #2.
XX
XX Human; cancer; autoimmune disease; organ transplantation; infection;
XX allergy; vaccine; dendritic cell therapy; immune response; primer; ss;
XX dendritic cell wall membrane molecule; immunogenic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200222683-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP007919.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00277352.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Watarai H, Yamaguchi Y, Hinohara A, Nakagawa R, Ehara H, Imai N;
XX

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XX WPI; 2002-362337/39.
XX Isolated dendritic cell wall membrane, variants and their encoded DNAs,
PT useful in producing antibodies and soluble molecules to separate or
PT detect dendritic cells, and for treatment of cancer, autoimmune diseases
PT and infection.
XX Example 6; Page 20; 68pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to an isolated human dendritic cell wall membrane
CC molecule comprising a defined amino acid sequence given in the
CC specification, or its variant based on the amino acid sequence but with
CC some amino acids deleted, substituted, inserted and/or added and capable
CC of controlling immune response. The protein, variants and encoded DNAs
CC are useful in producing antibodies and soluble molecules to separate or
CC detect dendritic cells, and for treatment of cancer, autoimmune diseases,
CC organ transplantation, infection and allergy, e.g. by cancer vaccines and
CC dendritic cell therapy to control immune response through promotion or
CC suppression of the interaction between dendritic cells and T cells. The
CC human dendritic cell wall membrane increases expression with maturation
CC of human dendritic cells. The present sequence represents a human
XX dendritic cell wall membrane molecule-associated primer
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 400 ACACCCGTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
DB 20 ACCCCGTGCTGCACGAGGAT 1
RESULT 517
ABK48093
ID ABK48093 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABK48093;
XX DT
XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human dendritic cell wall membrane molecule-associated primer #1.
XX KW Human; cancer; autoimmune disease; organ transplantation; infection;
XX KW allergy; vaccine; dendritic cell therapy; immune response; primer; ss;
XX KW dendritic cell wall membrane molecule; immunogenic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200222683-A1.
XX PD
XX PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX PF 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP007919.
XX PF 12-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00277352.
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX Watarai H, Yamaguchi Y, Hinohara A, Nakagawa R, Ehara H, Imai N;
XX WPI; 2002-362337/39.
XX Isolated dendritic cell wall membrane, variants and their encoded DNAs,
PT useful in producing antibodies and soluble molecules to separate or
PT detect dendritic cells, and for treatment of cancer, autoimmune diseases
PT and infection.
XX Example 6; Page 20; 68pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to an isolated human dendritic cell wall membrane

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CC molecule comprising a defined amino acid sequence given in the
CC specification, or its variant based on the amino acid sequence but with
CC some amino acids deleted, substituted, inserted and/or added and capable
CC of controlling immune response. The protein, variants and encoded DNAs
CC are useful in producing antibodies and soluble molecules to separate or
CC detect dendritic cells, and for treatment of cancer, autoimmune diseases,
CC organ transplantation, infection and allergy, e.g. by cancer vaccines and
CC dendritic cell therapy to control immune response through promotion or
CC suppression of the interaction between dendritic cells and T cells. The
CC human dendritic cell wall membrane increases expression with maturation
CC of human dendritic cells. The present sequence represents a human
XX dendritic cell wall membrane molecule-associated primer
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 400 ACACCCGTGCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
DB 1 ACCCCGTGCTGCACGAGGAT 20
RESULT 518
AAD42052
ID AAD42052 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAD42052;
XX DT
XX DT 04-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Endfor2 primer used to obtain C. glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase gene.
XX KW Pyruvate carboxylase; anaplerotic enzyme; industrial fermentation;
XX KW oxaloacetate; growth; enzyme; primer; ss.
XX OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.
XX PN US6403351-B1.
XX PD
XX PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX PF 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-00677575.
XX PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220081.
XX PA (ARCH ) ARCHER-DANIELS MIDLAND CO.
XX PI Sinskey AJ, Lessard PA, Willis LB;
XX WPI; 2002-536037/57.
XX Novel pyruvate carboxylase polypeptide, useful for replenishing
XX oxaloacetate consumed for biosynthesis during growth, or lysine and
XX glutamic acid production in industrial fermentation.
XX Example 5; Col 43; 28pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to novel pyruvate carboxylase proteins and
XX polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Sequences of the invention are
XX important anaplerotic enzymes for replenishing oxaloacetate consumed for
XX biosynthesis during growth, or lysine and glutamic acid production in
XX industrial fermentation. The present DNA sequence is a primer which is
XX used to obtain C. glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase gene. This primer is
XX used in the exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 749 GGTCTTAAGAGATGGCAG 768
 DB 1 GCCATTAAAGGATATGGCTG 20

RESULT 519
 ABS73919/C
 ID ABS73919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS73919;
 DT 06-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human cytohesin-1 coding region antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS#111012.
 XX Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein; ARP;
 KW ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;
 KW cytotostatic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200268584-A2.
 PN 06-SEP-2002.
 XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047583.
 PF 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791243.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowse LM;
 PI WPI; 2002-723198/78.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for
 PT preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with cytohesin-1
 PT expression e.g. tumor or inflammation.
 XX Example 15; Page 80; 107pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30
 CC nucleobases targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human cytohesin-
 CC 1, specifically hybridizes with, and inhibits the expression of, human
 CC cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ADP (ADP
 CC ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a
 CC pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of cytohesin-1
 CC in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or condition
 CC associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the antisense
 CC compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense compound is also
 CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
 CC reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeting human cytohesin-1
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 558 CAACAGCAGGATCTCGCT 577
 DB 20 CATCAGCAGGACCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 520
 ABL45098/C
 ID ABL45098 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL45098;
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2142.
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 PT
 PS Claim 4; Page 46; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 422 CCGGCTGCCCTCTAGTC 441
 DB 20 CCTGCTGCTCAACTAGTC 1

RESULT 521
 ABT06694
 ID ABT06694 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT06694;
 DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX Nucleic acid detection and discrimination related primer SEQ ID No 37.
 DE Hybridising; quantification; detection; synthesis; amplification; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX

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PN WO200257479-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.
XX
PR 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.
XX
PR 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330468P.
XX
PA (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.
XX
XX Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
PI Gebeyehu G, Asatke M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-627370/67.
XX
XX Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and a oligonucleotide
PT capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
PT modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 116; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
CC acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
CC of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridizing with at least a portion
CC of the nucleic acid molecule and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
CC modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
CC analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
CC one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid
CC synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
CC the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
CC specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
CC analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesising or
CC amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
CC nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
CC incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid
CC molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
CC discrimination related PCR primer of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 178 ACAGTCACAGTGCCCGGTC 197
Db 1 ACAGCCACTGTGCCAGGTC 20

RESULT 522
ABT12861/C
ID ABT12861 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT12861;
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RECQL gene antisense oligonucleotide #42.
XX
XX Human; antisense therapy; ss; RECQL; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX premature ageing; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; 2'-MOE;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200268590-A2.
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005225.
XX

PN 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00793807.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-750415/81.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding RECQL,
PT useful for modulating the expression of RECQL protein, or for treating a
PT disease or condition associated with the expression of RECQL, e.g.
PT cancer.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which inhibit
CC expression of the human RECQL gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
CC invention are useful for modulating the expression of RECQL protein and
CC in treating hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer and conditions
CC involving premature ageing. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
CC invention are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis
CC (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation).
CC The present DNA sequence represents an RECQL antisense oligonucleotide of
CC the invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence contains a phosphorothioate
CC backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
CC nucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 305 CCTGCATGGGGAAGACTGCA 324
Db 20 CTTGGATGGGAAGGGTGCA 1

RESULT 523
AAL50577/C
ID AAL50577 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL50577;
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Neisseria meningitidis DNA PCR primer #2.
XX
XX PCR; primer; ss; conjugate probe; analyte detection.
XX
XX Neisseria meningitidis.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "The base is biotinylated"
XX
XX WO200273158-A2.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007402.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274177P.
XX
XX (APOL-) APOLLO BIOTECHNOLOGY INC.
XX
XX Liu Z, Li Z;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-732837/79.
XX
XX New conjugate probes comprising a chemical or biomolecule coupled to a
PT

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PT polymer, useful for detecting analytes in a solution, or for detecting
PT organic, inorganic, or environmental particles in an analyte.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 48; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a conjugate probe for detecting analytes, with a
CC sensor comprising a chemical or biomolecule coupled to a diol-containing
CC polymer, a linear or branched polysaccharide, a polynucleotide having a
CC hydroxyl group vicinal to a phosphodiester linkage, or to a polymer
CC selected from RNA, poly(7), poly(U) and poly(A). The conjugate probes are
CC useful in industrial, environmental, biomedical and biotechnology fields.
CC Conjugate probes may be used in analytical or diagnostic applications,
CC and in detecting analytes in a solution, gas or solid phase. The
CC conjugate probes may further be used to detect binding of a molecular
CC structure to the signal path, to identify secondary binding, and to
CC generate a standard curve or titration curve that would be used
CC subsequently to determine the unknown concentration of a particular
CC analyte or ligand. The present DNA sequence represents a Neisseria
CC meningitidis DNA PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 522 TTGTGGAGTCAAGCCCTCT 541
DB 20 TTGTGGAGACTAGCGGTCT 1

RESULT 524
ABA99793
ID ABA99793 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABA99793;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DE
DE Murine capn12 exon 5 splice acceptor site.
XX
KW Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; screening; diagnosis; capn12; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT intron 1..10
FT /*tag= a
FT /number= 4
FT exon 11..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /number= 5
XX
XX DE10031932-A1.
XX
XX 10-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX
XX (BADI) BASF AG.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-115441/16.
XX
XX New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for
XX treating specific deficiency disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 2c; 36pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The
CC calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that
CC encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases

CC associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The
CC protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise
CC specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the
CC polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for
CC diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant
CC production of capn12. This sequence represents the murine calpain 12,
CC capn12 exon 5 splice acceptor site described in the disclosure of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCGGC 426
DB 1 GCTCCAAACAGGCTCCATGGC 20

RESULT 525
ABK22988/c
ID ABK22988 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK22988;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE
DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #75.
XX
KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
KW osteoporosis; arteriosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192891-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.
XX
XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
XX diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
XX identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
XX corresponding wild type gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 39; 409pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
XX lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
XX inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
XX gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
XX diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
XX associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
XX disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
XX treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
XX conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation, neurovascular
XX build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
XX gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
XX development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and


```

CC antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human A-raf kinase
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 278 AAGTTGTTGAACCTGTAG 297
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 1 AATGCTGTTGAACCTGTAG 20

RESULT 528
ABST73449
ID ABS73449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS73449;
XX
DT 03-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #30.
XX
KW Human; glioma-associated oncogene-2; antisense compound; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; antiinflammatory; antitumour;
KW inhibitor of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 expression;
KW antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate, ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS Chimeric.
XX
PN US6440739-B1.
XX
PD 27-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.
XX
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
WPI; 2002-697096/75.
XX
Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
PT encoding human glioma-associated oncogene-2, useful for treatment of
PT diseases associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 45; 43pp; English.
XX
The present invention relates to a new antisense compound targeted to
CC human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 in cells
CC or tissues. The invention is also useful for treatment of diseases
CC associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is
CC further useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research
CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. The invention is also
CC useful prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection.
CC inflammation or tumour formation. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide that was used in the methods of the
CC invention to inhibit human glioma-associated oncogene-2
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCACAGCAGGATCCTCG 575
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

CC antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human A-raf kinase
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 558 CAACAGCAGGATCCTCGCT 577
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 CATCAGCAGGACCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 530
ABS68903/c
ID ABS68903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS68903;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) DNA antisense oligonucleotide #46.
XX
KW Human; RecQ protein-like 4; RECQL4; ss; chromosome 8q24; infection;

```

```

Db 1 CCCATGAGCAGGAATCCTTG 20

RESULT 529
ABQ66455/c
ID ABQ66455 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ66455;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #24.
XX
KW Cytohesin-1; CTI; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW human; ss; inhibitor.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6383809-B1.
XX
PD 07-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
XX
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX
WPI; 2002-478385/51.
XX
New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for
PT treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.
XX
PS Claim 14; Col 41; 40pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides
CC targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes
CC human cytohesin-1 (CTI), where the compound hybridises and inhibits
CC expression of human CTI. The compound of the invention has
CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The antisense
CC compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders associated with
CC expression of human CTI, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumors, and
CC as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences ABQ66432-ABQ66511
CC represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, with 2'-MOE wings
CC and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit production of cytohesin-1
CC mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 558 CAACAGCAGGATCCTCGCT 577
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 CATCAGCAGGACCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 530
ABS68903/c
ID ABS68903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS68903;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) DNA antisense oligonucleotide #46.
XX
KW Human; RecQ protein-like 4; RECQL4; ss; chromosome 8q24; infection;

```

KW inflammation; tumour formation; cancer; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW antimicrobial; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US6436706-B1.
 PN 20-AUG-2002.
 PD 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
 PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PR Ward DT, Watt AT;
 PI WPI; 2002-689941/74.
 XX New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding RecQ protein-
 PT like 4, useful for modulating expression of the nucleic acid and treating
 PT diseases associated with expression of the nucleic acid in humans.
 XX Claim 14; Col 45; 45pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a compound targeted to specific nucleobases of
 CC RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) and which hybridises and inhibits the
 CC expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful for inhibiting the
 CC expression of RECQL4 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
 CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
 CC condition associated with expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful
 CC for diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g.
 CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
 CC formation. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in
 CC inhibition of human RECQL4 expression
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 509 GGCCAGTTTGGCATTGGGA 528
 Db 20 GGCCACCGTGGCCTTGGGA 1
 RESULT 531
 ABI93543
 ID ABI93543 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABI93543;
 AC 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#630 oligo #9.
 DE Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 OS WO200179548-A2.
 PN 25-OCT-2001.
 PD 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 PF 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 PR

PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 DR Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 PT Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying (using a computer) the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to a
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 151 CAGCTCCATACCTTGCACCAT 170
 Db 1 CAGCTGGGTACATCGGCAT 20
 RESULT 532
 ABZ89451
 ID ABZ89451 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ89451;
 AC 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200285308-A2.
 PN 31-OCT-2002.
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4693; 872pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 507 TTGGCCAGTTTGGCATTTCG 526
 DB 1 TTGGCCATTTTGGCAGCTGG 20
 RESULT 533
 ABZ86662/C
 ID ABZ86662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABZ86662;
 XX
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1904; 872pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 474 GAACCTGGCATTCCTCAGGA 493
 DB 20 GAAGGTGGCTTCCTCAGGA 1
 RESULT 534
 ABZ85925
 ID ABZ85925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABZ85925;
 XX
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (SPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1167; 872pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 921 AGCGGACTTTCAGGTTTG 940
 DB 1 AGGAGGACTTCAGCTTCG 20
 RESULT 535
 ABZ98505
 ID ABZ98505 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ98505;
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human ICAM oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN 31-OCT-2002.
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13747; 872pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 596 CCGGTGCGCGGTGACGTGG 615
 DB 1 CCAAGTCCAGGTGACCTGG 20
 RESULT 536
 ABZ87473
 ID ABZ87473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ87473;
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN 31-OCT-2002.
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2715; 872pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 551 TGTAGCCCAACACGAGGAT 570
 DB 1 TGTGCCCCCACCAGCAGTGAT 20
 RESULT 537
 AB297799/C
 ID AB297799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AB297799;
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human CCR3 oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200285308-A2.
 PN 31-OCT-2002.
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13041; 872pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 826 GTGCTGAGCTGTACCAGA 845
 DB 20 GTGAAAAGCTGATACCAGA 1
 RESULT 538
 AB287692
 ID AB287692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AB287692;
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200285308-A2.
 PN 31-OCT-2002.
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229215/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2934; 872pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, anti-allergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 676 TCACAGATGCATCTGCAC 695
 DB 1 TCACAGCTTGAAGTGAAC 20
 RESULT 539
 ID AB282783/c
 XX AB282783 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AB282783;
 XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX Mouse HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:172.
 DE Hormone-sensitive lipase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;
 KW phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; antisense therapy;
 KW abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidaemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; mouse; ss.
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT

FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
 XX WO2003010139-A2.
 XX 06-FEB-2003.
 XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022672.
 XX 26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915814.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Butler MM, Watt AT, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
 WPI; 2003-239411/23.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding
 PT hormone-sensitive lipase, useful for treating abnormal metabolic
 PT condition, e.g. hyperlipidemia and obesity, or a hyperproliferative
 PT disorder, e.g. cancer.
 XX Example 17; Page 93; 167pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a hormone-sensitive lipase
 CC (HSL) or a splice variant of HSL. The compound specifically hybridizes
 CC with and inhibits the expression of HSL or a splice variant of HSL, or
 CC specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
 CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding HSL. (I) have anorectic,
 CC antidiabetic and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense
 CC therapy. (I) is useful for treating an animal, particularly human,
 CC suspected of having an abnormal metabolic condition such as obesity,
 CC hyperlipidaemia, type 2 diabetes, a hyperproliferative disorder such as
 CC cancer (e.g. pituitary, colorectal, breast, testicular, pulmonary or
 CC epithelial cancer). (I) is also useful in modulating blood glucose
 CC levels, particularly plasma or serum glucose levels, in a diabetic
 CC animal. The present sequence represents a mouse hormone-sensitive lipase
 CC chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 346 GTGCCAGCGCCACCTCTCA 365
 DB 20 GTGCCAGCGCCACCTAGCA 1
 RESULT 540
 ID ABX99060/c
 XX ABX99060 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABX99060;
 XX 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human AAG fluorogenic SNP probe, #4.
 DE Human; Tagman; probe; ss; asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness;
 KW airway obstruction; chronic bronchial inflammation;
 KW multifactorial disease; asthma-associated gene; AAGA; allele-specific;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genetic profile; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; adult distress respiratory syndrome;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary; chronic bronchitis; dyspnea.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS

Synthetic.
WO2003008640-A2.
30-JAN-2003.
15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007847.
16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305649P.
(NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
(NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.
(UYWA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST HEALTH SCI.
(UYGR-) RIJKSUNIV GRONINGEN.
Whittaker PA, Meyers DA, Postma DS, Bleeker ER;
WPI; 2003-239359/23.
Determining whether a subject has or is at risk of developing a disease
characterized by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, comprises determining the
expression or bioactivity level of an asthma-associated gene.
Example 3; Page 30; 70pp; English.
The invention discloses a method for determining a disease (e.g asthma)
characterised by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or the risk of developing
it and airway obstruction or chronic bronchial inflammation. Asthma is a
multifactorial disease, so discovery of the asthma susceptibility genes
can identify the fundamental mechanisms behind asthma. One such gene is
the asthma-associated gene, AAGA. Also disclosed is an allele-specific
primer or oligonucleotide probe capable of detecting a polymorphism, an
isolated polynucleotide, and encoded polypeptide, which is a variant of
AAGA associated with bronchial hyperresponsiveness and methods for
pharmacogenomically selecting a therapy to be administered to an
individual having asthma, comprising determining an AAGA genetic profile
and comparing the individual's genetic profile to an AAGA genetic
population profile, monitoring the effectiveness of treatment (e.g. gene
therapy or antisense gene therapy) of a subject and identifying a
substance which binds to or modulates the activity of AAGA. The
polynucleotide, polypeptide encoded by it, antibody to the polypeptide,
or an oligonucleotide, is useful for preparing a medicament for treating
a disease characterised by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or inflammatory
or obstructive airways diseases, e.g. adult distress respiratory
syndrome, chronic obstructive pulmonary, chronic bronchitis or dyspnea.
The method is useful for prognosing, diagnosing or confirming that a
symptomatic subject has a genetic defect which causes or contributes to
the particular disease or disorder, for ascertaining an individual's
predislection to develop bronchial responsiveness and for customising a
therapy for the individual according to the individual's genetic profile.
The sequences presented is a human AAGA single nucleotide polymorphism
(SNP), or non-SNP, Taqman fluoro-genic probe
Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY 510 GCCAGTTGGCATTTGGGAG 529
|||||
Db 20 GCCGTCGGCATGGGAG 1
RESULT 541
ACC82817
ID ACC82817 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ACC82817;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 127987.
XX

DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human a-raf, ISIS9063.
 XX Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer;
 KW signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;
 KW antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;
 KW hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US2003032607-A1.
 PN 13-FEB-2003.
 PD 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.
 PF 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
 PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
 PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
 PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
 PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
 XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
 PA Monia BP;
 PI WPI; 2003-503332/47.
 DR Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human
 PT raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for
 PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.
 XX Disclosure; Page 8; 42pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length
 CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a
 CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,
 CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),
 CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a
 CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically
 CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by
 CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo. is also
 CC useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated
 CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a
 CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the
 CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or
 CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or
 CC neovascularisation). The oligo. is also useful for inhibiting
 CC hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos. are also useful as tools, for
 CC example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in
 CC various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for
 CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research
 CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting
 CC a human raf mRNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 278 AAAGTGTGGAACCTGTAG 297
 Db 1 AATGCTGGTGGAACTGTAG 20
 RESULT 543
 ACC40901/C
 ID ACC40901 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC ACC40901;
 XX 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor # ISIS 150455.
 DE Human; superoxide dismutase 1; antisense; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; apoptosis;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. All cytosines are 5-
 FT methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX WO200300707-A2.
 PN 03-JAN-2003.
 PD 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019664.
 PF 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888360.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Bennett FC, Dobie K;
 PI WPI; 2003-184032/18.
 PT Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
 PT superoxide dismutase 1, for modulating expression of the dismutase and
 PT treating diseases or conditions, e.g. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
 XX Example 15; Page 76; 107pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length,
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human superoxide dismutase
 CC 1. The compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression
 CC of human superoxide dismutase 1 by hybridising with at least an 8-
 CC nucleobase portion of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the active site
 CC of the enzyme. The activity of compounds of the invention may be
 CC described as neuroprotective, cytostatic and antiinflammatory. The
 CC mechanism of action of compounds of the invention is antisense inhibition
 CC of human superoxide dismutase 1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap.
 CC Compounds of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human superoxide dismutase 1 in human cells or tissues, and for treating
 CC a disease or condition associated with this enzyme (antisense therapy),
 CC especially amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a disease or condition arising
 CC from aberrant apoptosis and a hyperproliferative disorder. It may also be
 CC used in diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g.
 CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
 CC formation. Sequences given in records ACC40880-ACC40957 represent human
 CC superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotides
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 499 TTGGAGATTGGCCACTTGG 518
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 TTGGAGACTTGGCAATGTG 1

RESULT 544
 AAD55329/c
 ID AAD55329 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD55329;
 XX
 DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PKR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 139382.
 XX
 KW Human; protein kinase R; PKR; PKR; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory;
 KW interferon-induced double stranded RNA-activated p68 kinase; DAI; dsl;
 KW p1/eIF2 alpha protein kinase; gene therapy; infection; tumour; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX
 PN WO2003022222-2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028870.
 XX
 PR 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953611.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
 PI WPI; 2003-313184/30.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
 PT encoding protein kinase R, useful for treating animal having disease or
 PT condition associated with protein kinase R such as an autoimmune
 PT disorder.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 75; 61pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of protein kinase R (also known as PKR,
 CC PKR, interferon-induced double stranded RNA-activated p68 kinase, DAI,
 CC dsl, and p1/eIF2 alpha protein kinase). The compositions contain
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
 CC nucleic acids encoding PKR. The antisense compound is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of PKR and for modulating the process of RNA-
 CC mediated interference (RNAi) in a cell. It is useful for treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with PKR. It is also
 CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research reagents
 CC and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of biological
 CC pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. It is useful prophylactically,

CC e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
 CC PKR DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 145 GGGCTGAGTCCATCTTGG 164
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 GGCATTGAGTCCACACTTG 1

RESULT 545
 ABX09139
 ID ABX09139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX09139;
 XX
 DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human dual specific phosphatase 5 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #78.
 XX
 KW Human; dual specific phosphatase 5; ss; developmental disorder;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; inflammatory disorder aberrant apoptosis;
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiapoptotic; antiproliferative;
 KW phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200297108-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015305.
 XX
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00865993.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Watt AT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-041418/03.
 XX
 PT Antisense modulation of dual specific phosphatase 5 expression used in
 PT treating disorders e.g. inflammatory diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Page 85; 110pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
 CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding dual specific phosphatase 5, where
 CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
 CC dual specific phosphatase 5. The compound is used for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with dual specific phosphatase 5
 CC such as a hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental disorder, an
 CC inflammatory disorder or a disease which arises from aberrant apoptosis.
 CC Sequences ABX09062-ABX09139 represent human dual specific phosphatase 5
 CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 293 TGTAGTCGGGCGCTGCGATG 312
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TGCATAGGCACCTGCGATG 20

RESULT 546
ABX78105/C
ID ABX78105 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABX78105;
XX DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human p38-beta MAPK oligonucleotide ISIS NO 17895.
XX KW p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase; p38 MAPK; phosphorothioate;
XX KW antisense; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; kinase inhibitor; human;
XX KW inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis; gene therapy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, nucleotides 1-6 and 15
FT -20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 7
FT -14 are 2'-deoxy- nucleotides, all C nucleotides are 5-
FT methyl cytosines"
XX US6448079-B1.
XX 10-SEP-2002.
XX PF 15-AUG-2000; 2000US-00640101.
XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero P, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2003-089122/08.
XX New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid
PT arthritis.
XX Example 3; Col 23-24; 4pp; English.
XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound, which is 8-30
CC nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding p38
CC mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK). The products of the invention
CC have antiarthritic and antiinflammatory activity, can act as act as
CC kinase inhibitors. The antisense compound is useful for preparing a
CC composition for diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases,
CC e.g. rheumatoid arthritis or for use in antisense gene therapy. This
CC sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in a method to
CC inhibit p38 MAPK
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 658 TTCTCATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
DB 20 TGCTCAGCACCTGAGCAC 1
RESULT 547
ACC45571/C
ID ACC45571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC45571;
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX

XX Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #75.
DE
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200292764-A2.
XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky FJ, Bodine PV;
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.
XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the same
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 546 GACTCTGTAGCCCAACAGCA 565
DB 20 GACTCTGACTCCACAGCA 1
RESULT 548
ABX34260/C
ID ABX34260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABX34260;
XX

DT 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX Antisense oligonucleotide against human SAA4 expression, ISIS 145114.
DE
XX Human, ss; antisense; serum amyloid A4; SAA4; lipoprotein;
KW apolipoprotein; high density lipoprotein; HDL; amyloid A; amyloid fibril;
KW amyloidosis; inhibition; antagonist; diagnosis; antisense therapy;
KW tumour formation; inflammatory disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW familial Mediterranean fever.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX US6455308-B1.
XX 24-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.
PF
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-066237/06.
DR
XX New antisense compounds, useful for inhibiting the expression of serum
PT amyloid A4, and for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT associated with expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumor formation or
PT inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses antisense oligonucleotides that specifically
CC hybridize with a region encoding human serum amyloid A4 (SAA4) and
CC inhibit its expression. Lipoproteins are globular, micelle-like particles
CC which have been classified into five categories. The protein components
CC of lipoproteins are known as apolipoproteins, and one family of these are
CC the serum amyloid proteins. These apolipoproteins are associated with the
CC high density lipoprotein (HDL) and act as precursors of the amyloid A
CC proteins found in amyloid fibril deposits formed during the process of
CC amyloidosis. The antisense compounds and methods are useful for
CC modulating, (i.e. inhibiting) the expression of serum amyloid A4
CC (antagonists). The compounds are also useful for diagnosing, preventing
CC and treating (using antisense therapy) diseases associated with elevated
CC expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumour formation or inflammatory
CC disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and familial Mediterranean fever.
CC The antisense compounds can also be used as research reagents and
CC diagnostics, or as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to
CC elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of
CC genes expressed within cells or tissues. The sequences presented in
CC ABX34211-ABX34288 are the antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
CC against human SAA4 expression. Each antisense oligonucleotide has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone, all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines
CC and bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 217 CCTCTCCAGAGTGACGGCC 236
DB 20 CCGCTTCAGACCTGACGGCC 1

RESULT 549
AB281579/c
ID AB281579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB281579;

XX 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX PKA regulatory subunit RII beta antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #114509.
DE
XX Human, cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; phosphorothioate;
KW protein kinase inhibitor; protein kinase A; PKA;
KW regulatory subunit RII beta; CAMP-dependent protein kinase; diabetes;
KW cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Oligonucleotide has phosphorothioate backbone and
FT all cytidine nucleotides are 5-methylcytidine. Optionally
FT some nucleotides with 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE wings)
FT modification"
XX
XX WO2003010283-A2.
XX
XX 06-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022629.
PF
XX 25-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915485.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-239434/23.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding protein
PT kinase A regulatory subunit RII beta, useful in treating diseases e.g.
PT cancer associated with the aberrant expression of the protein kinase.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 74; 98pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides
CC (AB281522-AB281593) which are targeted to human protein kinase A (PKA)
CC regulatory subunit RII beta nucleotide sequence (AB281513), and which
CC specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of the PKA
CC regulatory subunit RII beta (PKA is also known as CAMP-dependent protein
CC kinase). The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the
CC expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII beta and for treating diseases
CC or conditions associated with aberrant expression of PKA regulatory
CC subunit RII beta, e.g. diabetes or cancer. The antisense compounds are
CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent
CC or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research
CC reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various
CC members of a biological pathway
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 TTCAGTTTGTGTTTATGAG 949
DB 20 TTCAGATTTTATTTTAAAG 1

RESULT 550
ACA62139
ID ACA62139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACA62139;
XX
XX 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT

```

XX DE Corynebacterium glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase sequencing primer #4.
XX KW Pyruvate carboxylase; gene; anaplerotic enzyme; oxaloacetate;
XX KW biosynthesis; growth; lysine production; glutamic acid production;
XX KW industrial fermentation; sequencing; primer; ss.
XX OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.
XX PN US2003027305-A1.
XX PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX PF 15-JAN-2002; 2002US-00045072.
XX PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-00220081.
XX PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-00677575.
XX PA (ARCH ) ARCHER-DANIELS MIDLAND CO.
XX PI Sinskey AJ, Lessard PA, Willis LB;
XX PD WPI; 2003-479542/58.
XX PT New pyruvate carboxylase from Corynebacterium glutamicum, useful as an
XX PT anaplerotic enzyme replenishing oxaloacetate consumed for biosynthesis
XX PT during growth, or for lysine or glutamic acid production in industrial
XX PT fermentations.
XX PS Example 5; Page 10; 29pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes a new isolated pyruvate carboxylase polypeptide
XX CC having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence
XX CC comprising 1140 amino acids from Corynebacterium glutamicum, or the
XX CC complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cosmid clone deposited with
XX CC the American Type Culture Collection. The polypeptide is useful as an
XX CC anaplerotic enzyme replenishing oxaloacetate consumed for biosynthesis
XX CC during growth. The polypeptide is also useful for lysine or glutamic acid
XX CC production in industrial fermentations. This sequence represents a primer
XX CC used to sequence Corynebacterium glutamicum pyruvate carboxylase
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 749 GGTCTTAGGAGATGGCAG 768
DB 1 GGCCATTAAAGGATGGCTG 20

RESULT 551
AAL61570
ID AAL61570 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAL61570;
XX DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human inhibitor-kappa B-R antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #130495.
XX KW Human; inhibitor-kappa B-R; I-kappaBR; IKBR; I-kappa-B-related; NFkBIL2;
XX KW ikappab r; antisense; immune response; infection; inflammation; therapy;
XX KW tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

```

```

FT FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT FT 1..5
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT modified_base 16..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN WO2003042360-A2.
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX PF 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035597.
XX PR 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993731.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Watt AT;
XX PD WPI; 2003-468635/44.
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding
XX PT inhibitor-kappa B-R, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases
XX PT associated with expression of inhibitor-kappa B-R, e.g., a heightened
XX PT immune response or infection.
XX PS Example 15; Page 74; 108pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX CC molecule encoding human inhibitor-kappa B-R (also known as I-kappaBR,
XX CC IKBR, I-kappa-B-related, ikappab r, nuclear factor of kappa light
XX CC polypeptides gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor-like 2 and NFkBIL2) to
XX CC inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful
XX CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with the expression of
XX CC inhibitor-kappa B-R such as a heightened immune response involving
XX CC increased cytokine expression, or a result of infection (e.g. bacterial,
XX CC viral or parasitic). They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
XX CC prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX CC formation, as research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between
XX CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. They are also
XX CC useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide
XX CC targeted to human inhibitor-kappa B-R DNA
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTCATTGAGTGCTCGCATG 894
DB 1 CCCCATGCTGCTCTTCATG 20

RESULT 552
AAL60980
ID AAL60980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAL60980;
XX DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human MyD88 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #190973.
XX KW Antisense; human; myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88;
XX KW MyD88; Alzheimer's disease; neurodegenerative disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW gene therapy; Down's syndrome; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

```

OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX WO2003046132-A2.
PN
XX
XX
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US037411.
XX
XX PR 23-NOV-2001; 2001US-00021707.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Karras JG, Dobie K;
XX WPI; 2003-505193/47.
DR
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding MyD88, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT neurodegenerative disease, e.g. Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 76; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
CC encoding human MyD88 (myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88)
CC to inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are
CC useful for preparing a composition for treating neurodegenerative disease
CC e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome or schizophrenia. The invention
CC is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targetted to human MyD88 DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 297 GTCGGGGCCCTGCATCGGAA 316
Db 1 GTCGGGGCCCTGCATCGTAA 20

RESULT 553
ADB98269/c
ID ADB98269 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB98269;
XX
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence tagged site #150 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
XX
KW Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200292000-A2.
XX

PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
XX
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX (AMHP) WYETH.
PA
XX Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX
XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
CC region.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 546 GACTCTGTAGCCCAACAGCA 565
Db 20 GACTCTGACTCCACGACGA 1

RESULT 554
ADC03350/c
ID ADC03350 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADC03350;
XX
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chemokine receptor 88-2B-fl PCR primer.
XX
XX ss; PCR; human; anti-HIV; virucide; HIV; SIV; 88-C; 88-2B;
KW chemokine receptor; envelope protein; atherosclerosis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; tumour growth suppression; asthma; viral infection;
KW AIDS; inflammatory condition; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002150888-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002US-00106623.
XX
XX 20-DEC-1995; 95US-00575967.
XX PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00661393.
XX PR 20-DEC-1996; 96US-00771276.
XX
XX (GRAY/) GRAY P W.
XX (SCHW/) SCHWEICKART V L.

PA (RAPO/) RAPORT C J.
 PI Gray PW, Schweickart VL, Raport CJ;
 XX WPI; 2003-182491/18.
 DR
 XX Screening for a modulator of HIV and SIV infection utilizing
 PT polynucleotides that encode the 88C or 88-2B chemokine receptors, useful
 PT for diagnosing and treating disorders such as atherosclerosis, arthritis,
 PT AIDS and asthma.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 23; 29pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to screening for a modulator of human
 XX immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV)
 CC infection, comprising contacting a first composition having an human
 CC (ADC03341) or macaque (ADC03359) 88C chemokine receptor polypeptide with
 CC a second composition having an HIV or SIV envelope protein in the
 CC presence or absence of a compound. Also included are screening for a
 CC modulator of HIV infection, detecting HIV infection of cells (comprising
 CC contacting a cell that has been recombinantly modified to express at
 CC least one of human chemokine receptors 88C and 88-2B with HIV, and
 CC detecting HIV infection in the cell), and inhibiting HIV infection of
 CC cells (comprising contacting cells with an antibody to at least one of
 CC human chemokine receptors 88C and 88-2B with HIV, and detecting HIV
 CC infection of the cell after the contacting step). The methods and
 CC compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and
 CC treatment of disorders associated with the aberrant expression or
 CC activity of 88C or 88-2B chemokine receptors, such as atherosclerosis,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, tumor growth suppression, asthma, viral infection,
 CC AIDS and other inflammatory conditions. The genes for human 88-C and 88-
 CC 2B are located on chromosome 3p21. The present sequence is a PCR primer
 CC used to isolate cDNA encoding human chemokine receptor 88-2B.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 459 CAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGAAC 478
 DB 20 CAGGAAGAGCTGTAGCACT 1
 RESULT 555
 ACF79553
 ID ACF79553 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ACF79553;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Oligonucleotide sense to SAM1b mRNA Kozak sequence.
 DE
 XX Mouse; SAM1b; meiotic acting sterol; signal transduction;
 KW antiinfertility; contraceptive; ss.
 KW
 XX Mus sp.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_site 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate oligonucleotides"
 XX WO2003070766-A2.
 XX 28-AUG-2003.
 XX 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-DK000058.
 XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002DK-00000277.
 XX (NOVO) NOVO NORDISK AS.
 XX Grondahl C, Wahl P, Norby PL, Stennicke VW;
 XX WPI; 2003-671806/63.

XX (NOVO) NOVO NORDISK AS.
 XX Grondahl C, Wahl P, Norby PL, Stennicke VW;
 XX WPI; 2003-671806/63.
 DR
 XX New polynucleotide encoding a transducer of meiotic acting sterols-
 PT signaling or its regulatory domain, useful for isolating tissue specific
 PT variants of the transducer which may be used as anti-infertility or
 PT contraceptive drugs.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 18; 55pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence is that of a sense oligonucleotide that corresponds
 CC to the Kozak sequence of mouse SAM1b mRNA (see ACF79541). It was used as
 CC a control in experiments with the corresponding antisense oligonucleotide
 CC (see ACF79551). Selective inhibition of the mRNA showed that SAM1b is
 CC crucially involved in meiotic acting sterol (MAS) signalling, since a
 CC functional knockout of de novo protein synthesis partly disrupted MAS
 CC signals in oocytes. SAM1b is a transducer of MAS signalling and is
 CC involved in the gamete maturation process induced by 3beta-hydroxy-4,4-
 CC dimethyl cholest-8,14,24-triene (FF-MAS), specifically inducing germinal
 CC vesicle breakdown in mouse oocyte cultures in vitro. SAM1b can be used to
 CC screen for agonists or antagonists of FF-MAS activity for use as
 CC antiinfertility or contraceptive drugs
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 372 CGTCTGGCGCTCTCTGCTGGC 391
 DB 1 CGAATGGCTCTCTGCTGGC 20
 RESULT 556
 ACF79551/c
 ID ACF79551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ACF79551;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Oligonucleotide antisense to SAM1b mRNA Kozak sequence.
 DE
 XX Mouse; SAM1b; meiotic acting sterol; signal transduction;
 KW antiinfertility; contraceptive; antisense; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_site 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate oligonucleotides"
 XX WO2003070766-A2.
 XX 28-AUG-2003.
 XX 31-JAN-2003; 2003WO-DK000058.
 XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002DK-00000277.
 XX (NOVO) NOVO NORDISK AS.
 XX Grondahl C, Wahl P, Norby PL, Stennicke VW;
 XX WPI; 2003-671806/63.

PT New polynucleotide encoding a transducer of meiotic acting sterols-
 PT signaling or its regulatory domain, useful for isolating tissue specific
 PT variants of the transducer which may be used as anti-infertility or
 PT contraceptive drugs.

XX Example 1; Page 18; 55pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide that is
 CC complementary to the Kozak sequence of mouse SAM1b mRNA (see ACF79541).
 CC Selective inhibition of the mRNA showed that SAM1b is crucially involved
 CC in meiotic acting sterol (MAS) signalling, since a functional knockout of
 CC de novo protein synthesis partly disrupted MAS signals in oocytes. SAM1b
 CC is a transducer of MAS signalling and is involved in the gamete
 CC maturation process induced by 3beta-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl cholesterol-8,14,24-
 CC triene (FF-MAS), specifically inducing germinal vesicle breakdown in
 CC mouse oocyte cultures in vitro. SAM1b can be used to screen for agonists
 CC or antagonists of FF-MAS activity for use as antiinfertility or
 CC contraceptive drugs

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 372 CGTCTGGCGCTCTCTGCTGC 391

Db 20 CGAATGGCTCTCTCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 557

ADC56839/c
 ID ADC56839 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADC56839;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Mouse vitronectin PCR primer 1.

XX Mouse; oestrogen; hippocampus; gene expression; calmodulin I; chimera; in;
 KW neuromedin; T-Rec-alpha rel.; 3B-HSD related protein; ATP-binding cass.;
 KW chaperonin; HCNF; histone-like protein; ZW10; vitronectin; gene; ds.

XX Mus sp.

XX JP2003139771-A.

XX 14-MAY-2003.

XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338515.

XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338515.

XX (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2003-818084/77.

XX Screening for estrogen analog, by administering test compound to rodents,
 PT isolating hippocampus, monitoring for the expression of a particular gene
 PT in hippocampus, and selecting compound that alters gene expression.

PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 16pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to screening for an oestrogen analogue, comprising
 CC administering a test compound to rodents, isolating hippocampus from
 CC rodents, monitoring for the expression level of a gene comprising mouse
 CC calmodulin I, chimera; in, neuromedin, T-Rec-alpha rel., 3B-HSD related
 CC protein, ATP-binding cass., chaperonin, HCNF, histone-like protein,
 CC unknown, ZW10, vitronectin or unknown encoding genes (SEQ ID NO 1-13) in
 CC the hippocampus and selecting a compound that alters the gene expression
 CC as oestrogen analogue. The method is useful for screening for oestrogen
 CC analogues. The identified compound is useful for studying the effect of

CC oestrogen on the brain. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer used
 CC to measure mouse gene expressed in the hippocampus and disclosed in the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 440 TCTAAGCCAGATGCTTCC 459

Db 20 TCTAAGCCAGATGCTTCC 1

RESULT 558

ADD21735
 ID ADD21735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADD21735;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #291.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
 KW atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
 KW 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003048315-A2.

XX 12-JUN-2003.

XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
 PI Mancharam M;

XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
 PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
 PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
 PT mdm2 expression.

XX Example 17; SEQ ID NO 300; 289pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
 CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
 CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
 CC disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
 CC restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
 CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
 CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
 CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
 CC phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 504 GATTGGCCAGTTGGCATT 523

PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.
 XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;
 XX WPI; 1994-183530/22.
 DR Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases
 XX involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.
 PT
 XX Claim 18; Page 28; 112pp; English.
 PS
 XX Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian
 CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence
 CC identified in Table I (page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences
 CC (see AAQ65728-Q65906). The following details are given for primer 70:
 CC Alt. Code: DH-62 Region/exon: 42/43 Direction: sense Primer position:
 CC 17618 (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAAG 228
 DB 2 TTGTCGCCCTCTCCTGAAG 21
 RESULT 562
 AAQ65867/c
 ID AAQ65867 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ65867;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Type II procollagen PCR primer 67.
 XX
 KW Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9411532-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-MAY-1994.
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.
 XX
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C;
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;
 XX WPI; 1994-183530/22.
 DR Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases
 XX involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.
 PT
 XX Claim 18; Page 28; 112pp; English.
 PS
 XX Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian
 CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence
 CC identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences

CC (see AAQ65728-Q65906). The following details are given for primer 67:
 CC Alt. Code: DH-59 Region/exon: 40/41 Direction: antisense Primer position:
 CC 17638 (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAAG 228
 DB 2 TTGTCGCCCTCTCCTGAAG 1
 RESULT 563
 AAV31906/c
 ID AAV31906 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV31906;
 XX
 DT 21-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Peptide nucleic acid probe 49.
 XX
 KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; probe; hybridisation; mycobacteria;
 KW ribosomal nucleic acid; rRNA; drug-resistant strain; mutation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mycobacterium sp.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..15
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "This sequence contains a polyamide backbone
 FT instead of a deoxyribose backbone"
 XX
 PN WO9815648-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-APR-1998.
 XX
 PF 03-OCT-1997; 97WO-DK000425.
 XX
 PR 04-OCT-1996; 96DK-00001096.
 PR 18-OCT-1996; 96DK-00001156.
 PR 05-MAY-1997; 97DK-00000512.
 XX
 PA (DAKO-) DAKO AS.
 XX
 PI Stender H, Lund K, Mollerup TA;
 XX WPI; 1998-240831/21.
 DR
 XX Peptide nucleic acid probes for detection of ribosomal nucleic acid of
 PT mycobacteria - allow differentiation between species of tuberculosis
 PT complex and others and can penetrate cell membranes without pretreatment.
 XX
 PS Claim 22; Page 66; 106pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is the nucleotide sequence of the peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probe
 CC used in the method of the invention, to detect ribosomal nucleic acid of
 CC mycobacteria. The probes are used, in situ or in vitro, for detection of
 CC the Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTC), specifically M.
 CC tuberculosis, and especially in sputum samples, but also in other body
 CC fluids, biopsy specimens, foods, soil, air and water. Particularly, they
 CC are used to diagnose, stage or monitor infection, or for identification
 CC of drug-resistant strains (which generally have mutations in rRNA)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 540 CTTCTGACTCTGTA 554
 ID AAZ64409/c
 AC |||||
 DB 15 CATCTGACTCTGTA 1

RESULT 564
 AAZ64409/c
 ID AAZ64409 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAZ64409;
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS
 XX WO9955847-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1999.
 XX
 XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
 PF
 XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
 PI WPI; 2000-062023/05.
 DR
 XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
 PT hepatitis C infection.
 PT
 PS Claim 1; Page 91; 123pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
 CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
 CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
 CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
 CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
 CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
 CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
 CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
 CC diseases, and cancer
 CC
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTG 786
 ID TGGAGAGAGAGTG 1
 DB 15 TGGAGAGAGAGTG 1

RESULT 565
 AAF46503

ID AAF46503 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF46503;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1342.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; scleroderma; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 PD
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 PF
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 PR
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 PA
 XX Wraight CU, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 DR
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, scleroderma, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 CC
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 G; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 GGAGCTCGGTACAG 739
 ID GGAGCTCGGTACAG 15
 DB 1 GGAGCTCGGTACAG 15

RESULT 566
 AEX01462/c
 ID AEX01462 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AEX01462;
 XX

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #1244 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1244.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XX HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
EN US2002082225-A1.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J A.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswigen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX
XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
PT
PS Claim 1; Page 56; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsdIDentry.html
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTG 786
DB 15 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTG 1

RESULT 567
AAQ21896/c
ID AAQ21896 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAQ21896;
XX
XX 11-JUN-1992 (first entry)
DT
KW

DE
XX
KW TEG-terminated exonuclease stable oligonucleotide #10.
KW tetraethylene glycol; cancer; antisense; gene expression; inhibition;
XX diol; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "see comments"
FT 15
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "see comments"
XX
EN WO9202534-A.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1992.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1990; 90US-00562180.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1990; 90US-00562180.
XX 13-SEP-1990; 90US-00582287.
XX 13-SEP-1990; 90US-00582456.
XX 13-SEP-1990; 90US-00582457.
XX 09-APR-1991; 91US-00682784.
XX
XX (STER) STERLING DRUG INC.
XX
XX Weis AL, Hausheer FH, Chaturvedu PVC, Delecki DJ, Cavanaugh PF;
PI Moskwa PS, Oakes FT;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-080016/10.
XX
XX New oligo nucleoside(s) and nucleotide(s) with up to 200 bases - nuclease
PT resistant anti sense cpds. useful for treating hereditary disorders of
PT altered genetic expression mechanisms.
XX
PS Example 42; Page 70; 90pp; English.
XX
CC Two TEG molecules joined via a phosphate group are attached to the 5',
CC terminus. The cytidine residue at position 15 is attached to the 3',
CC adenosine residue by two TEG molecules which are joined via a phosphate
CC group. The diol-contg. linking group forms phosphodiester bonds with C
CC and A. The resulting oligonucleotide is resistant to exonuclease
CC degradation. See also AAQ21884-Q21895 and AAQ21897-Q21918
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 406 TGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 420
DB 16 TGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 2

RESULT 568
AAA36293
ID AAA36293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA36293;
AC
XX
XX 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
DT
DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:359.
XX
XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
KW

KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200018960-A2.
 XX 06-APR-2000.
 XX 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
 XX 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
 XX (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
 PI WPI; 2000-293181/25.
 XX
 XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 63; 11pp; English.
 XX
 XX A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
 CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
 CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
 CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
 CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 743 AGCCTTGTCCTTAA 757
 DB 1 AGCCTTGTCCTTAA 15
 RESULT 569
 ID ABK01700/c
 AC ABK01700 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human NOGO Zinzyme #22.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haenostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 94; 200pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA motif) or
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 792 AAACGCGAGCTGA 806
 DB 15 AAACGCGAGCTGA 1
 RESULT 570
 ABK01296/c
 ID ABK01296 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK01296;
AC
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human NOGO Inozyme #566.
DE
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 87; 200pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
XX an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinyne (cleaving RNA
XX with a VGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
XX immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to

CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query March 1.68; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
OY 792 AAAGTGCAGGACTGA 806
|||||
DB 16 AAAGTGCAGGACTGA 2
|||||
RESULT 571
ABA80869
ID ABA80869 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABA80869;
XX
DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3715.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APCB;
KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antileukemic; haemostatic;
KW antileukemic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200173002-A2.
PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
XX (UWDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
PA
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
DR
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
XX modification.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
XX be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
XX oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
XX sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
XX the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
XX retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
XX (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
XX 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,

CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGCC 305
 |||||
 Db 2 CTTGCAGTCGGGCC 16

RESULT 572
 ABA80872/c
 ID ABA80872 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABA80872;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3718.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskilling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antileptic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200173002-A2.
 XX
 XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.

XX Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus

CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MHL1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGCC 305
 |||||
 Db 17 CTTGCAGTCGGGCC 3

RESULT 573
 ABA80864/c
 ID ABA80864 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABA80864;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3710.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskilling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antileptic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200173002-A2.
 XX
 XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.

XX Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A

CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalasassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;
 QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGGCC 305
 Db 17 CTTGCAGTCGGGGCC 3
 RESULT 574
 ABA80865
 ID ABA80865 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA80865;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3711.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalasassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antitickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200173002-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,

CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalasassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;
 QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGGCC 305
 Db 1 CTTGCAGTCGGGGCC 15
 RESULT 575
 ABA80873
 ID ABA80873 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA80873;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3719.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalasassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antitickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200173002-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at

CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGCC 305
 |||||
 Db 1 CTTGCAGTCGGGCC 15

RESULT 576
 ABA80868/C
 ID ABA80868 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA80868;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3714.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antileptic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200173002-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gampier HB, Rice MC;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
 XX
 DR Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Page 246; 294pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic

CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 291 CTTGTAGTCGGGCC 305
 |||||
 Db .16 CTTGCAGTCGGGCC 2

RESULT 577
 ABL46757/c
 ID ABL46757 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL46757;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #211.
 XX
 KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
 KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200162911-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
 XX
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PT Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
 CC used to illustrate the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CTGCTTTGGGGCTG 150
Db 15 CTGCTTTGGGGCTG 1

RESULT 578
AAH80146
ID AAH80146 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH80146;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 110.
XX
KW Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
XX
OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
PN US6251588-B1.
XX
PD 26-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX
WPI; 2001-424456/45.
XX
PT Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
PT parameters.
XX
PS Example 1; Col 49; 342pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGTTTGGGGG 147
Db 3 TGTCTGTTTGGGGG 17

RESULT 580
ABN07676
ID ABN07676 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07676;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7668.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

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XX Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 109.
XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
XX disease diagnosis; ss.
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX US6251588-B1.
XX 26-JUN-2001.
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.
XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
XX nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
XX sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
XX parameters.
XX Example 1; Col 49; 342pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
XX an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
XX sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
XX predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
XX of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
XX clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
XX to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
XX oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGTTTGGGGG 147
Db 3 TGTCTGTTTGGGGG 17

RESULT 580
ABN07676
ID ABN07676 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07676;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7668.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

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PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 03-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7668; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 768 GAAGCTGGAGAGAG 782
 DB 3 GAGCTGGAGAGAG 17
 RESULT 581
 ABN07677
 ID ABN07677 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX ABN07677;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7669.
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
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 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7669; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 768 GAAGCTGGAGAGAG 782
 DB 2 GAGCTGGAGAGAG 16
 RESULT 582

ABN07678
ID ABN07678 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07678;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7670.
DE
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7670; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 768 GAACGTGGAGAGAAG 782
Db 1 GAGCTGGAGAGAAG 15
RESULT 583
ABN08388/C
ID ABN08388 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN08388;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8380.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8380; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 405 CTGCTCAGCGGCT 419
 DB 16 CTGCTCAGCGGCT 2

RESULT 584
 ABK26752
 ID ABK26752 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK26752;
 XX
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Reduced palmitate production genome altering oligonucleotide #48.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 XX o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 XX DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 XX abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
 XX amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 XX imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 XX porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 XX modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 XX altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 XX modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 XX increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 XX photosynthetic process.

XX Gossypium hirsutum.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200192512-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 XX

XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
 XX creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
 XX nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
 XX production.
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Page 170; 220pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 XX genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 XX having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with

CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
 CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
 CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 938 TTGTTTATGAGTCA 952
 DB 2 TTGTTTATGAGTCA 16

RESULT 585
 ABK26751/c
 ID ABK26751 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK26751;
 XX
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Reduced palmitate production genome altering oligonucleotide #47.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 XX o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 XX DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 XX abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
 XX amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 XX imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 XX porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 XX modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 XX altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 XX modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 XX increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 XX photosynthetic process.

XX Gossypium hirsutum.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200192512-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 XX

XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX PF
 XX OS
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX PR
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX XX
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX PF
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX PR
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 XX PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 XX PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX PS
 XX Claim 4; Page 129; 149pp; English.
 XX XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 XX CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 XX CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 XX CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 XX CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 XX CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 XX CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 XX CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 XX CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 XX CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 XX CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 XX CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 XX CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 XX CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 XX CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 XX CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 XX CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 XX CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 XX CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 XX CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 XX CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 XX CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 XX CC ASK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 XX CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 881 TGAGGTCCTGCATGT 895
 Db 16 TGAGGTCCTGCATGT 2
 RESULT 588
 ABK18426/c
 ID ABK18426 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ABK18426;
 XX XX
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1073.
 XX DE
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 XX KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 XX KW vulvar; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 XX KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 XX KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 XX KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 XX KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 XX KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;

amberzyme.
 XX OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX PN
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 XX XX
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX PD
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX PF
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX PA
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX PI
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX DR
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 XX CC useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 XX CC arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX PS
 XX Claim 4; Page 78; 149pp; English.
 XX XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 XX CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 XX CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 XX CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, verruca
 XX CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, Sturge
 XX CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 XX CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 XX CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 XX CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 XX CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 XX CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 XX CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 XX CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 XX CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 XX CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 XX CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 XX CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 XX CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 XX CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 XX CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 XX CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 XX CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 XX CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 XX CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 881 TGAGGTCCTGCATGT 895
 Db 17 TGAGGTCCTGCATGT 3
 RESULT 589
 ABT3926/c
 ID ABT3926 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ABT3926;
 XX XX
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4563.
 XX DE
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 XX KW

KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 567; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGGATC 571
Db 15 CCAACAGAGGGATC 1
RESULT 590
ABT34751/c
ID ABT34751 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34751;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 388.
DE
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX

KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 79; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 900 ACGTATTATTAAAGTGA 914
Db 17 ACGTATTATTAAAGTGA 3
RESULT 591
ADB02158
ID ADB02158 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB02158;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3144.
DE
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; WDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-42.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1281758-A2.
 XX PD 05-FEB-2003.
 XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX PS WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX DR
 XX CC New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3144; 103pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGC 331
 |||||
 Db 3 AGACTGCAGAGATGC 17
 RESULT 592
 ADB02159
 ID ADB02159 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB02159;
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3145.
 DE
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX EP1281758-A2.
 XX PD 05-FEB-2003.
 XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX PR
 XX

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX PS WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX DR
 XX CC New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3145; 103pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAGC 331
 |||||
 Db 2 AGACTGCAGAGATGC 16
 RESULT 593
 ABZ65372/C
 ID ABZ65372 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ65372;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human HER2 DNazyme substrate #829.
 DE
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 149; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC pneumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531, AB266524,
CC AB266530 - AB266595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 142 TGGGGGCTGCAGTCTC 156
DB 15 TGGGGGCTGCAGTCTC 1
RESULT 594
ACD62041
ID ACD62041 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD62041;
DT
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #352.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
FN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (NACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (NCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (NORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 281; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 708 CCCATAGCCAAATTT 722
DB 3 CCCAUACCCAAUUU 17
RESULT 595
ACD60628/c
ID ACD60628 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD60628;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1926.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
FN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 645; 738pp; French.

XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 TCATGAGCTGAAGC 675
 ||||| |||||
 Db 3 TCATGAGCTGAAGC 17

RESULT 598

ADD81036

ID ADD81036 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADD81036;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #70.

XX KW ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation; large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.

XX OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX FN US2003054346-A1.

XX PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.

XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.

XX PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.

XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.

XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.

XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.

XX PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

XX DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.

XX PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to hybridize with target.

XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 109; 423pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target

CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGTCTGTTGGGGG 147
 ||||| |||||
 Db 3 TGTCTGTTGGGGG 17

RESULT 599

ADD81037

ID ADD81037 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADD81037;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #71.

XX KW ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation; large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.

XX OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX FN US2003054346-A1.

XX PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.

XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.

XX PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.

XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.

XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.

XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.

XX PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

XX DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.

XX PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to hybridize with target.

XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 110; 423pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGG 147
 |||||
 Db 2 TGTCTGCTTTGGGG 16

RESULT 600
 AAT48840/c
 ID AAT48840 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT48840;
 XX DT 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX DE Rat PLA2s primer, ZW-1.

XX KW Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; primer; PLA2s; mutation; APC;
 XX KW type II non-pancreatic phospholipase A2; microsatellite; colon cancer;
 XX KW adenomatous polyposis coli; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9641003-A1.

XX PD 19-DEC-1996.

XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009009.

XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00484359.

XX PA (UWJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

XX PI Buchberg AM, Siracusa LD, Chepenik KP;

XX DR WPI; 1997-052369/05.

XX PT Identifying an individual at an elevated risk of colon cancer - by
 PT detecting mutation(s) in PLA2s gene.

XX PS Example 2; Page 39; 78pp; English.

XX CC The sequences given in AAT48840-41 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification of the rat type II non-pancreatic phospholipase A2 (PLA2s)
 CC gene. Mutations within this sequence may lead to an individual having an
 CC increased risk of colon cancer. The method of the invention comprises:
 CC (a) isolating genetic material from a tissue or body fluid sample from
 CC the individual; and (b) detecting a PLA2s gene mutation which is
 CC indicative of the individual is at an elevated risk of colon cancer; or
 CC (b') detecting the absence of PLA2s protein or PLA2s enzyme activity in
 CC an isolated protein sample which is indicative of the individual having
 CC an elevated risk of colon cancer. The method allows individuals with the
 CC APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) mutation to be identified. In the
 CC treatment of colon cancer, the patient is administered a recombinant
 CC vector incorporated within a non-toxic enteric microorganism which
 CC expresses and secretes PLA2s

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 262 ACAGGAGCACCCTTCA 276
 |||||
 Db 16 ACAGGAGGACCTTCA 2

RESULT 601
 AA241080
 ID AA241080 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AA241080;
 XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE
 XX KW

Human ELK-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:232.

XX KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
 KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
 KW target validation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9953101-A1.

XX PD 21-OCT-1999.

XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.

XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.

XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Cowsert LM, Baker BP, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;

XX PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;

XX DR WPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX PT Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
 PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
 PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.

XX PS Example 24; Page 105; 264pp; English.

XX CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
 CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
 CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
 CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
 CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and
 CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 323 CAGAGAAAGCTGTGGA 337
 |||||
 Db 4 CAGAGAAAGTGTGGA 18

RESULT 602
 AA206596
 ID AA206596 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AA206596;
 XX DT 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)

DE ELK-1 expression modulator #35.
 XX Human ELK-1; p62TCF; Ets domain transcription factor protein; apoptosis;
 KW expression inhibition; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
 XX diagnosis; phosphorothioate; antisense compound; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1..18
 XX /tag= a
 XX /note= "Internucleoside phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX modified_base 1..14
 XX /tag= b
 XX /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides
 XX except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX modified_base 15..18
 XX /tag= c
 XX /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides
 XX except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX
 XX US5948680-A.
 XX
 XX 07-SEP-1999.
 XX
 XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.
 XX
 XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Baker BF, Cowser LM;
 XX WPI; 1999-517959/43.
 XX
 XX Antisense compound useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
 XX disease associated with ELK-1 expression.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Col 39; 3lpp; English.
 XX
 XX Sequences AA206571-206607 are antisense polynucleotides targeted to a
 XX nucleic acid molecule encoding human ELK-1 (also known as p62TCF). ELK-1
 XX is a member of the ternary complex factor subfamily of Ets-domain
 XX transcription factor proteins. The polynucleotides inhibit the expression
 XX of human ELK-1, and this sequence targets the 3' untranslated region of
 XX the ELK-1 RNA. Sequences AA206571-206607 all cause at least 30%
 XX inhibition of ELK-1 expression. The antisense sequences can be used to
 XX inhibit the expression of human ELK-1 in human cells or tissues in vitro.
 XX ELK-1 uses a bipartite recognition mechanism mediated by both protein-DNA
 XX and protein-protein interactions to regulate genes by direct and indirect
 XX DNA binding and has been shown to control various signal transduction
 XX pathways and other cell functions including apoptosis. This means that
 XX antisense compounds inhibiting expression of ELK-1 can be used to treat
 XX diseases associated with its expression in animals, particularly humans
 XX and to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 XX compounds can also be used for diagnosis, as research reagents and in
 XX kits
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 323 CAGAGAGCTGTGGA 337
 DB 4 CAGAGAGTGTGGA 18
 RESULT 603
 AAA64844/c
 ID AAA64844 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX

AC AAA64844;
 XX
 DT 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE S. typhimurium 23S rRNA gene probe # 4.
 XX
 KW 23S rRNA; food; personal care product; toothpaste; cosmetic; shampoo;
 KW pharmaceutical; probe; hybridisation; PCR; ss.
 XX
 OS Salmonella typhimurium.
 XX
 XX WO2000036146-A1.
 XX
 XX 22-JUN-2000.
 XX
 XX 15-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004271.
 XX
 XX 15-DEC-1998; 98GB-00027585.
 XX
 XX (CELS-) CELSIS INT PLC.
 XX
 XX Wicks B, Percy N, Owen RHG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-442395/38.
 XX
 XX Specific detection of Salmonella in a sample e.g. food or water,
 XX comprising using a polynucleotide which hybridizes to a region of the 23S
 XX rRNA gene sequence from Salmonella typhimurium.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 14; 17pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting and identifying
 XX Salmonella in food, personal care products e.g. toothpaste cosmetics and
 XX shampoos, pharmaceutical products and/ or water. The present sequence is
 XX a nucleic acid probe specific for S. typhimurium 23S rRNA gene. The probe
 XX may be used to identify and detect Salmonella with high specificity,
 XX using probe hybridisation and PCR
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 660 CTCATGCGAGCTGAAG 674
 DB 17 CTCATGCGAGCTGAAG 3
 RESULT 604
 ID ABL88833
 ID ABL88833 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX ABL88833;
 AC
 XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:55.
 DE
 XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
 XX
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX EP1174518-A1.
 XX
 XX 23-JAN-2002.
 PD
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 PF
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 PR
 XX

PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
 XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
 XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.
 XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
 PT significance.
 XX Disclosure; Page 20; 166pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 765 GCAGAACTGAGAG 779
 DB 3 GCAGAACTGAGAAAG 17
 RESULT 605
 ABS98373
 ID ABS98373 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX ABS98373;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 . (first entry)
 XX Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 sequencing primer #13.
 XX Human; ss; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KW epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxyltransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uronkinase receptor; UPA;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; sequencing.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200257410-A2.
 FN
 XX 25-JUL-2002.
 XX

PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 PA Guida M, Hall J;
 XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 PT disorder-related traits.
 XX Example 24; Page 151; 714pp; English.
 XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 CC transferase (HNMT), kallikrein 2 (KLK2), nicotinamide-N-methyl
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC sulfoxyltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), uronkinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP45002E1, AHR,
 CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC sequencing primer used to sequence the polymorphic genes of the invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 410 CCACAGGCTCTCG 424
 DB 4 CCACAGGCTCTCG 18
 RESULT 606
 ABS97556
 ID ABS97556 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX ABS97556;
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT

XX DE Human IL5-R oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

XX KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;

XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

XX KW lung inflammation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WI WIPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12798; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 477 CTTGGCATTCTTCAG 491

DB 1 CTTGGCATTCTTCAG 15

RESULT 607

ACA74429

ID ACA74429 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACA74429;

XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX DT

XX DE Generated 18 nucleotide region aaa.

XX KW N_BstNEI; DNA purification; ds; site-specific nicking.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US2003022317-A1.

XX PD 30-JAN-2003.

XX PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-00738444.

XX PR 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-00738444.

XX PA (NEWE) NEW ENGLAND BIOLABS INC.

XX PI Jack WE, Schildkraut I, Menin JF;

XX WI WIPI; 2003-416989/39.

XX PT Creating a target single-stranded region in double-stranded DNA for creating expression vectors or attaching detection probes by subjecting the nicked DNA to conditions where the target region is selectively denatured.

XX PS Example 1; Page 6; 34pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of creating a target single-stranded region in double-stranded DNA that comprises: (a) nicking at least one site bordering the target region in double-stranded DNA with at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease; and (b) subjecting the nicked DNA to conditions where the target region is selectively denatured. The method is useful for creating expression vectors, attaching detection probes or purifying DNA molecules containing the single-stranded region. The present sequence represents a generated DNA region of 18 or 12 nucleotides in length

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 439 GTCTAAGCCAGATG 453

DB 3 GTCTAAGCCAGATG 17

RESULT 608

AAT51286/c

ID AAT51286 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAT51286;

XX 11-NOV-1997 (first entry)

XX DT Human AD4 gene PCR primer INT1R.

XX DE Autosomal dominant early-onset Alzheimer's Disease; AD4; STM2;

XX KW neurodegeneration; senile dementia; human chromosome 1;

XX KW Volga German kindred; VG; yeast artificial chromosome library;

XX KW expressed sequence tag database; polymerase chain reaction; PCR primer;

XX KW Homo sapiens; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9703192-A2.

XX PD 30-JAN-1997.

XX PF 05-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011386.

XX DT

```

PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000956P.
PR 28-JUL-1995; 95US-0001675P.
PR 11-AUG-1995; 95US-0002174P.
PR 14-AUG-1995; 95US-0002328P.
XX (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.
PA (VAME-) VA MEDICAL CENT.
PA (GEOH) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
PI Levy-Lahad E, Tanzi RE, Schellenberg GD, Masco W, Bird TD;
PI Mulligan J, Galas DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-119048/11.
XX
XX New Alzheimer's disease related gene, AD4 - used to develop prods. for
PT detecting pre-disposition to or for diagnosis, prevention or treatment of
PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 11; 83pp; English.
XX
XX A genetically isolated group of families with autosomal dominant early-
CC onset Alzheimer's disease (AD) has been studied and initial mapping
CC analyses have predicted the AD4 locus (also known as STM2) resides on
CC chromosome 1. The present sequence corresponds to a PCR primer which was
CC used during the cloning procedure to isolate and sequence the AD4 gene.
CC The group of families has been designated the Volga German (VG) kindreds.
CC The entire gene has been amplified from VG individuals and unaffected
CC individuals (from VG and unrelated lineages). Sequence analysis has shown
CC that affected individuals have a nucleotide change at codon 141 resulting
CC in an amino acid alteration from Asn to Ile. Portions of a mutant AD4,
CC especially one in which Asn at position 141 has been replaced by Ile, can
CC be used in a peptide vaccine. Detection of mutant AD4, for example using
CC antibodies specific for the protein or using nucleic acid probes specific
CC for the mutant gene, provides a means of diagnosing Alzheimer's disease
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 418 CTCCTCCGGCTGCCCC 432
Db 17 CTCCTCCGGCTGCCCC 3

RESULT 609
AAV29497
ID AAV29497 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAV29497;
AC
XX
DT 05-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Serotonin 5HT7 receptor allelic variant amplifying ASA upper primer.
XX
XX Allelic variant; serotonin 5HT7 receptor; alcoholic offender; 5HT7leu;
KW neuropsychiatric drug; screening; allele specific amplification; ASA;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5763183-A.
PN
XX
XX 09-JUN-1998.
PD
XX
XX 08-NOV-1996; 96US-00745269.
PF
XX
XX 09-NOV-1995; 95US-0006394P.
PR
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
PA
XX
PI Virkkunen M, Goldman D, Pesonen U, Koulou M, Linnoila M;
DR WPI; 1998-347310/30.
XX
XX Allelic variant of serotonin 5HT7 receptor gene - is associated with
PT alcoholic offenders and is useful for screening neuropsychiatric drugs.
XX
XX Example 2; Col 7; 11pp; English.
XX
XX This PCR primer is used for allele specific amplification (ASA) of the
CC allelic variant of the serotonin 5HT7 receptor (5HT7leu). This is used
CC for screening large numbers of samples for 5HT7leu variant. The invention
CC provides a method for detecting DNA that codes for a 5HT7leu allelic
CC variant which comprises amplifying human DNA with primers capable of
CC amplifying a sequence encoding the third intracellular loop of the human
CC 5HT7 gene and determining if the amplified DNA comprises a sequence in
CC which a C-to-T alteration converts a Pro codon to a Leu codon. The
CC 5HT7leu variant and associated DNA and assays provide important
CC investigative tools for both behavioural research and the screening of
CC neuropsychiatric drug candidates
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 198 AGTTTCCTGGGTTC 212
Db 4 AGTTTCCTGGGTTC 18

RESULT 610
ACC78345/G
ID ACC78345 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ACC78345;
AC
XX
DT 18-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NOVX gene analysing primer-probe set Ag5950 reverse primer.
XX
XX Novel human protein; NOV1a; NOV1b; NOV1c; NOV1d; NOV1e; NOV2a; NOV2b;
KW NOV3a; NOV4a; NOV5a; NOV6a; NOV6b; NOV7a; NOV7b; NOV8a; NOV10a;
KW NOV11a; NOV11b; NOV11c; NOV11d; NOV11e; NOV11f; NOV11g; NOV11h; NOV11i; NOV11j; NOV11k; NOV11l; NOV11m; NOV11n; NOV11o; NOV11p; NOV11q; NOV11r; NOV11s; NOV11t; NOV11u; NOV11v; NOV11w; NOV11x; NOV11y; NOV11z; NOV11aa; NOV11ab; NOV11ac; NOV11ad; NOV11ae; NOV11af; NOV11ag; NOV11ah; NOV11ai; NOV11aj; NOV11ak; NOV11al; NOV11am; NOV11an; NOV11ao; NOV11ap; NOV11aq; NOV11ar; NOV11as; NOV11at; NOV11au; NOV11av; NOV11aw; NOV11ax; NOV11ay; NOV11az; NOV11ba; NOV11bb; NOV11bc; NOV11bd; NOV11be; NOV11bf; NOV11bg; NOV11bh; NOV11bi; NOV11bj; NOV11bk; NOV11bl; NOV11bm; NOV11bn; NOV11bo; NOV11bp; NOV11bq; NOV11br; NOV11bs; NOV11bt; NOV11bu; NOV11bv; NOV11bw; NOV11bx; NOV11by; NOV11bz; NOV11ca; NOV11cb; NOV11cc; NOV11cd; NOV11ce; NOV11cf; NOV11cg; NOV11ch; NOV11ci; NOV11cj; NOV11ck; NOV11cl; NOV11cm; NOV11cn; NOV11co; NOV11cp; NOV11cq; NOV11cr; NOV11cs; NOV11ct; NOV11cu; NOV11cv; NOV11cw; NOV11cx; NOV11cy; NOV11cz; NOV11da; NOV11db; NOV11dc; NOV11dd; NOV11de; NOV11df; NOV11dg; NOV11dh; NOV11di; NOV11dj; NOV11dk; NOV11dl; NOV11dm; NOV11dn; NOV11do; NOV11dp; NOV11dq; NOV11dr; NOV11ds; NOV11dt; NOV11du; NOV11dv; NOV11dw; NOV11dx; NOV11dy; NOV11dz; NOV11ea; NOV11eb; NOV11ec; NOV11ed; NOV11ee; NOV11ef; NOV11eg; NOV11eh; NOV11ei; NOV11ej; NOV11ek; NOV11el; NOV11em; NOV11en; NOV11eo; NOV11ep; NOV11eq; NOV11er; NOV11es; NOV11et; NOV11eu; NOV11ev; NOV11ew; NOV11ex; NOV11ey; NOV11ez; NOV11fa; NOV11fb; NOV11fc; NOV11fd; NOV11fe; NOV11ff; NOV11fg; NOV11fh; NOV11fi; NOV11fj; NOV11fk; NOV11fl; NOV11fm; NOV11fn; NOV11fo; NOV11fp; NOV11fq; NOV11fr; NOV11fs; NOV11ft; NOV11fu; NOV11fv; NOV11fw; NOV11fx; NOV11fy; NOV11fz; NOV11ga; NOV11gb; NOV11gc; NOV11gd; NOV11ge; NOV11gf; NOV11gg; NOV11gh; NOV11gi; NOV11gj; NOV11gk; NOV11gl; NOV11gm; NOV11gn; NOV11go; NOV11gp; NOV11gq; NOV11gr; NOV11gs; NOV11gt; NOV11gu; NOV11gv; NOV11gw; NOV11gx; NOV11gy; NOV11gz; NOV11ha; NOV11hb; NOV11hc; NOV11hd; NOV11he; NOV11hf; NOV11hg; NOV11hh; NOV11hi; NOV11hj; NOV11hk; NOV11hl; NOV11hm; NOV11hn; NOV11ho; NOV11hp; NOV11hq; NOV11hr; NOV11hs; NOV11ht; NOV11hu; NOV11hv; NOV11hw; NOV11hx; NOV11hy; NOV11hz; NOV11ia; NOV11ib; NOV11ic; NOV11id; NOV11ie; NOV11if; NOV11ig; NOV11ih; NOV11ii; NOV11ij; NOV11ik; NOV11il; NOV11im; NOV11in; NOV11io; NOV11ip; NOV11iq; NOV11ir; NOV11is; NOV11it; NOV11iu; NOV11iv; NOV11iw; NOV11ix; NOV11iy; NOV11iz; NOV11ja; NOV11jb; NOV11jc; NOV11jd; NOV11je; NOV11jf; NOV11jg; NOV11jh; NOV11ji; NOV11jj; NOV11jk; NOV11jl; NOV11jm; NOV11jn; NOV11jo; NOV11jp; NOV11jq; NOV11jr; NOV11js; NOV11jt; NOV11ju; NOV11jv; NOV11jw; NOV11jx; NOV11jy; NOV11jz; NOV11ka; NOV11kb; NOV11kc; NOV11kd; NOV11ke; NOV11kf; NOV11kg; NOV11kh; NOV11ki; NOV11kj; NOV11kk; NOV11kl; NOV11km; NOV11kn; NOV11ko; NOV11kp; NOV11kq; NOV11kr; NOV11ks; NOV11kt; NOV11ku; NOV11kv; NOV11kw; NOV11kx; NOV11ky; NOV11kz; NOV11la; NOV11lb; NOV11lc; NOV11ld; NOV11le; NOV11lf; NOV11lg; NOV11lh; NOV11li; NOV11lj; NOV11lk; NOV11ll; NOV11lm; NOV11ln; NOV11lo; NOV11lp; NOV11lq; NOV11lr; NOV11ls; NOV11lt; NOV11lu; NOV11lv; NOV11lw; NOV11lx; NOV11ly; NOV11lz; NOV11ma; NOV11mb; NOV11mc; NOV11md; NOV11me; NOV11mf; NOV11mg; NOV11mh; NOV11mi; NOV11mj; NOV11mk; NOV11ml; NOV11mm; NOV11mn; NOV11mo; NOV11mp; NOV11mq; NOV11mr; NOV11ms; NOV11mt; NOV11mu; NOV11mv; NOV11mw; NOV11mx; NOV11my; NOV11mz; NOV11na; NOV11nb; NOV11nc; NOV11nd; NOV11ne; NOV11nf; NOV11ng; NOV11nh; NOV11ni; NOV11nj; NOV11nk; NOV11nl; NOV11nm; NOV11nn; NOV11no; NOV11np; NOV11nq; NOV11nr; NOV11ns; NOV11nt; NOV11nu; NOV11nv; NOV11nw; NOV11nx; NOV11ny; NOV11nz; NOV11oa; NOV11ob; NOV11oc; NOV11od; NOV11oe; NOV11of; NOV11og; NOV11oh; NOV11oi; NOV11oj; NOV11ok; NOV11ol; NOV11om; NOV11on; NOV11oo; NOV11op; NOV11oq; NOV11or; NOV11os; NOV11ot; NOV11ou; NOV11ov; NOV11ow; NOV11ox; NOV11oy; NOV11oz; NOV11pa; NOV11pb; NOV11pc; NOV11pd; NOV11pe; NOV11pf; NOV11pg; NOV11ph; NOV11pi; NOV11pj; NOV11pk; NOV11pl; NOV11pm; NOV11pn; NOV11po; NOV11pp; NOV11pq; NOV11pr; NOV11ps; NOV11pt; NOV11pu; NOV11pv; NOV11pw; NOV11px; NOV11py; NOV11pz; NOV11qa; NOV11qb; NOV11qc; NOV11qd; NOV11qe; NOV11qf; NOV11qg; NOV11qh; NOV11qi; NOV11qj; NOV11qk; NOV11ql; NOV11qm; NOV11qn; NOV11qo; NOV11qp; NOV11qq; NOV11qr; NOV11qs; NOV11qt; NOV11qu; NOV11qv; NOV11qw; NOV11qx; NOV11qy; NOV11qz; NOV11ra; NOV11rb; NOV11rc; NOV11rd; NOV11re; NOV11rf; NOV11rg; NOV11rh; NOV11ri; NOV11rj; NOV11rk; NOV11rl; NOV11rm; NOV11rn; NOV11ro; NOV11rp; NOV11rq; NOV11rr; NOV11rs; NOV11rt; NOV11ru; NOV11rv; NOV11rw; NOV11rx; NOV11ry; NOV11rz; NOV11sa; NOV11sb; NOV11sc; NOV11sd; NOV11se; NOV11sf; NOV11sg; NOV11sh; NOV11si; NOV11sj; NOV11sk; NOV11sl; NOV11sm; NOV11sn; NOV11so; NOV11sp; NOV11sq; NOV11sr; NOV11ss; NOV11st; NOV11su; NOV11sv; NOV11sw; NOV11sx; NOV11sy; NOV11sz; NOV11ta; NOV11tb; NOV11tc; NOV11td; NOV11te; NOV11tf; NOV11tg; NOV11th; NOV11ti; NOV11tj; NOV11tk; NOV11tl; NOV11tm; NOV11tn; NOV11to; NOV11tp; NOV11tq; NOV11tr; NOV11ts; NOV11tt; NOV11tu; NOV11tv; NOV11tw; NOV11tx; NOV11ty; NOV11tz; NOV11ua; NOV11ub; NOV11uc; NOV11ud; NOV11ue; NOV11uf; NOV11ug; NOV11uh; NOV11ui; NOV11uj; NOV11uk; NOV11ul; NOV11um; NOV11un; NOV11uo; NOV11up; NOV11uq; NOV11ur; NOV11us; NOV11ut; NOV11uu; NOV11uv; NOV11uw; NOV11ux; NOV11uy; NOV11uz; NOV11va; NOV11vb; NOV11vc; NOV11vd; NOV11ve; NOV11vf; NOV11vg; NOV11vh; NOV11vi; NOV11vj; NOV11vk; NOV11vl; NOV11vm; NOV11vn; NOV11vo; NOV11vp; NOV11vq; NOV11vr; NOV11vs; NOV11vt; NOV11vu; NOV11vv; NOV11vw; NOV11vx; NOV11vy; NOV11vz; NOV11wa; NOV11wb; NOV11wc; NOV11wd; NOV11we; NOV11wf; NOV11wg; NOV11wh; NOV11wi; NOV11wj; NOV11wk; NOV11wl; NOV11wm; NOV11wn; NOV11wo; NOV11wp; NOV11wq; NOV11wr; NOV11ws; NOV11wt; NOV11wu; NOV11wv; NOV11ww; NOV11wx; NOV11wy; NOV11wz; NOV11xa; NOV11xb; NOV11xc; NOV11xd; NOV11xe; NOV11xf; NOV11xg; NOV11xh; NOV11xi; NOV11xj; NOV11xk; NOV11xl; NOV11xm; NOV11xn; NOV11xo; NOV11xp; NOV11xq; NOV11xr; NOV11xs; NOV11xt; NOV11xu; NOV11xv; NOV11xw; NOV11xx; NOV11xy; NOV11xz; NOV11ya; NOV11yb; NOV11yc; NOV11yd; NOV11ye; NOV11yf; NOV11yg; NOV11yh; NOV11yi; NOV11yj; NOV11yk; NOV11yl; NOV11ym; NOV11yn; NOV11yo; NOV11yp; NOV11yq; NOV11yr; NOV11ys; NOV11yt; NOV11yu; NOV11yv; NOV11yw; NOV11yx; NOV11yy; NOV11yz; NOV11za; NOV11zb; NOV11zc; NOV11zd; NOV11ze; NOV11zf; NOV11zg; NOV11zh; NOV11zi; NOV11zj; NOV11zk; NOV11zl; NOV11zm; NOV11zn; NOV11zo; NOV11zp; NOV11zq; NOV11zr; NOV11zs; NOV11zt; NOV11zu; NOV11zv; NOV11zw; NOV11zx; NOV11zy; NOV11zz.

```

PS Example B; Page 171; 184pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel human proteins and encoding

CC polynucleotides. The novel polynucleotides and polypeptides are NOV1a,

CC NOV1b, NOV1c, NOV1d, NOV1e, NOV2a, NOV2b, NOV3a, NOV4a, NOV5a, NOV6a,

CC NOV6b, NOV7a, NOV7b, NOV8a, NOV9a, NOV10a, NOV11a, NOV11b, NOV11c and

CC NOV11d, and collectively referred to as NOVX. The NOVX polypeptide is

CC useful for preparing a composition for treating or preventing a pathology

CC associated with the polypeptide e.g., cancer, neurodegenerative disorders

CC such as Parkinson's disease, or metabolic disorders such as diabetes or

CC obesity, or for tissue typing. The present sequence represents a primer

CC part of a primer-probe set used for analysing the expression of a NOVX

CC gene

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 878 CATTGAGGTCCTGCA 892

DB 15 CATTGAGTTCCTGCA 1

RESULT 611

ADE27581/c

ID ADE27581 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADE27581;

XX

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DT

DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:525.

XX

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;

KW stearoyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;

KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytosstatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;

KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;

KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX WO2003070885-A2.

PN

XX 28-AUG-2003.

PD

XX

XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US0004317.

PF

XX

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR

XX 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.

PR

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;

PI

XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.

DR

XX

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the

PT stearoyl-CoA desaturase gene.

PT

XX

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 525; 139pp; English.

PS

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)

XX that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene

CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD

CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA;

CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)

CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or

CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting

CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and

CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD

CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;

CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.

CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target

CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;

CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide

CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is

CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CTGCTTTGGGGCTG 150

DB 18 CTGCTTTGGGGCTG 4

RESULT 612

ADE27291

ID ADE27291 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADE27291;

XX

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DT

DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:235.

XX

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;

KW stearoyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;

KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;

KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;

KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX WO2003070885-A2.

PN

XX 28-AUG-2003.

PD

XX

XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US0004317.

PF

XX

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR

XX 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.

PR

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;

PI

XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.

DR

XX

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the

PT stearoyl-CoA desaturase gene.

PT

XX

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 235; 139pp; English.

PS

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)

XX that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene

CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD

CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)

CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
 CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
 CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and
 CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
 CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
 CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
 CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 9 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CTGCTTGGGGGCTG 150
 Db 2 CUGCUUGGGGGGUG 16

RESULT 613
 ADE24141
 ID ADE24141 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADE24141;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX PCR primer CFX 10-F7 #SEQ ID 9.

XX Biochemical; substrate; medical diagnosis; screening; genetic disorder;
 KW polymorphism; infection; drug screening; binding; therapeutic agents;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W02003087410-A1.

XX 23-OCT-2003.

XX 11-APR-2003; 2003WO-US011384.

XX 11-APR-2002; 2002US-0372711P.

PR 24-MAR-2003; 2003US-0457847P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

XX Lin C, Opalsky D, Heaney P, Bruce P, Griswold C, Maczuszenko A;
 PI Walker SA, Woerl R;
 XX WPI; 2003-877108/81.

XX Assemblies for conducting chemical reactions on substrates useful e.g. in
 PT disease diagnosis or drug discovery, in which one or more reaction
 PT chambers are held over target locations on substrate enabling retention
 PT of reaction products.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 9; 147pp; English.

XX The invention relates to biochemical processes that are carried out
 CC directly on a substrate using novel assemblies which hold the substrate,
 CC and also one or more reaction chambers located over target location(s) on
 CC the substrate. The assemblies, devices and reaction containment member
 CC are useful to perform chemical reactions on substrates having target
 CC location(s) containing a biological sample, especially to analyse for the
 CC presence of a biomolecule in a sample, or to analyse a biomolecule to
 CC obtain information concerning its identity or structural/functional
 CC properties. They are useful e.g. in medical diagnosis and screening (e.g.
 CC to diagnose a genetic disorder by detecting a particular nucleic acid
 CC polymorphism, or to diagnose infection by detecting characteristic

CC elements of a pathogen) or in drug screening (e.g. by detecting binding
 CC of a molecule to a receptor and/or functional consequences of such
 CC binding to identify therapeutic agents); they are especially useful to
 CC conduct multiple different reactions which can be analysed separately, and
 CC for reactions involving thermocycling, by integration of a thermocycling
 CC function within the substrate. They can especially be used to perform a
 CC reaction on a target biomolecule such as amplification of a portion of a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (e.g. by PCR), or to determine the identity of a
 CC nucleotide in a target nucleic acid molecule. By conducting reactions in
 CC chambers on a substrate surface, assemblies require low volumes of
 CC reagents and enable reaction product to be retained for
 CC detection/analysis in a defined location, so reducing transfer of
 CC reagents and processing time required for performing analysis. When the
 CC substrate is adapted for thermocycling, assemblies enable faster heating
 CC and cooling of reaction mixtures than with conventional thermal blocks.
 CC The current sequence represents a PCR primer used to perform 4-plex PCR
 CC on genomic DNA in an assay to identify polymorphic sites within human
 CC genes related to cystic fibrosis.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 762 ATGGCAGAACTGGAG 776
 Db 5 ATGGCAGAACTGGAG 19

RESULT 614
 AAQ82234
 ID AAQ82234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ82234;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 06-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1103) STS primer CSRL-3h7-tz.

XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX W09429486-A1.

XX 22-DEC-1994.

XX 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.

PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.

XX (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX Evans CA, Smith MW;

XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.

XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
 PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
 PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.

XX Example 4; Page 72; 128pp; English.

XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
 CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
 CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
 CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "primer"
 CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
 CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using

CC this method, 370 STRs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
 CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
 CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
 CC AAQ84001-Q82706 for STR primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTGGT 839
 |||||
 Db 2 GGTGCAGAGCTGGT 16

RESULT 615
 AAT45325/C
 ID AAT45325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAT45325;

XX DT 26-AUG-1997 (first entry)

XX DE HIV-1 integrase gene target PCR primer.

XX KW Stem duplex; target complementary sequence; fluorescer; quencher; EDANS;
 KW DABCYL; interactive label; HIV-1; integrase;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus type 1; hybridisation probe; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN EP745690-A2.

XX PD 04-DEC-1996.

XX PF 10-MAY-1996; 96BP-00303544.

XX PR 12-MAY-1995; 95US-00439819.

XX PA (PUBL-) PUBLIC HEALTH RES INST NEW YORK.

XX PI Tyagi S, Kramer FR, Lizardi PM;

XX DR WPI; 1997-013705/02.

XX PT Labelled probes for nucleic acid detection - have self-complementary stem
 XX duplex region which is lost upon hybridisation to target sequence.

XX PS Example 7; Page 22; 41pp; English.

XX CC A new labelled unimolecular probe has a single stranded target complement
 CC sequence (TCS) and a stem duplex consisting of a 5' arm sequence of 3-25
 CC nucleotides adjacent to and covalently linked to the 5' terminus of TCS
 CC and a 3' arm sequence of 3-25 nucleotides adjacent to and covalently
 CC linked to the 3' terminus of TCS, the duplex having a melting temperature
 CC (Tm) above the detection temperature under preselected assay conditions.
 CC The probe also has at least one label pair, where one member of the pair
 CC is conjugated to the probe in the vicinity of the 5' arm sequence, the
 CC other is conjugated to the probe in the vicinity of the 3' arm sequence
 CC and the members of the pair are near each other. Under the preselected
 CC assay conditions in the absence of target sequence, the probe has a
 CC characteristic signal whose level is a function of the degree of
 CC interaction of the first and second labels, the signal having a first
 CC level at 10 deg.C below the Tm, a second level at 10 deg.C above the Tm
 CC and a third level at the detection temperature. Under the preselected
 CC assay conditions at the detection temperature and in the presence of an
 CC excess of target, hybridisation of the TCS to the target sequence alters

CC the level of the characteristic signal from the third level toward the
 CC second level by an amount of at least 10% of the difference between the
 CC first and second levels and where a duplex of the target and its TCS is
 CC larger than the stem duplex. A specific example of such a probe was
 CC designed to hybridise to a HIV-1 integrase gene target. The target
 CC sequence was amplified using PCR primers having the sequences given in
 CC AAT45324 and AAT45325

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 473 GGAATTCGCATTC 487
 |||||
 Db 20 GGAATTCGCATTC 6

RESULT 616
 AAV52668/C
 ID AAV52668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV52668;

XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha gene exon 1b reverse PCR primer.

XX KW Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha; HNF-4 alpha; MODY1; human;
 KW transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; TCF14;
 KW diabetes; NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9811254-A1.

XX PD 19-MAR-1998.

XX PF 10-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016037.

XX PR 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.

XX PR 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028056P.

XX PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029679P.

XX PA (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.

XX PI Beil GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;
 XX PI Horikawa Y;

XX DR WPI; 1998-271667/24.

XX PT Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-
 XX beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent
 XX diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.

XX PS Example 3; Page 112; 363pp; English.

XX CC This is a reverse PCR primer designed for use with a forward primer (see
 CC AAV52667) in the PCR amplification of exon 1b and the flanking introns
 CC (see AAV52655) of the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-4 alpha (HNF-4
 CC alpha) gene (see AAV52687). Mutations of the HNF-4 alpha gene have been
 CC identified by amplifying (see AAV52655-86) and sequencing the appropriate
 CC exon. The invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for
 CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics
 CC and therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY1 (maturity-onset diabetes
 CC of the young) locus is the HNF-4 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the
 CC HNF-4 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 144 GGGGCTGCAGCTCCA 158
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 16 GAGGCTGCAGCTCCA 2

RESULT 617
AAV56661/c
ID AAV56661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAV56661;
XX
XX 02-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Stat-6 antisense oligonucleotide #5.
DE
XX
XX Stat-6; signal transducers and activators of transcription; primer;
XX
KW antisense; inhibitor; therapy; allergy; asthma; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "Nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy-modified 2'-
FT deoxynucleotides or can be linked by phosphorothioate
FT internucleoside linkages"
FT misc_feature 6. .14
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "nucleotides linked by phosphorothioate
FT internucleoside linkages"
FT modified_base 15. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "Nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy-modified 2'-
FT deoxynucleotides or can be linked by phosphorothioate
FT internucleoside linkages"
XX
XX WO9840478-A2.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98WO-EP001400.
XX
XX 13-MAR-1997; 97GB-00005212.
XX
XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.
XX Nicklin PL, Hill SJ, Phillips JA, Herlaar HC, Graham B;
XX WPI; 1998-520810/44.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides - have sequence complementary to mRNA
XX encoding human Stat-6 for inhibiting expression.
XX
XX Claim 26; Page 13; 21pp; English.
XX
XX AAV56657-V56666 are oligonucleotides which are complementary to at least
XX one part of mRNA encoding human Stat-6 and are capable of inhibiting
XX expression of Stat-6. Such oligonucleotides can be used in therapeutics
XX for the treatment of a disease modulated by Stat-6, particularly for
XX inhibiting the induction and maintenance of allergic-asthmatic reaction,
XX e.g. for treating asthma
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 773 GGAGAAGAAGTGTGA 787
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 GGAGAAGATGTGTGA 3

RESULT 618
AAZ03026/c
ID AAZ03026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ03026;
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX WO9928475-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97ER-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97ER-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffiths R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 1573; 1755pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; perihepatitis; bartholinitis;
XX pneumopathy in breast-feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 463 AAGAGCTCCAGGAAC 477
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 AAGAGCTACAGGAAC 4

RESULT 619
AAS08838/c
ID AAS08838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS08838;
XX

DT 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human PD-ABC form 2 DNA exon 15 5' splice site.
 DE
 XX
 XX PD-ATP-binding cassette; PD-ABC; chromosome 19p13.3; spleen; thymus; ds;
 KW peripheral blood leukocyte; bone marrow; lymph node; dyslipidaemia;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder; abnormal calcium flux;
 KW epilepsy; coronary artery disease; Tangier's disease; atherosclerosis;
 KW familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency; fatty liver disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; diabetes; insulin resistance; obesity; drug screening;
 KW alcoholism; retinal degeneration; hypertension; vascular disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200153490-A1.
 PN
 XX 26-JUL-2001.
 PD
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002191.
 PF
 XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177889P.
 PR
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215405P.
 XX
 XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA
 XX Johns MA, Tafuri SR, Wang M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-442259/47.
 DR
 XX New Human PD-ABC DNA molecules and proteins for diagnosis and treatment
 CC of dyslipidemia, epilepsy and diseases related to abnormal calcium flux.
 CC Disclosure; Page 39; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence represents a splice site within a DNA molecule encoding
 CC human PD-ATP-binding cassette (PD-ABC) protein. PD-ABC maps to chromosome
 CC 19p13.3 and is expressed in various tissues including spleen, thymus,
 CC peripheral blood leukocytes, bone marrow and lymph nodes. The PD-ABC DNA
 CC molecules and proteins are used to diagnose and treat cardiovascular
 CC disorders, inflammatory disorders, dyslipidaemia, epilepsy, diseases
 CC related to abnormal calcium flux, coronary artery disease, Tangier's
 CC disease, familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency, atherosclerosis,
 CC diabetes, fatty liver disease, insulin resistance, obesity, alcoholism,
 CC retinal degeneration, hypertension and vascular disease. The sequences
 CC are also used in drug screening assays
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCGG 425
 DB |||||
 20 CAGCAGGCTCTCGG 6
 RESULT 620
 AAS08747/c
 ID AAS08747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAS08747;
 AC
 XX 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human PD-ABC form 1 DNA exon 15 5' splice site.
 DE
 XX PD-ATP-binding cassette; PD-ABC; chromosome 19p13.3; spleen; thymus; ds;
 KW peripheral blood leukocyte; bone marrow; lymph node; dyslipidaemia;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder; abnormal calcium flux;
 KW epilepsy; coronary artery disease; Tangier's disease; atherosclerosis;
 KW familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency; fatty liver disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; diabetes; insulin resistance; obesity; drug screening;
 KW alcoholism; retinal degeneration; hypertension; vascular disease.

KW alcoholism; retinal degeneration; hypertension; vascular disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200153490-A1.
 PN
 XX 26-JUL-2001.
 PD
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002191.
 PF
 XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177889P.
 PR
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215405P.
 XX
 XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA
 XX Johns MA, Tafuri SR, Wang M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-442259/47.
 DR
 XX New Human PD-ABC DNA molecules and proteins for diagnosis and treatment
 CC of dyslipidemia, epilepsy and diseases related to abnormal calcium flux.
 CC Disclosure; Page 37; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence represents a splice site within a DNA molecule encoding
 CC human PD-ATP-binding cassette (PD-ABC) protein. PD-ABC maps to chromosome
 CC 19p13.3 and is expressed in various tissues including spleen, thymus,
 CC peripheral blood leukocytes, bone marrow and lymph nodes. The PD-ABC DNA
 CC molecules and proteins are used to diagnose and treat cardiovascular
 CC disorders, inflammatory disorders, dyslipidaemia, epilepsy, diseases
 CC related to abnormal calcium flux, coronary artery disease, Tangier's
 CC disease, familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency, atherosclerosis,
 CC diabetes, fatty liver disease, insulin resistance, obesity, alcoholism,
 CC retinal degeneration, hypertension and vascular disease. The sequences
 CC are also used in drug screening assays
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCGG 425
 DB |||||
 20 CAGCAGGCTCTCGG 6
 RESULT 621
 AAD21081/c
 ID AAD21081 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD21081;
 AC
 XX 15-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Wnt4 RT-PCR primer #2 used in the method for modulating hair growth.
 DE
 XX Signal transduction; Wnt protein; dermal papilla; DP; beta-catenin;
 KW GSK3beta kinase; genetic pattern baldness; hormonal disorder;
 KW chemotherapy; anagen phase; hair growth promoter; RT-PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO200174164-A1.
 PN
 XX 11-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010164.
 PF
 XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-0193771P.
 PR
 XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261690P.
 XX
 XX (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PA

XX Kishimoto J, Burgeson R, Morgan BA;
 XX WPI; 2001-648492/74.
 XX Promoting or inhibiting hair growth in a subject by inducing or
 PT mimicking, or inhibiting effect of Wnt-promoted signal transduction,
 PT respectively.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 22; 63pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to promoting hair growth in a subject which
 CC involves inducing or mimicking the effect of Wnt-promoted signal
 CC transduction in a subject and inhibiting hair growth in a subject
 CC transduction in a subject and inhibiting hair growth in a subject
 CC involves inhibiting level of Wnt protein or inhibiting an effect of Wnt-
 CC promoted signal transduction in a subject. The invention is used for
 CC providing and maintaining dermal papilla (DP) cell graft which involves
 CC culturing a DP cell from a subject under conditions that induce or mimic
 CC the effect of Wnt-promoted signal transduction, thereby providing and
 CC maintaining a DP cell graft. Preferably, the DP cell is cultured in the
 CC presence of Wnt, its fragment or analogue; lithium chloride, beta-catenin
 CC and/or Lf1, an agent which inhibits beta-catenin phosphorylation or
 CC GSK3beta kinase, or an agent which promotes beta-catenin accumulation.
 CC Hair growth is promoted in subject's scalp, or face e.g., beard and/or
 CC mustache, or in conditions where subject suffers from genetic pattern
 CC baldness, suffers from a hormonal disorder which decreases hair growth,
 CC has received a treatment, e.g., radiation or chemotherapy, or a drug
 CC which inhibits hair growth, or has had a surgical procedure, e.g., skin
 CC graft, which is in need of hair growth. Hair growth is inhibited on the
 CC subject's scalp, subject's face, e.g., beard and/or mustache, facial hair
 CC growth, or eyebrow growth, back, legs, chest, armpits. Promoting hair
 CC growth is useful for maintaining or promoting hair inductive activity.
 CC Inhibiting hair growth is useful for maintaining or promoting anagen
 CC phase gene expression in the subject's scalp, face e.g., upper lip and/or
 CC chin. The present sequence is Wnt4 RT-PCR primer used in the method for
 CC modulating hair growth
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 765 GCAGACTGGAGAG 779
 Db 15 GGAGACTGGAGAG 1
 RESULT 622
 AAS21716
 ID AAS21716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAS21716;
 AC
 XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Mouse Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #19.
 DE
 XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytototoxic; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
 KW
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200157059-A1.
 PN
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002939.
 PF
 XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA

XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowsett LM;
 XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.
 XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
 PT treatment of cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 18; Page 60; 120pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
 CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
 CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
 CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
 CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
 CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
 CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
 CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
 CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
 CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
 CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 206 GGGTTCAGCCCTC 220
 Db 5 GGGTTCAGCCCTC 19
 RESULT 623
 AAS13500
 ID AAS13500 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAS13500;
 AC
 XX 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer mVMGLOM-1 used to clone the mouse VMGLOM cDNA.
 DE
 XX Mouse; VMGLOM; glomulin; venous malformation glomangioma; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Mus sp.
 XX WO200160856-A2.
 PN
 XX 23-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001760.
 PF
 XX 16-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00870022.
 PR
 XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0195777P.
 PR
 XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00870320.
 PR
 XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
 PA
 XX Vikkula M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-557643/62.
 DR
 XX New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for
 PT preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,
 PT e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.
 XX

PS Disclosure; Page 37; 157pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse
 CC VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid
 CC molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a
 CC subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,
 CC VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic
 CC acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation
 CC into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,
 CC treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly
 CC where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.
 CC varicosities, cardiomyopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and
 CC cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present
 CC sequence for PCR primer mVMGLOM-1 is used with PCR primer mVMGLOM-5
 CC (AAS13501) to clone the mouse VMGLOM cDNA in the methods of the present
 CC invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 330 GCTGTGGAGCAACTT 344
 |||||
 Db 5 GCTGTGGAGCAACTT 19

RESULT 624

AAS13515
 ID AAS13515 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAS13515;
 DT 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Forward PCR primer used to amplify total mouse cDNA.

DE Mouse; VMGLOM; glomulin; venous malformation glomangioma; PCR primer; ss.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200160856-A2.

XX 23-AUG-2001.

XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001760.

XX 16-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00870022.

XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0195777P.

XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00870320.

XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.

XX Vikkula M;

XX WPI; 2001-557643/62.

XX New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for
 CC preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,
 CC e.g. varicosities, cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.

XX Disclosure; Page 40; 157pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse
 CC VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid
 CC molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a
 CC subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,
 CC VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic
 CC acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation
 CC into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,
 CC treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly
 CC where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.

CC varicosities, cardiomyopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and
 CC cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present
 CC sequence for forward PCR primer is used with the reverse PCR primer
 CC (AAS13516) to amplify total mouse cDNA in the methods of the present
 CC invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 330 GCTGTGGAGCAACTT 344
 |||||
 Db 5 GCTGTGGAGCAACTT 19

RESULT 625

ABL44019
 ID ABL44019 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABL44019;
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1063.

DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones.

XX Claim 4; Page 26; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order to
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 797 GCAGGACTGACTGAA 811
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 6 GCAGGCTGACTGAA 20

RESULT 626
 AAD40946
 ID AAD40946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD40946;
 XX
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123727.
 XX
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 5
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 9
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 11
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 16
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX
 PN WO200250244-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US04518.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
 XX
 PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
 PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
 PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
 PT infection.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
 CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
 CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
 CC HDAl DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 471 CAGGAAGCTTGGCATT 485
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 5 CAGGCACTTGGCATT 19

RESULT 627
 ABL60593/c
 ID ABL60593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL60593;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Rat derived nucleotide sequence P1.
 XX
 KW Gene expression; biotinylation; DNA array; nucleic acid detection; rat;
 KW ds.
 XX
 OS Rattus norvegicus.
 XX
 PN WO200236764-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP009492.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00329998.
 XX
 PA (NNSH) NIPPON SHINYAKU CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Takagaki K, Kaminishi Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-417277/44.
 XX
 PT Construction of averaged DNA libraries with even appearance frequency of
 PT each clone, applicable in producing DNA arrays for specific tissues,
 PT organs or organisms in disease diagnosis, pathogen identification and
 PT drug evaluation.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 30; 36pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to averaging gene expression in cDNA libraries. The
 CC method involves (a) conversion of a double-stranded (ds) cDNA library
 CC prepared from an organism-originated mRNA into cyclic single-stranded
 CC (ss) DNA library; (b) preparing a biotinylated ds DNA or complementary
 CC biotinylated RNA from a ds library DNA; (c) hybridisation of the cyclic
 CC ss DNA library with the biotinylated ds DNA or RNA; (d) recovering
 CC unhybridised cyclic ss DNA from the biotinylated ds DNA or RNA and any of
 CC their hybridised cyclic ss DNA; and (e) transforming a host cell with a
 CC ds DNA after forming ds from the thus obtained cyclic ss DNA. The method
 CC is for the construction of averaged DNA libraries for application in

CC producing DNA arrays for specific tissues, organs or organisms in disease
CC diagnosis, pathogen identification and evaluating drugs and therapies.
CC With the DNA arrays, the detection is sensitive and reliable to give fast
CC feedback of test results. Sequences ABZ60589-596 represent nucleotide
CC sequences derived from various rat genes, used in the course of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 655 GTGTTCTCATGCAGC 669
DB 19 GTCTTCTCATGCAGC 5
RESULT 628
ABK47115/c
ID ABK47115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK47115;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse R1-OS-B1-B2 forward PCR primer.
XX
KW PCR; primer: ss; nucleic acid library; immune response; asthma;
KW airway hyperresponsiveness; bronchoalveolar manifestation;
KW signature sequence; SS; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW allergic disease; rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; urticaria;
KW autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW allograft rejection; infectious disease.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200214366-A2.
XX
PD 21-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2001; 2001WO-NL000610.
XX
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00202867.
XX
PA (UYUT-) RIJKSUNIV UTRECHT.
XX
PI Groot PC, Van Bergenhenegouwen BJ, Van Oosterhout AJM;
XX WPI; 2002-241889/29.
XX
DR Nucleic acid library comprising genes which are capable of initiation,
PT progression and suppression of an immune response, especially an immune
PT response observed with airway hyper-responsiveness of asthma.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 76; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid library comprising genes or their
CC fragments which are capable of modulating an immune response observed
CC with airway hyperresponsiveness and/or bronchoalveolar manifestations of
CC asthma. Also included are a method for modulating an immune response of
CC an individual comprising modulating a gene comprising a nucleic acid at
CC least functionally equivalent to a nucleic acid identifiable by a
CC signature sequence (SS) given in the specification such as R1-SO-R1-A11,
CC StO1-A10, SvO2-1-C11, StO1-A12, and R1-SO-R1-B7, a substance (for use as
CC a medicament) capable of modulating a gene comprising a nucleic acid at
CC least functionally equivalent to a nucleic acid identifiable by SS and
CC the use of a proteinaceous substance derived from a nucleic acid at least
CC functionally equivalent to a nucleic acid identifiable by SS for the
CC production of an antagonist (for use as a medicament) against the
CC substance. The antagonist and substance are useful for the treatment of
CC an immune response observed with airway hyperresponsiveness and/or
CC bronchoalveolar manifestations of asthma. The method is useful for

CC modulating the above immune response, where the gene encodes a gene
CC product capable of modulating the immune response. The substance is
CC useful for treating an immune response, particularly asthma, chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), allergic diseases (rhinitis, atopic
CC dermatitis, urticaria), autoimmune diseases (e.g. multiple sclerosis),
CC inflammatory bowel disease, allograft rejection and infectious disease.
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify and/or characterise
CC a mouse signature sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 409 TCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423
DB 19 TCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 5
RESULT 629
ACC44272
ID ACC44272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC44272;
XX
DT 07-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' primer to amplify wingless-type gene for ligand support method.
KW Primer; ss; support; ligand immobilization; activated polyanion;
KW DNA chip; protein chip; sugar chip; biosensor.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003027674-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 20-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009661.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00288149.
XX
PA (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC.
XX
PI Asada K, Imose N, Takeda O, Rokushima M, Kato I;
XX WPI; 2003-342750/32.
XX
PT Polyanion-coated ligand immobilization support for production of DNA
PT chips, protein chips and biosensors.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 40; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel support for ligand immobilization, which
CC is coated with a polyanion which has previously been activated. The
CC support is useful for the production of DNA chips, protein chips, sugar
CC chips and biosensors for investigative and diagnostic uses. Ligands which
CC can be immobilized to the support include agonists, antagonists, toxins,
CC venoms, virus epitopes, hormones, lectins, hormone receptors, peptides,
CC nucleic acids, drugs, sugars, oligonucleotides, proteins, antigens,
CC monoclonal antibodies, cells, viruses, and avidins. In an example of the
CC invention, the ligand bound to the support is a PCR primer targeted to a
CC number of genes and used to diagnose the presence and potentially the
CC transcription of the genes. This sequence represents a 3' primer targeted
CC to the wingless-type MMTV integration site family member 5a gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 CAAATTCAGGAGCT 730
 DB 1 CAAATTCAGGAGCT 15

RESULT 630
 ID AAL53519 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAL53519;
 XX DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE 5-HT receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO 23.
 XX KW Immunomodulator; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive;
 KW haemostatic; antiinflammatory; antiulcer; neuroprotective; antithyroid;
 KW antidiabetic; dermatological; antipsoriatic; gynaecological; vasotropic;
 KW anti-HIV; immune response; inhibitor; serotonin; serotonin receptor;
 KW CD-4; CD-8; T cell; B cell; autoimmune disease; fulminant AIDS;
 KW 5-HT receptor; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX FN WO200278643-A2.
 XX PD 10-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US0009993.
 XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280296P.
 XX PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0345295P.
 XX PR 31-JAN-2002; 2002US-0353883P.
 XX PA (PHIL-) PHILADELPHIA HEALTH & EDUCATION CORP.
 XX Jameson BA, Tretiakova AS, Albert R, Davidson HC;
 XX WPI; 2003-040619/03.
 XX Modulating immune response in mammal in treatment of e.g. multiple
 PT sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, chronic neutropenia, Crohn's disease,
 PT endometriosis, involves administering inhibitor of interaction of
 PT serotonin with serotonin receptor.
 XX Example 1; Page 74; 172pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a discovery that modulating an immune response
 CC in a mammal involves administering an inhibitor of the interaction of
 CC serotonin with a serotonin receptor. The invention is useful for
 CC modulating (e.g. inhibiting) an immune response (such as CD-4 or CD-8
 CC dependent immune response); for inhibiting an immune reaction or response
 CC mediated by activation of serotonin receptor on an immune cell (such as T
 CC cell and B cell) due to the activation of the serotonin receptor on the
 CC cell; for modulating an immune response of an autoimmune disease (such as
 CC myasthenia gravis, idiopathic inflammatory myopathy, chronic neutropenia,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, autoimmune
 CC haemolytic syndromes, antiphospholipid antibody syndromes, inflammatory
 CC bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, myocarditis, Guillain
 CC (Barre's syndrome), vasculitis, multiple sclerosis, neuromyelitis optica
 CC (Devic's syndrome), lymphocytic hypophysitis, Grave's disease, Addison's
 CC disease, hypoparathyroidism, type 1 diabetes, systemic lupus erythematosus,
 CC pemphigus vulgaris, bullous pemphigoid, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis,
 CC endometriosis, autoimmune orchitis, autoimmune erectile dysfunction,
 CC sarcoidosis, Wegener's granulomatosis, autoimmune deafness, Sjogren's
 CC disease, autoimmune uveoretinitis, interstitial cystitis, Goodpasture's
 CC syndrome, and fibromyalgia); for inhibiting a secondary immune response,
 CC in a mammal (preferably a human); and for inducing apoptosis or death in
 CC a cell or affecting a cell cycle process in a cell expressing a serotonin
 CC receptor by inhibiting transmission of a serotonin signal via a serotonin
 CC receptor. The invention is also useful for treating fulminant AIDS. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a 5-HT (5-hydroxytryptamine) receptor
 CC amplifying PCR primer relating to the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 481 GCATTCCTCAGGATC 495
 DB 20 GCATTCCTCAGGATC 6

RESULT 631
 ID ADA20937 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ADA20937;
 XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:110.
 XX KW BCL2-associated X; BAX; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
 KW familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
 KW diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
 KW aberrant apoptosis; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Mus musculus.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX WO2003008543-A2.
 XX 30-JAN-2003.
 XX 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
 XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
 XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.
 XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
 XX associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
 XX associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
 XX or Alzheimer's disease.
 XX Claim 3; Page 93; 139pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a compound (2) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
 CC protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.


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CC The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
CC described: (1) a composition comprising (1) and a pharmaceutical carrier
CC or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
CC tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (1); and (3)
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
CC protein comprising administering to the animal (1) so that expression of
CC BAX protein is inhibited. (1) has neurotropic, neuroprotective,
CC antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
CC virucide activities, and can be used in antitense therapy, and as a BAX
CC antagonist. The antitense compounds (1) are useful for modulating the
CC expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral
CC sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,
CC cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or
CC scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.
CC The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The
CC present sequence represents a mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 148 CTCGAGCTCCATCT 162
DB 1 CTCGAGCTCCATATT 15

RESULT 632
AAD61388
ID AAD61388 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61388;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #15 used to sequence BS136 specific EST clone.
XX
KW Therapy; breast cancer; cytostatic; tumour; metastasis; BS136; EST;
KW expressed sequence tag; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2003104364-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 25-JUN-1998; 98US-00104750.
XX
PR 25-JUN-1997; 97US-00882369.
XX
PA (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.
PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
PA (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.
XX
XX Billangel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Granados EN;
PI Klass MR, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX WPI; 2003-801225/75.
XX
XX Novel BS136 polypeptide useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging,
PT monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating breast diseases such
PT as breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 47; 0pp; English.
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XX The present invention relates to a novel BS136 polypeptide useful for
CC detecting, diagnosing, preventing and treating breast diseases such as
CC breast cancer. The invention is useful for preventing action of the
CC tissue-specific BS136 polypeptide and for the therapeutic treatment of
CC tumours and metastases. The present sequence is a primer used to sequence
CC BS136 specific EST clone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 208 GTTCCAGCCCTCTC 222
DB 1 GTTCCAGCCCTGTC 15

RESULT 633
ADE36276
ID ADE36276 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE36276;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer NS1-14F used to amplify the human APC DNA.
XX
KW primer; ss; PCR; human; screening method; hMYH; base excision repair;
KW BER; APC; familial adenomatous polyposis; FAP;
KW multiple colorectal adenoma; carcinoma; bowel cancer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003014390-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 02-AUG-2002; 2002WO-GB003591.
XX
PR 03-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00018995.
XX
PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sampson JR, Cheadle JP;
XX WPI; 2003-256601/25.
XX
XX Screening, diagnostic and therapeutic methods in individuals with
PT predisposition towards having a cancer, such as colon cancer, using base
PT excision repair pathway or hMYH genes.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 17; 66pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel screening method for identifying an
CC individual having a predisposition towards a cancer. Specifically, it
CC refers to obtaining a test sample, preferably comprising the hMYH gene
CC that occurs in the base excision repair (BER) pathway, and comparing this
CC nucleic acid molecule to the corresponding region of the wild type
CC sequence. This BER pathway gene, hMYH, acts to protect against G:C to T:A
CC transverse mutations in a cancer marker gene such as APC that is seen in
CC familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP). As such, mutations identified in
CC hMYH are associated with the onset multiple colorectal adenomas and
CC carcinoma. The present invention describes a screening method for
CC individuals that works to identify differences comprising any one of
CC G382D, Y165C, E466X or Y90X variations in hMYH, this signifies a cancer
CC predisposition, particularly for bowel cancer. This oligonucleotide
CC sequence is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify human APC in an
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
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```

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 146 GGCTGCAGCTCCATA 160
Db 3 GGCTGCAGCTTCATA 17

RESULT 634
AAN90456
ID AAN90456 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAN90456;
XX AC 24-OCT-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-NOV-1989 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide probe specific for Bacteroides gingivalis.
XX Bacteroides gingivalis; oligonucleotide probe; periodontal disease;
KW mouth diseases; rRNA; species-specific.
XX Porphyromonas gingivalis.
XX WO8906704-A.
XX 27-JUL-1989.
XX 09-JAN-1989; 89WO-US000072.
XX 11-JAN-1988; 88US-00142106.
XX (MICR-) MICROPROBE CORP.
XX Schwartz DE, Kanemoto RH, Watanabe SM, Dix K;
XX WFI; 1989-233857/32.
XX Oligo-nucleotide probes for detection of periodontal pathogens -
PT comprising a segment of nucleic acid capable of hybridising to bacterial
PT ribosomal RNA.
XX Claim 7; Page 43; 53pp; English.
XX Oligonucleotide probe (Bg-1B) below, specific for Bacteroides gingivalis,
CC was derived by primer UP4B/1B. It is a species-specific probe that
CC hybridises to the rRNA of B. gingivalis. It is highly sensitive and
CC highly specific for detecting oral pathogens. AAN90419-87 can also
CC distinguish between bacterial species, types and subtypes. (Updated on 25
CC -MAR-2003 to correct PI field.) (Updated on 24-OCT-2003 to standardise OS
CC field)
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 216 CCTCTCCAGAGTGACG 233
Db 1 CCTTCTCCGAGGTACG 18

RESULT 635
AAQ10847
ID AAQ10847 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ10847;
XX 08-MAY-1991 (first entry)
XX

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```

DE Probe to N-terminal region of MAB T84.66 gamma heavy chain.
XX MAB T84.66; gamma heavy chain; carcinoembryonic antigen; CEA;
KW human adenocarcinoma; mouse-human chimaeric antibody; ss.
XX Mus musculus.
XX WO9101990-A.
XX 21-FEB-1991.
XX 26-JUL-1989; 89US-00385102.
XX 26-JUL-1989; 89US-00385102.
XX (CITY ) CITY OF HOPE.
XX Shively JB, Riggs AD, Neumaier M;
XX WPI; 1991-073486/10.
XX Novel anti-CEA antibody - comparable to ATCC Accession No. BH 8747,
PT produced by recombinant DNA, used in diagnosis of tumours.
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 24pp; English.
XX The heavy chain variable region of murine MAB 84.66 was cloned as
CC follows: Hybridoma DNA was extracted, completely restricted with EcoRI
CC and run on a gel. Fragments were extracted and ligated in the EcoRI site
CC of Lambda-ZAP. Phage were packaged and plated. Plaque screening was with a
CC 991bp XbaI fragment from the mouse enhancer region, a 1.5kb cDNA fragment
CC from the heavy chain constant region gene of hybridoma CEA.66-E3 and a
CC 5.4kb EcoRI fragment containing an aberrantly rearranged heavy chain from
CC Sp2/0. Positive clones were further characterised by hybridisation to J-
CC region oligonucleotides and a probe specific to the N-terminal region.
CC This probe was used to allow upstream characterisation of the promoter
CC region. See also AAQ10834-Q10846, AAQ10848 and AAQ11098
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
Db 1 CTGCTGCAGCTGAACCTC 18

RESULT 636
AAQ29050
ID AAQ29050 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ29050;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 26-FEB-1993 (first entry)
XX Unique 5' PCR primer #7 for kappa light chain variable region.
XX Dicistronic expression vector; fusion PCR; antibody; cDNA library; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9215678-A1.
XX 17-SEP-1992.
XX 27-FEB-1992; 92WO-US001475.
XX 01-MAR-1991; 91US-00663442.
XX (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

```

XX Sorge JA;
 XX WPI; 1992-331724/40.
 XX Prodn. of dicistronic DNA library used to make antibodies, etc. -
 PT includes forming 1st and 2nd PCR admixtures, subjecting them to PCR
 PT thermo-cycles, sepp. double stranded DNA, hybridising, etc.
 XX Claim 14; Page 38; 143pp; English.
 XX This inside PCR primer is used in fusion PCR, working in combination with
 CC an outside PCR primer to amplify a target nucleic acid sequence in this
 CC case the kappa light chain variable region. The fusion PCR reaction is
 CC used to produce two fragments with cohesive termini, which when mixed
 CC hybridise to form an overlapping DNA duplex that is internally primed.
 CC Subsequent PCR extends the non-overlapping region to form a hybrid DNA
 CC mol. that is dicistronic contg. a first polypeptide coding sequence and a
 CC second polypeptide coding sequence linked by a dicistronic bridge. This
 CC method thus allows fusion of heavy and light chains prior to vector
 CC ligation, avoiding the cumbersome separate cloning of fragments. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 862 GTGATGAGCCCACTCCA 879
 DB 1 GTGATGCCAGACTCCA 18
 RESULT 637
 AAQ79940/C
 ID AAQ79940 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAQ79940;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 06-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 DE Murine Kin17 oligo E.
 XX Chromosomal rearrangement; kin17 protein; SOS DNA repair system; RecA;
 KW genotoxic agent; zinc finger; DNA binding protein; PCR primer;
 KW hybridisation probe; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX FR2706487-A1.
 XX 23-DEC-1994.
 XX 15-JUN-1993; 93FR-00007171.
 XX 15-JUN-1993; 93FR-00007171.
 XX (COMS) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.
 XX Angulo-Mora JF, Tissier A, Frelat G, Mauffrey P, Guilly M;
 WPI; 1995-039031/06.
 XX Purified murine kin17 protein prepn. for detecting chromosomal
 PT rearrangements - also related antibodies, human and murine DNA, primers,
 PT probes and vectors, used to assess damage caused by genotoxic agents.
 XX Claim 14; Page 34; 54pp; French.
 XX The murine Kin17 protein includes a zinc finger domain (see AAR65766),
 CC recognises single- and double-stranded DNA (partic. regions of secondary

CC structure), has apparent mol. wt. 43 kD and is recognised by both anti-
 CC kin17 antibodies and antibodies against the RecA protein of E.coli. The
 CC Kin17 protein is involved in DNA repair; it can be used to monitor
 CC chromosomal rearrangements following exposure to genotoxic agents.
 CC Specific oligonucleotides (AAQ79937-079947) derived from the kin17
 CC genomic DNA sequence, are claimed and can be used as hybridisation probes
 CC or as amplification primers. Oligos E and F are pref. used together in a
 CC primer pair. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 468 CTCAGGAACTTGGCATT 485
 DB 18 CTCATGAACCTGGCAGT 1
 RESULT 638
 AAX71707/C
 ID AAX71707 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAX71707;
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human KDR VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #5.
 DE Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumor angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9715662-A2.
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 PD 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 PF 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumor angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX Claim 4; Page 118; 218pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient of the
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumor
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

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Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 187 GTGGCCGGTCAGTTTC 204
Db 18 GAGGCCAAGTCAGTTTC 1

RESULT 639
AAT88311
ID AAT88311 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAT88311;
XX DT 23-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer O_K3L_5.
XX KW Oligonucleotide primer; preparation; library; CDR3;
XX KW complementarity determining region; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN W09708320-A1.
XX PD 06-MAR-1997.
XX PF 19-AUG-1996; 96WO-EP003647.
XX PR 18-AUG-1995; 95EP-00113021.
XX PA (MORP-) MORPHOSYS GES PROTEINOPTIMIERUNG MBH.
XX PI Knappik A, Pack P, Ilag V, Ge L, Moroney S, Plueckthun A;
XX WI 1997-179277/16.
XX PT Preparation of human derived antibody gene library - using synthetic
XX PT consensus sequences, and signal consensus antibody gene as universal
XX PT framework for highly diverse antibody libraries.
XX PS Example 5; Fig 37; 436pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide primer used in the preparation
XX CC of complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) libraries
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 303 GCCCTGCATCGGAAGAC 320
Db 1 GCCCTGCATCGGAAGAC 18

RESULT 640
AAT99177/C
ID AAT99177 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAT99177;
XX DT 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer used in the invention.
XX KW Anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein; ADMP-1; Xenopus; neuroblastoma;
XX KW human bone morphogenic protein 3; BMP-3; therapy; diagnosis; neuroma;
XX KW tissue proliferation; neurofibromatosis; probe; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.

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OS Xenopus sp.
XX US5693779-A.
XX PD 02-DEC-1997.
XX PF 08-NOV-1994; 94US-00335583.
XX PR 08-NOV-1994; 94US-00335583.
XX PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX PI Moos M, Krinks M, Wang S;
XX WI 1998-031819/03.
XX PT Polynucleotide encoding Xenopus anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein -
XX PT useful to treat and diagnose conditions involving inappropriate tissue
XX PT proliferation.
XX PS Example 3; Col 11; 47pp; English.
XX CC AAT99157-T99188 represent amplification primers used in the invention.
XX CC These sequences were used to amplify developmental sequences, to
XX CC determine the expression of the protein of the invention in various
XX CC stages of embryo development. The protein of the invention is the anti-
XX CC dorsalising morphogenetic protein (ADMP-1) of Xenopus. ADMP-1 is closely
XX CC related to the human bone morphogenic protein 3 (BMP-3). The ADMP-1 can
XX CC be used to treat and diagnose conditions involving inappropriate tissue
XX CC proliferation, e.g. neuroblastoma, neuroma and neurofibromatosis. The
XX CC polynucleotide can be used to probe mammalian DNA libraries for mammalian
XX CC equivalents of ADMP-1
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
Db 18 CTCATCAAGCTGCAGCTC 1

RESULT 641
AAZ40986
ID AAZ40986 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAZ40986;
XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human RhoC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:138.
XX KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
XX KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
XX KW target validation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN W09953101-A1.
XX PD 21-OCT-1999.
XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

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PI Cowsert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX
XX
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX
XX Example 18; Page 97; 264pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 614 GGCCATCTCAACCGCGC 631
DB 1 GGCCATCTCAACACCTC 18

RESULT 642
AAZ41175/c
ID AAZ41175 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ41175;
XX
XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #79.
XX
XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
KW target validation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9953101-A1.
XX
XX 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX
XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowsert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
PI

PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX
XX Example 27; Page 109; 264pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAAGCTCA 678
DB 18 TCCTGCAGCTGACCTGA 1

RESULT 643
AAZ84480
ID AAZ84480 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ84480;
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for Human EDIRF II coding sequence.
XX
XX Embryo derived interleukin related factor; diagnosis; detection; therapy;
KW EDIRF-related disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder;
KW developmental disorder; inflammatory disease; arthritis; psoriasis;
KW EDIRF II; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9932632-A1.
XX
XX 01-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027068.
PF 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994890.
PR
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Holtzman DA;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-418929/35.
DR

XX PT Nucleic acid encoding embryo-derived interleukin-related factors.

PS Example 2; Page 75; 116pp; English.

XX CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the embryo-derived
CC interleukin-related factor (EDIRF) of the invention, designated human
CC EDIRF II. The EDIRF DNA and protein sequences (and their homologues),
CC antibodies (Ab) specific for EDIRF, and other modulators are used: (i) in
CC screening and detection assays, e.g. for chromosome mapping, tissue
CC typing or forensic studies; (ii) in diagnosis, prognosis or monitoring
CC clinical trials; and (iii) for treating or preventing EDIRF-related
CC diseases (especially immune, haematopoietic, differentiative,
CC developmental or inflammatory disease, including arthritis and psoriasis.
CC The EDIRF coding sequence, or its fragments, are also useful as probes
CC and primers (for detecting related sequences and disease-associated
CC mutations, also for mutagenesis), for expressing recombinant EDIRF and as
CC source of antisense, ribozyme and peptide nucleic acids for inhibiting
CC translation of EDIRF-derived mRNA. EDIRF is used to raise Ab (useful for
CC detecting EDIRF, including forms with aberrant post-translational
CC modification, for affinity purification and therapeutically) and to
CC screen for specific modulators (e.g. peptides or peptidomimetics)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 664 TGCAGCTGAGCTCAG 681

Db 1 TGCAGTGCAGCCACAG 18

RESULT 644

AAZ19546/c

ID AAZ19546 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ19546;

XX 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX Human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:86.

XX Human; G-alpha-11; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; expression;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5951455-A.

XX 14-SEP-1999.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205922.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205922.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsert LM;

XX WPI; 1999-539140/45.

XX Inhibitory antisense compounds useful for the treatment of diseases
PT associated with G-alpha-11.

PS Example 15; Col 41; 38pp; English.

XX The present invention describes inhibitory antisense compounds of 8-30
CC nucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human G-alpha-
CC 11. AAZ19468 to AAZ19547 represent human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotides given in the present invention. The

CC oligonucleotides may be useful for the treatment of diseases associated
CC with G-alpha-11

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 TCATCCAGCTGAGCTCA 678

Db 18 TCCAGCTGAGCTCA 1

RESULT 645

AAA10825/c

ID AAA10825 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA10825;

XX 14-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX G-alpha-11 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 25743.

XX G-alpha-11; G protein; adenylyl cyclase hormonal inhibition; tumour;

KW plasma membrane regulation; antisense composition; treatment; prevent;

KW delay; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; research; diagnose; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6046321-A.

XX 04-APR-2000.

XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289377.

XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289377.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsert LM;

XX WPI; 2000-292434/25.

XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human G-alpha-11
PT useful for modulating G-alpha-11 expression and for treating diseases
PT associated with G-alpha-11 expression.

XX Claim 3; Col 38; 31pp; English.

XX Human G-alpha-11 is a member of the Gi subfamily of G proteins which is
CC involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and in the regulation
CC of plasma membrane enzymes. The expression of G-alpha-11 is altered in
CC some tumours. The present sequence is a G-alpha-11 antisense
CC oligonucleotide, which can be used to inhibit the expression of human G-
CC alpha-11. The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides represented
CC in AAZ10814-A10853, which can be used in the treatment of diseases or
CC condition associated with the expression of G-alpha-11 by modulating the
CC expression of G-alpha-11 in cells or tissues. The antisense compositions
CC may also be used prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation, or tumour formation. Furthermore, the antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be useful in research and diagnostics, e.g. in
CC detecting nucleic acids encoding G-alpha-11 by conjugation of an enzyme
CC to the oligonucleotide, or radiolabelling the oligonucleotide. Kits using
CC such detection means for detecting the level of G-alpha-11 in the sample
CC may also be prepared. Antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to
CC inhibit specific gene expression, are often used to elucidate the
CC function of particular genes. These antisense compounds are also used to
CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

```
ID XX AAZ95030 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ95030;
XX XX
XX DT 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Prostate cancer diagnostic marker Pro114 forward PCR primer.
XX XX
XX KW Prostate cancer; cancer specific gene; CSG; expressed sequence tag; EST;
XX KW diagnosis; monitoring; staging; imaging; therapy; metastasis; marker;
XX KW human; Pro114; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200023111-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 27-APR-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024331.
XX XX
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104737P.
XX XX
XX PA (DIAD-) DIADEXUS LLC.
XX XX
XX PI Salceda S, Recipon H, Cafferkey R;
XX XX
XX PN WPI; 2000-339531/29.
XX XX
XX PT Diagnosing, staging and monitoring the presence and metastases of
XX PT prostate cancer especially useful for treating prostate cancer comprises
XX PT measuring changes in cancer specific gene levels.
XX FS
XX XX
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence is that of the forward primer used in the real-time
XX CC quantitative PCR amplification of cancer specific gene Pro114 (see
XX CC AAZ95010 and AAZ95011). Pro114 mRNA expression is higher in prostate than
XX CC any other healthy tissues examined, indicative of it being a diagnostic
XX CC marker for diseases of the prostate, especially cancer. The invention
XX CC provides ESTs and full-length contigs for CSGs (see AAZ94998-295017). The
XX CC CSGs, polypeptides encoded by them, and antibodies that specifically bind
XX CC CSG are used in claimed methods for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring,
XX CC staging, imaging and treating prostate cancer
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 516 TTGGCATTTCGGAGTCAA 533
XX Db 1 TGGGCATCTGGGTGTCAA 18
XX
XX RESULT 648
XX AAZ89730/c
XX ID AAZ89730 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAZ89730;
XX XX
XX DT 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human RIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 23893.
XX XX
XX KW RIP-1; RalBP; RLP; antisense inhibitor; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic;
XX KW anti-infective; diagnosis; prevent; treatment; tumour formation; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US6020198-A.
XX XX
XX PD 01-FEB-2000.
XX
```

```
ID XX AAZ95030 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ95030;
XX XX
XX DT 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Prostate cancer diagnostic marker Pro114 forward PCR primer.
XX XX
XX KW Prostate cancer; cancer specific gene; CSG; expressed sequence tag; EST;
XX KW diagnosis; monitoring; staging; imaging; therapy; metastasis; marker;
XX KW human; Pro114; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200023111-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 27-APR-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024331.
XX XX
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104737P.
XX XX
XX PA (DIAD-) DIADEXUS LLC.
XX XX
XX PI Salceda S, Recipon H, Cafferkey R;
XX XX
XX PN WPI; 2000-339531/29.
XX XX
XX PT Diagnosing, staging and monitoring the presence and metastases of
XX PT prostate cancer especially useful for treating prostate cancer comprises
XX PT measuring changes in cancer specific gene levels.
XX FS
XX XX
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence is that of the forward primer used in the real-time
XX CC quantitative PCR amplification of cancer specific gene Pro114 (see
XX CC AAZ95010 and AAZ95011). Pro114 mRNA expression is higher in prostate than
XX CC any other healthy tissues examined, indicative of it being a diagnostic
XX CC marker for diseases of the prostate, especially cancer. The invention
XX CC provides ESTs and full-length contigs for CSGs (see AAZ94998-295017). The
XX CC CSGs, polypeptides encoded by them, and antibodies that specifically bind
XX CC CSG are used in claimed methods for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring,
XX CC staging, imaging and treating prostate cancer
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 516 TTGGCATTTCGGAGTCAA 533
XX Db 1 TGGGCATCTGGGTGTCAA 18
XX
XX RESULT 648
XX AAZ89730/c
XX ID AAZ89730 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAZ89730;
XX XX
XX DT 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human RIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 23893.
XX XX
XX KW RIP-1; RalBP; RLP; antisense inhibitor; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic;
XX KW anti-infective; diagnosis; prevent; treatment; tumour formation; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US6020198-A.
XX XX
XX PD 01-FEB-2000.
XX
```

```
ID XX AAZ95030 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ95030;
XX XX
XX DT 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Prostate cancer diagnostic marker Pro114 forward PCR primer.
XX XX
XX KW Prostate cancer; cancer specific gene; CSG; expressed sequence tag; EST;
XX KW diagnosis; monitoring; staging; imaging; therapy; metastasis; marker;
XX KW human; Pro114; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200023111-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 27-APR-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024331.
XX XX
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104737P.
XX XX
XX PA (DIAD-) DIADEXUS LLC.
XX XX
XX PI Salceda S, Recipon H, Cafferkey R;
XX XX
XX PN WPI; 2000-339531/29.
XX XX
XX PT Diagnosing, staging and monitoring the presence and metastases of
XX PT prostate cancer especially useful for treating prostate cancer comprises
XX PT measuring changes in cancer specific gene levels.
XX FS
XX XX
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence is that of the forward primer used in the real-time
XX CC quantitative PCR amplification of cancer specific gene Pro114 (see
XX CC AAZ95010 and AAZ95011). Pro114 mRNA expression is higher in prostate than
XX CC any other healthy tissues examined, indicative of it being a diagnostic
XX CC marker for diseases of the prostate, especially cancer. The invention
XX CC provides ESTs and full-length contigs for CSGs (see AAZ94998-295017). The
XX CC CSGs, polypeptides encoded by them, and antibodies that specifically bind
XX CC CSG are used in claimed methods for detecting, diagnosing, monitoring,
XX CC staging, imaging and treating prostate cancer
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 516 TTGGCATTTCGGAGTCAA 533
XX Db 1 TGGGCATCTGGGTGTCAA 18
XX
XX RESULT 648
XX AAZ89730/c
XX ID AAZ89730 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAZ89730;
XX XX
XX DT 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human RIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 23893.
XX XX
XX KW RIP-1; RalBP; RLP; antisense inhibitor; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic;
XX KW anti-infective; diagnosis; prevent; treatment; tumour formation; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US6020198-A.
XX XX
XX PD 01-FEB-2000.
XX
```

XX PF 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161443.
 XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161443.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-146889/13.
 XX PT Antisense inhibition of human RIP-1 expression, useful for diagnosing,
 XX PT preventing and treating conditions such as inflammation.
 XX PS Claim 3; Col 27; 26pp; English.
 XX CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide which binds to the
 CC coding region of human RIP-1. RIP-1 (also known as RalBP1 and R1P1) is a
 CC GTPase activating protein (GAP) thought to be a downstream target of Ral.
 CC The invention relates to antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides with
 CC anti-infective, anti-inflammatory and cytostatic activity. The
 CC oligonucleotides are RIP-1 antisense inhibitors and are used in the
 CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with RIP-1
 CC expression. Conditions associated with RIP-1 expression include various
 CC infections, inflammation and tumour formation
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 760 AGATGCAGAACTGGAGA 777
 ||| |||||
 Db 18 AGATGCAGAACTGGACA 1
 RESULT 649
 AAZ70705/C
 ID AAZ70705 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAZ70705;
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5061.
 DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9954500-A2.
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX 21-APR-1999; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 XX map of the human genome.

PS Claim 8; Page 1310; 2745pp; English.
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 446 GCCAGATGCCTTCAGGA 463
 ||||| |||||
 Db 18 GTCAGATCCCTCCAGGA 1
 RESULT 650
 AAZ93459/C
 ID AAZ93459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAZ93459;
 XX 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DT TRADD antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX TRADD; TNF; tumour necrosis factor; NF-kappa-B; apoptosis;
 KW programmed cell death; antisense; inhibition; treatment; therapy;
 KW septic shock; inflammation; cancer; antiinflammatory; human; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_binding complement (1..18)
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Complementary to bases 389-372 of the human TRADD
 XX sequence described in GENESEQ record AAZ93431"
 XX WO200012527-A1.
 XX 09-MAR-2000.
 PD 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019614.
 XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143212.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
 XX WPI; 2000-237846/20.
 XX New antisense compounds that limit the expression of human TRADD protein,
 PT useful in the treatment and diagnosis of cancer, inflammation and septic
 PT shock.
 XX Claim 3; Page 51; 85pp; English.
 XX The intracellular protein TRADD has been identified as a critical link
 CC between tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor binding and downstream

activation of NF-kappa-B. Overexpression of native TRADD activates NF-kappa-B in the absence of TNF and dominant negative mutants of TRADD block TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation. A second effect of TNF in many cell types is the induction of apoptosis (programmed cell death). TRADD overexpression has been shown to mimic TNF induction of apoptosis as well. Data indicates that TRADD and other downstream effector proteins are the rate limiting step of TNF action and would therefore serve as the most efficient targets for inhibition of TNF-induced events. Antisense oligonucleotides capable of inhibiting TRADD function may therefore be useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic and research applications. Inhibiting expression of TRADD by contacting human cells or tissues with the antisense compound may be used to treat a disease or condition associated with TRADD expression, for example, septic shock, inflammation, or cancer. TRADD antisense oligonucleotides of varying inhibitory capabilities are listed in GENESQ records AAZ93438-Z93517. The antisense oligonucleotides exhibit enhanced inhibitory capabilities when they have 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 625 CCAGCGCTCAGTCCGGCT 642
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 18 CCAGCACTCGGTCCGGCT 1

RESULT 651

AAA63616
ID AAA63616 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA63616;

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

Fragment of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *Legionella* species.

Nucleic acid reference material; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;

nucleic acid amplification; 16S ribosomal RNA gene; ss.

Legionella hackeliae.

WO200046401-A1.

10-AUG-2000.

02-FEB-2000; 2000WO-GB000305.

03-FEB-1999; 99GB-00002422.

(LGCT-) LGC TEDDINGTON LTD.

Mcdowell DG;

WPI; 2000-514968/46.

New nucleic acid reference material comprising two reference sequences for use in the polymerase chain reaction and for verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions by acting as a control.

Example 1; Fig 1B; 54pp; English.

The specification describes a nucleic acid reference material, which comprises two reference sequences, each with a pair of primer binding sites which are the same except for the substitution of one or a few nucleotide bases. The reference material is used in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The reference material is used as a control for verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions. The reference material is designed to be used in isolation in PCR systems or simultaneously within PCR assays, to control for and allow the measurement of PCR specificity and sensitivity. Amplification reactions that can be verified include ligase

chain reaction, gapped ligase chain reaction, strand displacement amplification, nucleic acid sequence based amplification and self-sustained sequence replication. The reference material is particularly useful where detection of target sequences in medical or environmental samples is desired. AAA63609-21 represent internal fragments of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene. A fragment of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *L. pneumophila* was used to produce a reference material of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGGAC 339

||||| ||||| |||||

Db 1 GGAGAGAGCTGGGACC 18

RESULT 652

AAA63619

ID AAA63619 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA63619;

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

Fragment of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *Legionella* species.

Nucleic acid reference material; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;

nucleic acid amplification; 16S ribosomal RNA gene; ss.

Legionella spiritensis.

WO200046401-A1.

10-AUG-2000.

02-FEB-2000; 2000WO-GB000305.

03-FEB-1999; 99GB-00002422.

(LGCT-) LGC TEDDINGTON LTD.

Mcdowell DG;

WPI; 2000-514968/46.

New nucleic acid reference material comprising two reference sequences for use in the polymerase chain reaction and for verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions by acting as a control.

Example 1; Fig 1B; 54pp; English.

The specification describes a nucleic acid reference material, which comprises two reference sequences, each with a pair of primer binding sites which are the same except for the substitution of one or a few nucleotide bases. The reference material is used in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The reference material is used as a control for verifying nucleic acid amplification reactions. The reference material is designed to be used in isolation in PCR systems or simultaneously within PCR assays, to control for and allow the measurement of PCR specificity and sensitivity. Amplification reactions that can be verified include ligase chain reaction, gapped ligase chain reaction, strand displacement amplification, nucleic acid sequence based amplification and self-sustained sequence replication. The reference material is particularly useful where detection of target sequences in medical or environmental samples is desired. AAA63609-21 represent internal fragments of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene. A fragment of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *L. pneumophila* was used to produce a reference material of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 GCAGAGAGCTGTGGAGC 339
 |||||
 Db 1 GGAGAGAGCTGGGACC 18

RESULT 653

AAF61167/c
 ID AAF61167 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF61167;

DT 18-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human beta1-adrenoreceptor primer #2.

KW Beta1-adrenoreceptor; human; mutation; disease predisposition;
 KW cardiomyopathy; dilative; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200111039-A2.

PD 15-FEB-2001.

PF 04-AUG-2000; 2000WO-DE002648.

PR 05-AUG-1999; 99DE-01038390.

PA (DELB-) DELBRUECK CENT MOLEKULARE MEDIZIN MAX.

PI Wallukat G, Podlowski S, Wenzel K, Mueller J;

DR WPI; 2001-202770/20.

PT New mutated gene for human beta1-adrenoreceptor, useful for drug
 PT development and in genotyping for predisposition to cardiomyopathy.

PS Disclosure; Page 6; 23pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel human beta1-adrenoreceptor gene (I) that
 CC comprises 1-7 or more mutations, excluding the sequence with the
 CC mutations Ala145Gly or Gly1165Cys. The invention also describes (I) a
 CC method for determining predisposition to disease by genotyping DNA of (I)
 CC at one or more exchanged position and comparison with a reference
 CC sequence; and (2) a new variant of the beta1-adrenoreceptor (II) which
 CC include at least one of the amino acid changes Ser49Gly, Ala59Ser,
 CC Gly389Arg, Arg399Cys, His402Arg, Thr404Ala and/or Pro418Ala, but
 CC excluding the sequence with a single amino acid exchange at positions 49
 CC or 389. Genotyping of (I) is used to determine predisposition to
 CC cardiomyopathy, specifically the dilative form, also for prognosis and
 CC assessing severity of this condition. Gene (I) can be used for the
 CC following: (i) development of therapeutic agents, especially a new class
 CC of beta1-adrenoreceptor (ant)agonists; (ii) construction of genes or
 CC vectors, especially for pharmaceutical development; and (iii) develop
 CC diagnostic kits, particularly for determining predisposition and
 CC individual responses to different beta1-adrenoreceptor (ant)agonists,
 CC including predisposition to develop side effects and habituation

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 605 GGTGACGTGGCCATCTC 622

|||||
 Db 18 GGTGATCGTGGCCATCGC 1

RESULT 654

AAF94707
 ID AAF94707 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF94707;

DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Rho C antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID 131.

KW Rho; GTP binding protein; phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW RhoA; RhoB; RhoC; RhoG; Rac 1; cdc42; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW cancer; wound healing; clotting; ischaemia; reperfusion; reoxygenation;
 KW ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200115739-A1.

PD 08-MAR-2001.

PF 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022808.

PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-00387341.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Roberts ML, Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 2001-191677/19.

PT An antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a
 PT member of the human Rho family of small GTP binding proteins useful for
 PT treating e.g. cancer and ischemia.

PS Example 16; Page 73; 156pp; English.

CC This invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding a member of the human Rho family of small GTP
 CC binding proteins, where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of
 CC the member of the human Rho family. The invention includes antisense
 CC oligonucleotides AAF94580 - AAF94637 which target a RhoA nucleotide
 CC sequence, AAF94645 - AAF94684 which target a RhoB nucleotide sequence,
 CC AAF94686 - AAF94725 which target a RhoC nucleotide sequence, AAF94727 -
 CC AAF94766 which target RhoG nucleotide sequence, AAF94769 - AAF94790 which
 CC target a Rac 1 nucleotide sequence and AAF94795 - AAF94809 which target
 CC cdc42 nucleotide sequence. The antisense compound is useful for treating
 CC hyperproliferative conditions, especially cancer, abnormal wound healing
 CC or clotting conditions and ischaemia/reperfusion or reoxygenation injury.
 CC The compound may also be used to diagnose the above conditions

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 614 GGCCATCTCAACACGCGC 631

|||||
 Db 1 GGCCATCTCAACACCTC 18

RESULT 655

AAS01725/c
 ID AAS01725 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS01725;

DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Glucanase genomic DNA sequencing primer 1018.

KW Glucanase; endochitinase; exochitinase; cell-wall degradation; fungus;

KW transgenic plant; plant pathogen; bacteria; seafood waste; shell; ss;
KW chitin; chemical modification; glucan; sequencing primer.
XX
XX Fusarium sporotrichioides.
OS
PN WO200116353-A1.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023802.
PF
XX
XX 30-AUG-1999; 99US-0151582P.
PR
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224946P.
PR
PR 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-00649747.
XX
XX (NOVO) NOVO NORDISK BIOTECH INC.
PA (USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.
PA
XX Okubara PA, Blechl AE, Hohn TM, Berka RM;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-218524/22.
DR
XX Fusarium nucleic acids encoding polypeptides having glucanase,
PT endochitinase or exochitinase activity; useful for producing transgenic
PT plants which are resistant to plant pathogens, particularly Fusarium
PT species.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 78; 218pp; English.
PS
XX The sequence represents a sequencing primer for DNA encoding the Fusarium
CC fungal enzyme, glucanase. Glucanase, endochitinase and exochitinase are
CC polypeptides with cell-wall degrading activity, derived from Fusarium
CC fungal genes. The associated nucleic acids can be used to produce
CC transgenic plants which are resistant to plant pathogens, particularly
CC Fusarium species. They can also be used to isolate homologous genes from
CC fungi to obtain genes which protect host cells, including fungi, bacteria
CC and plants against related fungal pathogens. The polypeptides, especially
CC chitinases and glucanases, are useful for degrading seafood waste, such
CC as shells that contain chitin, or for chemical modification of chitin or
CC glucan
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 817 GTACTGTGGTGCTGAAG 834
Db 18 GTGCTGAGAGTCTGAAG 1

RESULT 656
AAF89357
ID AAF89357 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF89357;
XX
DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #94.
XX
XX Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;
KW clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200129257-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB001632.
PF

XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231P.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
PA
XX Schork N, Skierczynski B;
XX WPI; 2001-316248/33.
XX
XX Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of
PT clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by paired-
PT pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from non-hierarchical
PT clustering.
XX
XX Claim 61; Page 93; 100pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a
CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the
CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this
CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical
CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as
CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The
CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 865 ATGAGCCCACTCCATTG 882
Db 1 ATGAGCCCACTCCATTG 18

RESULT 657
ABL45137
ID ABL45137 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL45137;
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2181.
DE
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2001321190-A.
PN
XX 20-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
PF
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
PR
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
DR
XX Arraying genome clones.
PT
XX Claim 4; Page 47; 528pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC

CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 396 ACACACACCCCTGCTCCAG 413
 Db 1 AGACACCCCTCTCCAG 18

RESULT 658

ABX96552
 ID ABX96552 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX96552;

XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human genomic DNA p53 codon 72 SNP primer #3.

XX Human; allele-specific base detection; primer extension reaction;
 KW base-specific detection primer; allele-specific primer extension assay;
 KW AS; high throughput; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP analysis;
 KW mutation detection; genetic variation; allele-specific extension; primer;
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200268684-A2.

XX 06-SEP-2002.

XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-GB000794.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00004560.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791190.

XX 07-FEB-2002; 2002US-00071926.

XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.

XX (DZIE/) DZIEGLEWSKA H.

XX Lundeberg J, Ahmadian A, Nyren P;

XX WPI; 2002-707012/76.

XX Detecting a base at a pre-determined position in a nucleic acid molecule,
 PT comprises performing primer extension reactions using base-specific
 PT detection primers in the presence of a nucleotide-degrading enzyme.

PS Example 1; Page 26; 59pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting a base at a pre-
 CC determined position in a nucleic acid molecule. The method comprises
 CC performing primer extension reactions using base-specific detection
 CC primers, each being specific for a particular base at the predetermined

CC position. The allele-specific (AS) primer extension assay method of the
 CC invention is useful for detecting an allele-specific base at a pre-
 CC determined position in a nucleic acid molecule, for high throughput
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis, and for detecting
 CC mutations and genetic variations. The new method solves the deficiencies
 CC of previous methods by providing a method of allele-specific extension
 CC that allows accurate discrimination between matched and mismatched
 CC configurations, as well as reducing or eliminating false positive results
 CC observed in prior art. The use of two allele-specific primers increases
 CC the sensitivity by a factor of two because signals of two extensions are
 CC obtained. The present sequence represents a primer used in the examples
 CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 664 TGCAGCTGAGCTCACAG 681

Db 1 TCCAGATGAAGCTCCAG 18

RESULT 659

AAL55132
 ID AAL55132 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAL55132;

XX 16-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Nucleic acid synthesising method related PCR primer, SEQ ID No 13.

XX Synthesising; target base sequence; annealing; genetic disease; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200290538-A1.

XX 14-NOV-2002.

XX 08-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004479.

XX 08-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00137060.

XX 18-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00184131.

XX (EIKE) EIKEN KAGAKU KK.

XX Nagamine K;

XX WPI; 2003-120547/11.

XX Synthesizing target base sequence-containing nucleic acids constituting
 PT complementary base sequences against template by the LAMP method,
 PT applicable in identifying genetic diseases, cancerization and
 PT microorganisms.

XX Example 3; Page 66; 107pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for synthesising a target base
 CC sequence-containing nucleic acids. The method comprises the formation of
 CC single-stranded nucleic acids; synthesis of complementary strand by
 CC annealing; and producing single-stranded nucleic acid from a target base
 CC sequence by the synthesis of a complementary strand by annealing of a
 CC complementary base sequence. The method is useful for synthesising a
 CC target base sequence-containing nucleic acids, which is applicable in
 CC detecting SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) in genes, identifying
 CC genetic diseases, cancer and microorganisms. Such a method can be easily,
 CC rapidly and freely carried out without being influenced by contamination
 CC or complicated temperature control, but with improved reaction
 CC specificity, high accuracy and efficiency, operable at low cost. This

CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the synthesising
CC method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 603 CGGTGGACGTGGCCATC 620
DB 1 CGTGGATGAGGCATC 18

RESULT 660
ADB54056/c
ID ADB54056 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADB54056;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide 48 used to analyse CpG positions within genomic DNA.
XX
KW colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;
KW cytosinatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003072821-A2.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP002035.
XX
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;
PI Rujan T, Schmitt A;
XX
WPI; 2003-731620/69.
XX
PT Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders
PT associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a
PT target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with
PT a reagent.
XX
PS Claim 41; SEQ ID NO 112; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating
CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one
CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target
CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at
CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of
CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG
CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the
CC invention demonstrate cytosinatic activity whilst the method may useful
CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative
CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.
CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligomers are useful as probes for
CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the oligonucleotide of the
CC invention which was used to analyse the CpG positions within the genomic
CC DNA regions. This sequence is not shown within the specification but is
CC taken from Wipoweb.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAACT 343
DB 18 AGTATCTGGGAGCAACT 1

RESULT 661
ADC70336
ID ADC70336 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADC70336;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (SeqID 826).
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;
KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytosinatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;
KW cytosine methylation state.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003052135-A2.
XX
PD 26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;
PI Nimrich I;
XX
WPI; 2003-533029/50.
XX
PT Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,
PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung
PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell
PT carcinoma.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 826; 58pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and
CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with
CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it
CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a
CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able
CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides
CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further
CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma
CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.
CC The present invention describes cytosinatic oligomers and PNA-oligomers
CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state
CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of
CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCAGGTTTCTTTTATGA 948
DB 1 TGAGTTTCGTTTAAGA 18

RESULT 662
ADD19972

ID ADD19972 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ADD19972;
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer SEQ ID NO:607.
 DE single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo salar;
 XX Oreochromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;
 KW polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; Tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;
 KW detection; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Oreochromis niloticus.
 XX WO2003060160-A2.
 XX 24-JUL-2003.
 XX 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.
 XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.
 PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.
 XX (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.
 PA Lie O, Slettan A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;
 PI WPI; 2003-627388/59.
 DR Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which
 PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic
 PT acids.
 XX Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 607; 233pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of
 CC Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;
 CC and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to
 CC (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.
 CC Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least
 CC 17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.
 CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
 CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)
 CC a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable
 CC of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.
 CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
 CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the
 CC origin of fish sample comprising providing a parentage genotype database
 CC comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the
 CC candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a
 CC sample genotype to the parentage genotype database, where a match between
 CC the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies
 CC to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of
 CC a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,
 CC rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for
 CC detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which
 CC involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more
 CC (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus
 CC SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (II). (II) is
 CC useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic
 CC sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic
 CC acids with one or more (II) which is derived from O. niloticus
 CC microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic
 CC sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that
 CC hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule
 CC comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP: 6 A: 7 C: 2 G: 3 T: 0 U: 0 Other.

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 169 ATCCCGCTGACAGTCACA 186
 DB 1 ATCCCGCTGACAGTCACA 18
 RESULT 663
 AAT40397/C
 ID AAT40397 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAT40397;
 XX DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 XX DE Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.
 XX rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX JP08070896-A.
 XX 19-MAR-1996.
 XX 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
 XX 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
 XX (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX WPI; 1996-203171/21.
 XX Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful as
 PT primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1.
 XX Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.
 XX AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S rRNA
 CC gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the ability to
 CC metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds and is
 CC therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY 739 GTGTAGCCTTGGTCCTTA 756
 DB 18 GTGTAGCCTTGGTCCTTA 1
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 739 GTGTAGCCTTGGTCCTTA 756
 DB 18 GTGTAGCCTTGGTCCTTA 1
 RESULT 664
 AAT47274/C
 ID AAT47274 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAT47274;
 XX DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX DE Capped RNA based on 5' end of alpha-globin mRNA.
 XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
 KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methylcytidine
XX WO9640159-A1.
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX WPI; 1997-051869/05.
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
XX influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.
XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
XX the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
XX RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
XX oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
XX mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
XX is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
XX the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
XX analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
XX preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
XX are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
XX virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
XX modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
XX inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
XX can be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
XX transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 768 GAACTGGAGACAGAGTGT 785
Db 18 GGACTGGACACAGAGTGT 1
RESULT 665
AAV39569/C
ID AAV39569 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX AAV39569;
AC AAV39569;
DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
DE Mass spectrometric analysis primer SEQ ID NO:102.
XX Mass spectrometry; diagnosis; detection; biological sample; infection;
XX genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality; identification; heredity;
XX pathogenic organism; telomerase activity; oncogene mutation;
XX cancer-specific sequence; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO9820166-A2.
XX 14-MAY-1998.
XX

XX 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020444.
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00744481.
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00744590.
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00745036.
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746055.
XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-00786988.
XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-00787639.
XX 19-SEP-1997; 97US-00933792.
XX 08-OCT-1997; 97US-00947801.
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX Koster H, Tang K, Fu D, Siebert CW, Little DP, Higgins GS;
XX Braun A, Danthoffer-Demar B, Jurinke C, Van Den Boom D, Xiang G;
XX Lough DM;
XX WPI; 1998-286975/25.
XX Sequencing nucleic acid by mass spectrometric analysis - for detecting
XX nucleic acids, telomerase activity, oncogene mutations, or cancer-
XX specific sequences, for diagnosis of disease.
XX Claim 48; Page 271; 478pp; English.
XX A process has been developed for determining the sequence of a target
XX nucleic acid. The process comprises: (i) generating at least two
XX fragments (F) from the target nucleic acid; and (ii) analysing F by mass
XX spectrometry (MS). The sequences in AAV39483 to AAV39592 are specifically
XX claimed primers for use in the mass spectrometric analysis of the above
XX process. The process is used to detect genetic diseases (e.g.
XX hemophilia, thalassemia, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Alzheimer's
XX disease, cystic fibrosis and many others) or chromosomal abnormalities
XX (or predisposition); infections and cancers; also for establishing
XX identity and heredity. Particular applications are diagnosis of
XX neuroblastoma, detecting telomerase, determining family relationships and
XX HLA compatibility, and in genetic fingerprinting. Compared with known
XX methods using MS, this process requires fewer specific reagents and is
XX better suited to automation. Extended primers are shorter; primer
XX annealing is more efficient and the process allows detection of many
XX sequences simultaneously
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 204 CTGGGTTCACGCCCTCT 221
Db 19 CAGGGTCCCGAGGCTCT 2
RESULT 666
AAV52863
ID AAV52863 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAV52863;
AC AAV52863;
DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
DE Human genome biallelic marker primer 220.
XX Biallelic marker; human; high density disequilibrium map; disease; trait;
XX identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;
XX drug toxicity; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9904038-A2.
XX

PD 28-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-1B001193.
 PF
 XX 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.
 PR
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchoumakov I;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-132278/11.
 DR
 XX Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,
 PT determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying
 PT nucleotides which vary between individuals.
 XX
 XX Claim 137; Page 286; 289pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic
 CC markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in
 CC constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The
 CC method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic
 CC DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the
 CC order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the
 CC sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)
 CC identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between
 CC individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can
 CC be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be
 CC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The
 CC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the
 CC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-
 CC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 253 AGGACTTACACAGGAGCA 270
 |||||
 DB 2 AGGCTCAGAGGAGCA 19

RESULT 667
 AAA84296/c
 ID AAA84296 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA84296;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site #63.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Mammalia.
 XX
 PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX
 WPI; 2000-412314/35
 XX
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 771 CTGGAGAGGAGGTGTGAG 788
 |||||
 DB 18 CTGGAGAGGAGGTGTG 1

RESULT 668
 AAA84295/c
 ID AAA84295 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA84295;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site #62.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Mammalia.
 XX
 PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX
 WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788
Db 19 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTG 2

RESULT 669
AAA84760/C
ID AAA84760 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA84760;
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #28.
XX
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN WO200032765-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 714 GCCAAATTCAGGAGCTG 731
Db 2 GCCAGCTTCAGGAGCTG 19

RESULT 671
AAA84761/C
ID AAA84761 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA84761;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #29.
XX
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN WO200032765-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 AGCTCAGGAAGTGGCA 483
Db 19 AGCTCAGGAAGTGGCA 2

RESULT 670
AAA84761
ID AAA84761 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA84761;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #29.
XX
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.

PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 PS Disclosure; Page 82; 109pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGTGGCA 483
 DB 18 AGCTCTGGAAGTGGCA 1
 RESULT 672
 AAA86132/c
 ID AAA86132 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA86132;
 AC
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #240.
 DE
 XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 KW
 XX Mammalia.
 OS
 XX WO200032765-A2.
 PN
 XX 08-JUN-2000.
 PD
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 PF
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 PR
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA
 XX Tritz R, Welch PU, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 DR
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 103; 109pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 272 CTTCCAGGAAGTCTGTGAA 289
 DB 19 CTTCCAGGAAGTGTAAA 2
 RESULT 673
 AAZ73164/c
 ID AAZ73164 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAZ73164;
 AC
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7520.
 DE
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW amplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9954500-A2.
 PN
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 PF
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 PR
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 PT
 XX Claim 9; Page 1834; 2745pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ7440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 756 AAGGAGATGGCAGAACTG 773
 DB 18 AAGTAAGTGGCAGAACTG 1
 RESULT 674
 AAC65072/c
 ID AAC65072 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAC65072;
 XX DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human bcl genes antisense sequence #16.
 XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; RNA molecule cleavage; immune activation; bcl;
 XX KW protein kinase C; PKC; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200061810-A1.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009293.
 XX PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-0128377P.
 XX PA (OASI-) OASIS BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX PI Brown BD, Riley TA;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-679502/66.
 XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides containing degenerate and/or universal bases,
 XX PT and modified backbone linkages is useful to target therapeutic genes,
 XX PT preferably anti-apoptosis or chemoresistance genes.
 XX PS Example 7; Fig 3; 32pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention is concerned with antisense oligonucleotides
 XX CC containing a number of degenerate bases and with a modified backbone
 XX CC which can be used to direct cleavage of target RNA molecules. The use of
 XX CC degenerate bases reduces the risk of immune activation following
 XX CC injection into animals, which causes deleterious side effects associated
 XX CC with many therapeutic antisense oligonucleotides. Sequences AAC65029-
 XX CC C65077 are antisense oligonucleotides and PCR primers used in assays to
 XX CC demonstrate the effects of the sequences of the invention
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCC 433
 Db :|||||||:|
 14 CYCCGGCTGCCYCC 1
 RESULT 675
 AAS05037/c
 ID AAS05037 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAS05037;
 XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Neurofibromatosis (NF1) genomic DNA sequencing primer #89.
 XX KW Neurofibromatosis type 1; NF1; peripheral blood lymphocyte; PBL; EBV; ss;
 XX KW Epstein-Barr virus; B-lymphoblastoid cell; phytohaemagglutinin; PHA;
 XX KW frame shift mutation; mis-sense mutation; silent mutation; PCR primer;
 XX KW sequencing primer.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200129251-A2.
 XX PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX

PF 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010255.
 XX 18-OCT-1999; 99EP-00870216.
 PR 05-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00870122.
 XX (UYGE-) UNIV GENT.
 XX Messiaen L, Callens T;
 XX WPI; 2001-300341/31.
 XX PT Mutation analysis of NF1 gene by treating EBV transformed lymphoblastoid
 XX PT cell lines formed with lymphocytes of patient with protein synthesis
 XX PT inhibitor, and obtaining peptides by translating amplified RNA from cell
 XX PT line.
 XX PS Claim 9; Page 64; 102pp; English.
 XX CC The sequences represent neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) cDNA fragments and
 XX CC PCR primers and sequencing primers for use in mutation analysis of NF1. A
 XX CC method for mutation analysis of the NF1 gene involves isolating
 XX CC peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) of a patient, establishing Epstein-
 XX CC Barr virus (EBV) transformed B-lymphoblastoid cell line with isolated
 XX CC PBL, or short-term culturing of PBL by phytohaemagglutinin (PHA)
 XX CC stimulation, treating the cell line or short-term culture with protein
 XX CC synthesis inhibitor and immediately extracting RNA from the cultures. The
 XX CC RNA is then amplified and peptide fragments are obtained by in vitro
 XX CC transcription/translation of amplified fragments. Mutation analysis of
 XX CC NF1 is used for detection of frame shift, mis-sense and silent mutations
 XX CC in various exons of the gene. This is useful in screening for NF1
 XX CC mutations in young children who are often oligosymptomatic. Efficacy of a
 XX CC drug or agent can be identified by a screening process in which the
 XX CC modulation is monitored in vitro using cell systems in which the
 XX CC defective NF1 gene is expressed. The sequences can be used to design
 XX CC drugs which modulate NF1 activity, by using knowledge of the structure of
 XX CC the NF1 protein and of specific defects of the various NF1 mutant
 XX CC proteins. The method allows for reliable analysis of mutations that are
 XX CC difficult to detect due to unstable or wrong-spliced transcripts
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 764 GGCAGAACTCGAGAGAA 781
 Db |||||
 19 GGGTGAAGTCGAGAGAA 2
 RESULT 676
 AAH59457/c
 ID AAH59457 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAH59457;
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1881.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 XX KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 XX KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
XX PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
XX PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX PS Example 1; Page 208; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
XX CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788
DB 19 CTGGAGAGAGAGCGTGTG 2
RESULT 677
AAH59923
ID AAH59923 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAH59923;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2347.
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200130362-A2.
XX PN 03-MAY-2001.
XX PD 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX PF 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PA Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX DR Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
XX PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
XX PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX PS Example 1; Page 242; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
XX CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 G; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 714 GCCAATTCAGGAGCTG 731
DB 2 GCCAGCTCCAGGAGCTG 19
RESULT 678
AAH59923/C
ID AAH59923 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAH59923;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2347.
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;

```

KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PN 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 242; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGCTGGCA 483
DB 18 AGCTCTGGAGCTGGCA 1
RESULT 679
AAH59922/c
ID AAH59922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH59922;
AC
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2346.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;

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KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PN 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 242; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGCTGGCA 483
DB 19 AGCTCTGGAGCTGGCA 2
RESULT 680
AAH61294/c
ID AAH61294 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH61294;
AC
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3718.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;

```

KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 PN 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 DR Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 FT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX Example 1; Page 342; 408pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 272 CTTGAGAAAGTGTGTA 289
 Db 19 CTTGAGAAAGTGTAAA 2
 |||||
 RESULT 681
 AAH59458/c
 ID AAH59458 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH59458;
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT Cycilin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1882.
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;

KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 PN 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 DR Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 FT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX Example 1; Page 208; 408pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGGTGAG 788
 Db 18 CTGGAGAGAGGCGTGTG 1
 |||||
 RESULT 682
 ABL88912
 ID ABL88912 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX ABL88912;
 AC ABL88912;
 XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:134.
 DE Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
 KW

KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS Synthetic.
XX EP1174518-A1.
XX 23-JAN-2002.
PD 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
PA Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
PI WPI; 2002-156696/21.
XX
XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
PT significance.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 39; 16pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
CC member of a family of nucleic acids. AB188779 to AB189321 represent
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 905 TTTTAAAGTGAAGACAG 922
DB 2 TATTGAAGAAAGACAG 19
RESULT 683
AAS18479/c
ID AAS18479 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAS18479;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE PCR primer VHP3 used for preparation of angiogenin constructs.
XX Immunoglobulin variable domain; complementarity determining region; CDR;
KW receptor-binding portion of angiogenin; angiogenesis; solid tumour;
KW anti-idiotypic response; cancer; hyperproliferative disease; cytostatic;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200181579-A1.
PN
XX

PD 01-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010115.
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0194729P.
XX
XX (EURO-) EUROCELTIQUE SA.
XX
XX Burch RM, Soltis DA, Zhang ZJ;
PI WPI; 2002-055356/07.
XX
XX New variant of immunoglobulin variable domain for treating cancer,
PT comprises complementary determining region added or substituted with
PT heterologous receptor-binding portion of angiogenin, and framework
PT regions flanking CDR.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 55; 86pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to variants of an immunoglobulin variable
CC domain, where the immunoglobulin variable domain comprises at least one
CC complementarity determining region (CDR), and framework regions flanking
CC the CDR. The CDR is added or substituted with at least one binding
CC sequence, which is a receptor-binding portion of angiogenin heterologous
CC to CDR and is a binding sequence from a binding site of a binding pair.
CC The variants of the invention are useful as an antibody-based approach to
CC inhibiting angiogenin activity or angiogenesis. Vaccines comprising an
CC effective amount of the variants can be used to induce an anti-idiotypic
CC response. The variants, a pharmaceutical composition containing the
CC variants, and nucleic acids encoding the variants are useful in the
CC treatment or prevention of cancers (e.g. solid tumours) and other
CC hyperproliferative diseases. The nucleic acids encoding the variants are
CC also useful in gene therapy. AAS18461-AAS18482 represent PCR primers used
CC for preparation of angiogenin constructs in the methods of the present
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 446 GCCAGATGCCTTCCAGGA 463
DB 19 GCCAGAGGCTTGCAAGA 2
RESULT 684
ABS64456
ID ABS64456 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABS64456;
AC
XX
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human TGF-beta binding PCR primer SR3.
DE
XX Human; NOVX; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; anxiety;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; neurological disorder;
KW schizophrenia; manic depression; mental retardation; angina pectoris;
KW cardiovascular disease; acute heart failure; myocardial infarction;
KW muscular disease; muscular disorder; retinal disease; photoreception;
KW deafness; keratinisation disorder; cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW immunological disorder; inflammatory disease; immune disease; diabetes;
KW bacterial infection; fungal infection; protozoal infection; obesity;
KW viral infection; reproductive system disorder; metabolic disturbance;
KW anorexia; wasting disorder; chronic disease; infectious disease;
KW dyslipidaemia; TGF-beta binding; cloning; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200264791-A2.
PN
XX

PD 22-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048369.
 XX
 XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254329P.
 PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255648P.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291037P.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-029173P.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0309258P.
 PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315639P.
 PR 01-OCT-2001; 2001US-0326393P.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 XX Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Boldog FL, Casman SJ;
 PI Colman SD, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gorman L, Grosse WM;
 PI Guo X, Herrmann JL, Kekuda R, Lepley DM, Li L, Macdougall JR;
 PI Millet I, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Rastelli L, Rieger DK, Shimkets RA;
 PI Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM, Voss EZ;
 PI Zerhusen BD, Zhong H, Zhong M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-643486/69.
 DR
 XX
 XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or
 PT preventing e.g. neurodegenerative diseases, neurological disorders,
 PT cardiovascular diseases, muscular diseases and disorders, or
 PT immunological diseases.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 286; 299pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The polypeptides,
 CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a
 CC medicament for treating or preventing neurodegenerative diseases (e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, or Huntington's disease),
 CC neurological disorders (e.g. anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression or
 CC mental retardation), cardiovascular disease (e.g. acute heart failure,
 CC angina pectoris or myocardial infarction), muscular diseases and
 CC disorders, retinal diseases (including those involving photoreception,
 CC deafness and keratinisation disorders), cancer (e.g. ovarian cancer or
 CC melanoma), immunological disorders, inflammatory and immune diseases,
 CC bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections, and reproductive
 CC system disorders. The proteins of the invention may be used to screen
 CC drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression,
 CC as well as to treat disorders characterised by insufficient or excessive
 CC production of NOVX protein or protein forms that have decreased or
 CC aberrant activity compared to NOVX wild type protein, such as diabetes,
 CC obesity, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, various cancers,
 CC wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers,
 CC infectious diseases and various dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acid
 CC sequences of the invention may be used in chromosome mapping, identifying
 CC an individual from minute biological samples (tissue typing), and in
 CC forensic identification of a biological sample. The present nucleic acid
 CC sequence represents a cloning PCR primer that was used in the methods of
 CC the invention for amplification of the NOVX TGF-beta binding gene
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 302 GGCCTGCTGCTGGAAGA 319
 DB 2 GGCCTGCTGCTGGAAGA 19
 RESULT 685
 ABZ97569/c
 ID ABZ97569 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ97569;
 AC
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT

XX Human ILS-R oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 EN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12811; 872pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
 DB 19 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCTG 2
 RESULT 686
 ACD28194/c
 ID ACD28194 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX ACD28194;
 AC
 XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT

XX Human repair gene DNA polymerase beta related oligonucleotide #5.
DE Human; repair gene; DNA polymerase beta; oesophagus cancer;
XX DNA repair activity; gene therapy; ss.
KW Unidentified.
OS CN1366047-A.
PN 28-AUG-2002.
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001CN-00128374.
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001CN-00128374.
XX (UYZH-) UNIV ZHENGZHOU.
PA Dong Z, Zhao G, Zhao Q;
XX WPI; 2003-240398/24.
XX Human DNA polymerase beta mutant gene and its corresponding protein.
PT Example 2; Page 9 (disclosure); ilpp; Chinese.
PS The present invention discloses a cDNA sequence of human repair gene DNA
CC polymerase beta, which is a specific representation of DNA polymerase
CC beta in oesophagus cancer. The protein coded by it has fully lost the DNA
CC repair activity of DNA polymerase beta. It can be used for early
CC diagnosis and gene therapy of oesophagus cancer. This sequence represents
CC a human DNA polymerase beta associated oligonucleotide
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 830 TGAAGCTGGTACCAGAAC 847
DB 18 TGAAGGAGGTACCAGGAC 1
RESULT 687
ABX72318/c
ID ABX72318 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC ABX72318;
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT Human NOVX DNA PCR primer #29.
DE Human; NOVX; PCR; ss; metabolic disorder; cardiomyopathy; diabetes; ASD;
XX hypertension; congenital heart defect; aortic stenosis; valve disease;
KW atrial septal defect; arioventricular canal defect; ductus arteriosus;
KW pulmonary stenosis; subaortic stenosis; ventricular septal defect; VSD;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; scleroderma; atherosclerosis; infectious disease;
KW obesity; anorexia; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; primer;
KW haemophilia; hypercoagulation; Crohn's disease; cancer.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200281498-A2.
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010780.
PF 03-APR-2001; 2001US-0281086P.
XX 03-APR-2001; 2001US-0281136P.
PR

05-APR-2001; 2001US-0281863P.
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-0281906P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282020P.
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282930P.
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282934P.
PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-0283512P.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283710P.
PR 17-APR-2001; 2001US-0284234P.
PR 19-APR-2001; 2001US-0285325P.
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285381P.
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285609P.
PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285748P.
PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285890P.
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286068P.
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286292P.
PR 27-APR-2001; 2001US-0287213P.
PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288257P.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294164P.
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294484P.
PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298952P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299237P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299276P.
PR 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318750P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324800P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324802P.
PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325684P.
PR 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330143P.
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332131P.
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332240P.
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332779P.
PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332115P.
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337621P.
PR 03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345783P.
PR 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350251P.
02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114270.
(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
Guo X, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Malyankar UM, Spytek KA;
PI Pattarajan M, Liu X, Gusev VY, Li L, Vernet CAM, Zerhusen BD;
PI Gorman L, Shency SG, Pena CEA, Smithson G, Burgess CE, Gerlach V;
PI Padigaru M, Shimkets RA, Gangolli EA, Taupier RJ, Casman SJ, Ji W;
PI Anderson DW, Leite MW, Rastelli L, Edinger SR, Stone DJ;
PI Macdougall JR, Rothenberg ME, Mazur A, Millet I, Peyman JA;
PI Ellerman K;
XX WPI; 2003-046858/04.
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptide useful for treating atherosclerosis,
XX metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia,
XX neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease and cancer.
XX Example 83; Page 396; 666pp; English.
XX The invention relates to human polypeptides, termed NOVX, and the
XX polynucleotides encoding them. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are
XX useful for diagnosing disease, and screening for potential therapeutic
XX agents. The sequences are useful for treating metabolic disorders,
XX cardiomyopathy, diabetes, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic
XX stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atriocentricular canal defect,
XX ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, scleroderma,
XX septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberosus sclerosis, scleroderma,
XX atherosclerosis, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, neurodegenerative
XX disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, immune disorders,
XX haematopoietic disorders, haemophilia, hypercoagulation, Crohn's disease
XX and cancer. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a human
XX NOVX polynucleotide of the invention
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

		Best Local Similarity	83.3%;	Pred. No.	5.2e+02;		
		- Matches	15;	Conservative	0; Mismatches	3; Indels	0; Gaps
QY		205	TGGGTTCCAGCCCTC	222			
DB		1	TCGGTACACGCCCTC	18			
RESULT 689							
ABZ22630							
ID	ABZ22630	standard; DNA; 19 BP.					
XX							
AC	ABZ22630;						
XX							
DT	31-MAR-2003	(first entry)					
DE	Mouse Unc-51-like kinase 1 (ULK-1) reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:13.						
XX							
KW	Uncoupling protein; UCP; UNC-51-like kinase; ULK-1; ULK-2; ROMAL1;						
KW	regulator of mitochondrial activity; mitochondrial 2TM; mitochondrial;						
KW	organellar metabolism; anorectic; immunomodulator; antidepressant;						
KW	anti-diabetic; metabolic disorder; mitochondrial disorder; obesity;						
KW	adipositas; eating disorder; body weight disorder; bulimia nervosa;						
KW	anorexia nervosa; cachexia; wasting; pancreatic dysfunction; diabetes;						
KW	gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.						
OS	Mus sp.						
XX							
PN	WO200279478-A2.						
XX							
PD	10-OCT-2002.						
XX							
PF	27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003465.						
PR	30-MAR-2001; 2001EP-00109215.						
PR	16-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117228.						
PR	23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117870.						
XX							
PA	(DEVE-) DEVELOPEN ENTWICKLUNGSBIOLOGISCHE FORSCH.						
PI	Steuernagel A, Broenner G, Ciossek T;						
XX							
DR	WPT; 2003-103276/09.						
XX							
PT	New Unc-51, regulator of mitochondrial activity 1 and/or mitochondrial						
PT	2TM nucleic acids or polypeptides, useful for diagnosing, treating or						
PT	preventing a metabolic or a mitochondrial disorder, e.g. obesity, bulimia						
XX	or cachexia.						
PS	Example 6; Page 74; 102pp; English.						
CC	The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition comprising						
CC	carriers, diluents and/or adjuvants, together with any of the following:						
CC	a nucleic acid molecule of the Unc-51; regulator of mitochondrial						
CC	activity 1 (ROMAL1); and/or mitochondrial 2TM gene family (particularly						
CC	Unc-51-like kinase), a polypeptide encoded by it, a fragment or variant						
CC	of them, or an antibody, an aptamer or another receptor recognising them.						
CC	Unc-51, ROMAL1 and 2TM proteins have anorectic, immunomodulator,						
CC	antidepressant and antidiabetic activities, and can be used in gene						
CC	therapy. The composition is useful for manufacturing an agent for						
CC	detecting and/or verifying, diagnosing, treating, alleviating or						
CC	preventing a metabolic disorder or a mitochondrial disorder, e.g.						
CC	obesity, adipositas, eating/body weight disorders (e.g. bulimia nervosa						
CC	or anorexia nervosa), cachexia (wasting), pancreatic dysfunction (e.g.						
CC	diabetes), or disorders related to ROS production and others in cells,						
CC	cell masses, organs and/or subjects. Unc-51-like kinase, ROMAL1 and/or 2TM						
CC	proteins affect the activity of uncoupling proteins, which lead to an						
CC	altered mitochondrial activity and so contribute to membrane stability						
CC	and/or the function of organelles (preferably mitochondria). The present						
CC	sequence represents a PCR primer for mouse Unc-51-like kinase 1 (ULK-1),						
CC	which is used in an example from the present invention						
XX							
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;						
Query Match	1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;						

CC TPO using the PCR knitting technique

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 446 GCCAGATGCTTCACGGA 463

DB 19 GCCAGAGCCTTGCAAGA 2

RESULT 690

ADD20699/c

ID ADD20699 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADD20699;

XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer SEQ ID NO:1334.

XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo salar;

XX KW Oreochromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;

XX KW polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;

XX KW detection; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Oreochromis niloticus.

XX PN WO2003060160-A2.

XX PD 24-JUL-2003.

XX PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.

XX PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.

XX PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.

XX PR (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.

XX PI Lie O, Slettan A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;

XX DR WPI; 2003-627388/59.

XX PT Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide

XX PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which

XX PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic

XX PT acids.

XX PS Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 1334; 233pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a

XX CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of

XX CC Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;

XX CC and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to

XX CC (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.

XX CC Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least

XX CC 17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.

XX CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod

XX CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)

XX CC a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable

XX CC of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.

XX CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod

XX CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the

XX CC origin of fish sample comprising providing a parentage genotype database

XX CC comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the

XX CC candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a

XX CC sample genotype to the parentage genotype database, where a match between

XX CC the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies

XX CC to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of

XX CC a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,

CC rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for

CC detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which

CC involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more

CC (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus

CC SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (II). (III) is

CC useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic

CC sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic

CC acids with one or more (II) which is derived from O. niloticus

CC microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic

CC sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that

CC hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule

CC comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is

CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTTTG 518

DB 19 GGTCATTGGTCAGTTTG 2

RESULT 691

ADE27470

ID ADE27470 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADE27470;

XX XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:414.

XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;

XX KW stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;

XX KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;

XX KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;

XX KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX XX WO2003070885-A2.

XX XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.

XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.

XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;

XX XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.

XX DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

XX PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the

XX PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.

XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 414; 139pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)

XX CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene

XX CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD

CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)
 CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
 CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
 CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and
 CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
 CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
 CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
 CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAGCTGC 732
 Db 1 CAAAUUCCAUGAGCTGC 18

RESULT 692
 ADE27180/c
 ID ADE27180 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ADE27180;
 XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:124.
 XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;
 KW stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;
 KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2003070885-A2.
 XX PN 28-AUG-2003.
 XX PD 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.
 XX PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405784P.
 XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 XX PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.
 XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;
 XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.
 XX DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the
 PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.
 XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 124; 139pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene
 CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD
 CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)

CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
 CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
 CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and
 CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
 CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
 CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
 CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAGCTGC 732
 Db 19 CAAATTCATGAGCTGC 2

RESULT 693
 ADE29746
 ID ADE29746 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ADE29746;
 XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:368.
 XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
 KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antitumor;
 KW antiproliferative; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2003072590-A1.
 XX PN 04-SEP-2003.
 XX PD 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
 XX PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 XX PR 08-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405784P.
 XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
 XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
 XX DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
 PT protein kinase genes.
 XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 368; 164pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for

CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
 CC antiarthritic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 55.6%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 TCTGCTTTGGGGCTGCA 152
 Db 2 UCUGGUCUGGGCTGCA 19

RESULT 694
 ADE29851/c
 ID ADE29851 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE29851;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:473.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
 KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
 KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
 PT protein kinase genes.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 473; 164pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
 CC antiarthritic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 TCTGCTTTGGGGCTGCA 152
 Db 18 TCTGGTCTGGGGCTGCA 1

RESULT 695

AAV52668

ID AAV52668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV52668;

XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

XX Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha gene exon 1b reverse PCR primer.
 KW Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha; HNF-4 alpha; MODY1; human;
 KW transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; TCF14;
 KW diabetes; NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9811254-A1.

XX 19-MAR-1998.

XX 10-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016037.

XX 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.

XX 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028056P.

XX 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029679P.

XX (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.

XX Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;

XX Horikawa Y;

XX WPI; 1998-271667/24.

XX Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-
 PT beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent
 PT diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.

PS Example 3; Page 112; 363pp; English.

CC This is a reverse PCR primer designed for use with a forward primer (see
 CC AAV52667) in the PCR amplification of exon 1b and the flanking introns
 CC (see AAV52655) of the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-4 alpha (HNF-4
 CC alpha) gene (see AAV52687). Mutations of the HNF-4 alpha gene have been
 CC identified by amplifying (see AAV52665-86) and sequencing the appropriate
 CC exon. The invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for
 CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics
 CC and therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY1 (maturity-onset diabetes
 CC of the young) locus is the HNF-4 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the
 CC HNF-4 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes

XX
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 144 GGGCTGCGAGCTCCATAC 161
 || ||||| |||||
 Db 3 GGAGCTGCAGCTCATAC 20

RESULT 696
 AAQ32807/c
 ID AAQ32807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ32807;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 05-MAY-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Microsatellite repeat polymorphic DNA marker PCR primer.
 XX
 KW PIC; high polymorphism information content; forensic; screening;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; genetic mapping; paternity; prenatal.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO9221693-A1.
 XX
 XX 10-DEC-1992.
 XX
 XX 27-MAY-1992; 92WO-US0004195.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-1991; 91US-00707501.
 XX 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799828.
 XX
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.

PI Polymeropoulos MH, Merrill CR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-433606/52.
 XX
 XX Oligo-nucleotide primers for polymerase chain reaction amplification -
 PT which detect DNA polymorphisms and are useful for prenatal and paternity
 PT screening, and genetic mapping.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 27; 44pp; English.

XX This is a PCR primer which is used (with AAQ32806) to characterise a
 CC unique microsatellite repeat polymorphic DNA marker which has a high
 CC polymorphism information content. The marker is useful for human
 CC individualisation, in forensic screening, in paternity and prenatal
 CC screening as well as in genetic mapping. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 CTGTGGTCTGAAGCTG 837

Db 20 CTGTGACTTCTGAAGCTG 3
 ||||| | |||||

RESULT 697
 AAQ57830/c
 ID AAQ57830 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ57830;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-AUG-1994 (first entry)
 XX

XX Primer pair 9A ANKYRIN detection primer #2.

XX Primer; assay; subtle difference; dinucleotide; tetranucleotide; repeat;
 KW polymorphism; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; PAGE;
 KW autoradiography; migration pattern; length variation; genetic mapping;
 KW forensic screening; paternity; prenatal; screening; microsatellite;
 KW human; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9403640-A1.

XX 17-FEB-1994.

XX 30-JUL-1993; 93WO-US007183.

XX 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00922723.

XX 28-SEP-1992; 92US-00952277.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX Polymeropoulos MH, Merrill CR;

XX WPI; 1994-065727/08.

XX New polynucleotide sequences - derived from polymorphic microsatellite
 PT repeats, used for characterising human individuals for forensic,
 PT paternity and prenatal screening and genetic mapping.

XX Disclosure; Page 38; 72pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ57782-866 are primers which were used in an
 CC assay for measuring the subtle differences in genetic material regarding
 CC an added or omitted set of dinucleotide or tetranucleotide repeat
 CC polymorphisms. The method comprises obtaining polynucleotide segments
 CC comprising the repeat polymorphisms in an amount effective for testing
 CC and amplifying the segments by a PCR procedure using a pair of
 CC oligonucleotide primers capable of amplifying the polymorphism containing
 CC sequence. The amplified sequences are resolved using PAGE and the
 CC resolved sequences are compared by autoradiography to observe the
 CC differences in migration pattern due to length variation. The
 CC polynucleotides provide a fast and accurate test for measuring the subtle
 CC differences in individuals in eg. forensic screening, paternity and
 CC prenatal screening and genetic mapping. The polynucleotides are specific
 CC for polymorphic microsatellite repeats based on previously sequenced
 CC human genes. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 CTGTGGTCTGAAGCTG 837

Db 20 CTGTGACTTCTGAAGCTG 3
 ||||| | |||||

RESULT 698
 AA41008/c

ID AAT41008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAT41008;
 AC AAT41008;
 XX 25-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 DT 25-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 DE Human gene signature HUMGS01087-derived anti-sense primer.
 XX
 DE Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
 KW human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
 KW cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 OS WO9514772-A1.
 PN 01-JUN-1995.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.
 XX
 PR (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
 XX (OKUB/) OKUBO K.
 PA
 XX Matsubara K, Okubo K;
 XX WPI; 1995-206931/27.
 DR
 XX Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
 PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
 PT mRNA in specific human tissues.
 PT
 XX Example 7; Fig 6; 2245pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
 CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
 CC 76. The GS sequences (T41001-T41382) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
 CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was
 CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
 CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
 CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was
 CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
 CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
 CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
 CC different cell types. The primers T41007-8 amplify clone pm1772 which
 CC comprises the GS HUMGS001087 (T20087), located on chromosome 1
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 822 GTGGGTGCTGAAGCTGCT 839
 DB 18 GTGTGGCTGAAGATGCT 1
 RESULT 699
 AAQ91517
 ID AAQ91517 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ91517;
 XX
 DT 07-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hepatitis C virus gene HC-G9 PCR sense primer nt7792-7811.
 XX
 XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV; non-A non-B; HC-G9; treatment; PCR sense primer;
 KW nt7792-7811; ss.
 XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX JP06319563-A.
 PN 22-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PD 13-MAY-1993; 93JP-00147133.
 XX
 PF 13-MAY-1993; 93JP-00147133.
 XX
 PR (IMMO) IMMUNO JAPAN KK.
 XX
 PA WPI; 1995-040318/06.
 XX
 DR A hepatitis C virus gene and oligo-nucleotide(s) - used for the treatment
 XX of hepatitis C.
 PT
 PT Example 2; Page 38; 41pp; Japanese.
 XX
 PS AAQ91517 and AAQ91518 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of
 CC AAQ9140 the hepatitis C virus (HCV) gene HC-G9 cDNA, it encodes the
 CC protein described in AAR67588. Both the cDNA and protein can be used in
 CC the treatment of HCV infection
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGA 475
 DB 2 CCAGGAGCTGCTCAAGGA 19
 RESULT 700
 AAT38998
 ID AAT38998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT38998;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CD4 5' PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Cytokine; expression profile; genital wart; interleukin 12; IL-12;
 KW tumour regression; adjuvant; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
 KW condyloma acuminata; human papilloma virus; HPV-6; HPV-11; HPV16; HPV18;
 KW anogenital; cutaneous; laryngeal; oesophageal; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9629091-A1.
 PN 26-SEP-1996.
 XX
 PD 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-GB000686.
 XX
 PF 22-MAR-1995; 95GB-00005784.
 XX
 PR (UYCA-) UNIV CAMBRIDGE TECH SERVICES LTD.
 XX
 PA Stanley MA, Scarpini CG;
 XX WPI; 1996-442947/44.
 DR
 XX Use of interleukin-12 to treat papilloma virus-associated lesions - esp.
 PT as a vaccine adjuvant with papilloma virus antigen for immuno:therapy of
 PT warts or tumours.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 14; 32pp; English.
 PS
 XX RNA was extracted from genital lesions, reverse transcribed to produce
 CC

CC CDNA and then the cDNA was used as the template for PCR amplification of
 CC various cytokines using the primers in AAT38964- AAT39005. To confirm the
 CC identity of amplified cDNA, digoxigenin- labelled probes specific for
 CC each cytokine (see AAT39006-T39021) were hybridised with Southern blots
 CC of amplified sequences. The expression profile for regressing and non-
 CC regressing warts was established and compared to cytokine expression
 CC patterns in normal cervical tissue. Results showed that interleukin 12 is
 CC barely expressed (if at all) in non-regressing warts, but is expressed in
 CC regressing warts. This suggests a central role for IL-12 in wart
 CC regression. It has been found that IL-12 can be used (especially as a
 CC vaccine adjuvant) for treating papilloma virus-associated lesions such as
 CC condyloma acuminata (anogenital warts) caused by human papilloma virus
 CC type 6 (HPV-6) and/or HPV-11 and more generally for treatment of tumours
 CC associated with HPV16 and HPV18 infection e.g. anogenital, cutaneous,
 CC laryngeal and oesophageal cancers

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 860 TGGTGATGAGCCCAATC 877
 |||||
 DB 1 TGGTGATGAGCCCACTC 18

RESULT 701

AAT39478
 ID AAT39478 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAT39478;

XX 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)

DE Steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein antisense PCR primer 2.

XX Human; steroidogenesis; acute regulatory protein; hSTAR; analysis;
 KW mutation; detection; prenatal; genetic defect; congenital; protein;
 KW lipid adrenal hyperplasia; treatment; prevention; gene;
 KW replacement therapy; hypercholesterolemia; primer; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9629338-A1.

PN 26-SEP-1996.

XX 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003896.

XX 23-MAR-1995; 95US-00410540.

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

XX Miller WL, Lin D, Strauss JF;

XX WPI; 1996-443130/44.

XX Isolated human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein gene - used for
 PT detection of mutation(s) of this gene that cause congenital lipid
 PT adrenal hyperplasia.

PS Example 7; Page 4; 89pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a PCR primer (nt 717-738) for the human
 CC steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein (hSTAR) cDNA. The hSTAR gene can
 CC be analysed for mutations to detect (e.g. prenatally) genetic defects
 CC associated with congenital lipid adrenal hyperplasia (CAH), or its
 CC transmission to children. CAH can also be treated by protein or gene
 CC replacement therapy, which can also be used to prevent or treat
 CC hypercholesterolemia. A human adrenal cortex cDNA library was screened

CC with a mouse StAR probe to isolate a 1.6 kb insert, including an ORF for
 CC a 285 residue protein. When it was cloned into pSPORT and expressed in
 CC COS-1 cells cotransfected with pP450sc abp pADX, it increased the level
 CC of pregnenolone synthesis from cholesterol or 20-alpha-hydroxycholesterol
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 612 GTGGCCATCTCAACGAGC 629

|||||

DB 2 GTGGCCATGCGAGCCAGC 19

RESULT 702

AAV01261/C

ID AAV01261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV01261;

XX 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DE Cytochrome P-450 PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.

XX PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STs;
 KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9731012-A1.

XX 28-AUG-1997.

XX 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.

XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.

XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

XX (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.

XX Brewer GU, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;

XX WPI; 1997-435083/40.

XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
 PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
 PT cross-species comparisons.

XX Claim 1; Page 11; 26pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
 CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
 CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
 CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
 CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
 CC tagged site (UM-STs) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
 CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
 CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STs allow genomic
 CC comparisons to be made between more species

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 CCAACTCCATTGAGGTCC 888

|||||

DB 20 CCAGCTCCAAAGAGGTCC 3

RESULT 703
AAT9334/c
ID AAT9334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT9334;
XX
DT 03-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer for exon 23 of endothelial nitrogen monoxide synthase gene.
XX
KW Exon 23; PCR primer; single stranded conformational polymorphism; SSCP;
KW analysis; endothelial nitrogen monoxide synthase; eNOS;
KW genetic screening; coronary arterial spasm; angina pectoris; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9718327-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 13-NOV-1996; 96WO-JP003324.
XX
PR 13-NOV-1995; 95JP-00319504.
XX
PR 28-JUN-1996; 96JP-00168761.
XX
PA (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
XX
PI Yasue H, Yoshimura M;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-289303/26.
XX
XX Genetic screening for diseases associated with coronary arterial spasm -
PT by assessment of the occurrence of specific mutation(s) of the
PT endothelial nitrogen monoxide synthase gene.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 14; 47pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present sequence is an exon 23 primer for the polymerase chain
CC reaction-single stranded conformational polymorphism (PCR-SSCP) analysis
CC of the endothelial nitrogen monoxide synthase (eNOS) gene. The PCR-SSCP
CC analysis was used in an example of genetic screening method for diseases
CC associated with coronary arterial spasm, which comprises determining if 1
CC or more specific nucleotides in the eNOS gene have been substituted,
CC specifically G894T, C774T, T(-786)C, A(-922)G and T(-1468)A. Screening
CC for diseases associated with coronary spasm, e.g angina pectoris, cannot
CC be easily carried out by existing methods, this method allows rapid and
CC easy detection
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGAA 811
DB 18 ACTAAAGGACTGCCTGAA 1
RESULT 704
AAT73404
ID AAT73404 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT73404;
XX
DT 14-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE S182 gene mutation detection mismatched PCR primer.
XX
XX S182 gene; Alzheimer's disease; polymorphism; mismatch; mutation;
KW intronic sequence; polymerase chain reaction; primer; ss.
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

OS Synthetic.
XX WO9715689-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017132.
XX
XX 25-OCT-1995; 95US-0007048P.
XX
XX (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON SCHOOL MED.
XX (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
XX
XX Hardy JA, Goate AM;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-259039/23.
XX
XX Diagnosing Alzheimer's disease by detecting polymorphism in the S182 gene
XX - using mismatch polymerase chain reaction primers derived from intronic
XX sequences.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 8; 30pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed for the detection of polymorphism (mutations)
CC in the S182 gene. The mutations are detected using selected mismatch
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers derived from intronic sequences
CC of the gene. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed PCR
CC primer. Mutations in the S182 gene indicate that a subject is susceptible
CC to late onset Alzheimer's disease. The method allows rapid analysis of
CC many samples by PCR, restriction enzyme digestion and gel
CC electrophoresis. Use of intronic sequences allows mutations to be
CC detected in splice donor and acceptor sites (this would be almost
XX impossible without intronic primers)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 815 TGGTACTGTGGTGTCTGA 832
DB 2 TGGTAATGTGGTGTCTGA 19
RESULT 705
AAT75570/c
ID AAT75570 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT75570;
XX
XX 27-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer ANK1.PCR1.2 for Ank DNA microsatellite marker.
XX
XX PCR primer; amplification; Ank; DNA microsatellite marker;
XX polymorphic DNA marker; detection; loss of heterozygosity;
XX chromosome 9p12-2; human; prostate; epithelial cell line;
XX epithelial cell oncogenesis; diagnosis; therapy; treatment; prevention;
XX cancer; vaccine; antibody; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9728255-A1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997.
XX
XX 30-JAN-1997; 97WO-US001430.
XX
XX 02-FEB-1996; 96US-0011042P.
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX PI Topalian SL, Linehan W, Bright RK, Vocke CD;
 XX DR WPI; 1997-402609/37.
 XX XX Immortalised, human, prostate epithelial cell line - useful as model in
 PT epithelial cell oncogenesis studies, particularly for developing products
 PT for diagnosis and therapy of prostate cancer.
 XX XX
 PS Example 2; Page 27; 64pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence is a primer for the PCR amplification of the Ank
 CC microsatellite marker, which is polymorphic DNA marker that can be
 CC studied for the detection of loss of heterozygosity on chromosome 8p12-
 CC 21. The primer was used in the development of a novel isolated,
 CC immortalised, malignant, human, adult prostate epithelial cell line,
 CC which can be used as a model in epithelial cell oncogenesis studies. The
 CC cells can be used in diagnosis and therapy, and to elicit an immune
 CC response to treat or prevent the recurrence of prostate cancer, i.e. a
 CC prostate cancer vaccine. They can also be used to produce antibodies for
 CC administration to prostate cancer patients, and to screen for potential
 CC therapeutic agents
 XX CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 CTGTGGGCTGTGAAGCTG 837
 Db 20 CTGTGACTTCTGAAGCTG 3
 RESULT 706
 ID AAV04423/c
 AC AAV04423 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAV04423;
 DT 27-APR-1998 (first entry)
 DE Primer for human calpain cDNA.
 KW Calpain; human; leukocyte; calcium dependent cysteine protease;
 KW screening; activator; inhibitor; treatment; prevention; cancer;
 KW cerebral apoplexy; cerebral infarction; subarachnoid haemorrhage;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; myodystrophy; cataracts; collagen disease;
 KW ischaemic heart disease; atherosclerosis; arthritis; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EF799892-A2.
 XX 08-OCT-1997.
 XX 03-APR-1997; 97EP-00105508.
 XX 05-APR-1996; 96JP-00083649.
 XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX Shintani Y, Nishi K, Kawamoto T;
 DR WPI; 1997-482674/45.
 XX Human calpain protein and related DNA - useful for drug screening and
 PT treating cancer, stroke, etc.
 XX Example 1; Page 36; 43pp; English.
 PS The present sequence is a primer for human calpain cDNA. Calpain is a
 CC

CC human leukocyte derived calcium dependent cysteine protease, which can be
 CC used to screen for compounds that activate or inhibit its proteolytic
 CC activity. Calpain DNA can be used to treat or prevent cancer, cerebral
 CC apoplexy, cerebral infarction, subarachnoid haemorrhage, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, myodystrophy, cataracts, ischaemic heart disease,
 CC atherosclerosis, arthritis or collagen disease
 XX CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 761 GATGGCAGAACTGGAGAA 778
 Db 18 GAAGGAGAACTGGACAA 1
 RESULT 707
 ID AAT74866
 AC AAT74866 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAT74866;
 XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 10-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 DE Porcine retrovirus PCR primer APl1.
 KW Retrovirus; porcine; GAG protein; POL protein; ENV protein;
 KW xenotransplantation; infectious; provirus; organ transplant; donor;
 KW activated virus; Tsukuba-1; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Pig endogenous retrovirus.
 OS WO9721836-A1.
 PN 19-JUN-1997.
 PD 13-DEC-1996; 96WO-US019680.
 PF 14-DEC-1995; 95US-00572645.
 PR (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PA Fishman JA;
 PI WPI; 1997-332804/30.
 DR New nucleic acid from porcine retroviruses - used for detecting viruses
 XX in transplant or other tissue and for assessing risk of transmitting
 PT infection to graft recipient.
 XX Claim 10; Page 34; 128pp; English.
 XX The PCR primer APl1 is designed from one of the following sequences; the
 CC porcine retrovirus Tsukuba-1 cDNA, the genome of a defective porcine
 CC retrovirus found in PK-15 cells and a retrovirus from miniature swine.
 CC The primer has also been used as a sequencing primer. Fragments generated
 CC from the amplification of such viral sequences as the GAG, POL and ENV
 CC viral proteins could be used to screen organs for porcine retroviruses
 CC prior to xenotransplantation. Transplantation can increase the likelihood
 CC of retroviral activation if intact and infectious proviruses are present.
 CC The porcine retroviral sequence can be used to generate probes to
 CC determine the level (e.g. copy number) of intact (i.e. potentially
 CC replicating) porcine provirus sequences in a strain of xenograft
 CC transplantation donors. It can be used to detect mutations, genetic
 CC lesions or viral recombinants and also to determine the histological
 CC localisation of activated retrovirus. Using Polymerase Chain Reaction
 CC Quantitation (PQ) on blood mononuclear cells, infectivity titration and
 CC susceptibility testing can be performed. Ultimately animal donors without
 CC intact porcine retroviral sequences or with a lower copy number of viral

CC elements could be selected. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 576 CTGCCTCAGCTGCTTAC 593

DB 2 CTGCATCACTTCTCTAC 19

RESULT 708

AAT93655

ID AAT93655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT93655;

XX 26-FEB-1998 (first entry)

DT

DE Presenilin (PS-1) gene PCR primer 2 to detect G to A mutation.

XX Presenilin gene; PS-1 gene; early-onset Alzheimers disease; polymorphism;

KW intron; splice site; diagnosis; beta-amyloid related disease;

KW PS-1 isoforms; exon 5; TM2; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX EP785282-A2.

PN

XX 23-JUL-1997.

PD

XX 17-JAN-1997; 97EP-00300323.

PF

XX 19-JAN-1996; 96US-0010241P.

PR

XX (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON SCHOOL MED.

PA (USF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.

PA (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC.

XX Goate AM, Hardy JA, Roberts GW;

PI WPI; 1997-365951/34.

XX

DR

XX Detection of presenilin-1 isoforms - used for the prognosis of head-

PT injury subjects and the prognosis and treatment of beta-amyloid-related

PT diseases.

PS

XX Example 4; Page 10; 26pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAT93654-55 are used to identify a E120K mutant, which

CC results from a G to A change in codon 120 in exon 5 of the presenilin (PS

CC -1) gene. Mutations in the PS-1 gene on chromosome 14 have been shown to

CC cause a significant proportion of early-onset, autosomal dominant

CC Alzheimers disease. The E120K mutation is near the second putative

CC transmembrane domain (TM2). This mutation is virtually impossible to

CC detect without intronic sequence primers, as it is within 20 bp of the

CC intron-exon boundary in genomic clones. The primers are used in a new

CC method for diagnosing the likelihood of developing a chronic

CC neurodegenerative pathology which could result in psychiatric or

CC neurological disorders comprising detecting the presence or absence of PS-

CC 1 isoforms or of DNA encoding PS-1 isoforms in the subject. The methods

CC can be used to determine the likelihood of non-response to compounds

CC which block or alter synaptic transmission in head injuries. They can

CC also be used for the prognosis and treatment of beta-amyloid related

CC diseases such as early- and late-onset Alzheimer's disease, cortical Lewy

CC body disease, Parkinson's disease and patients with vascular and

CC cerebrovascular disease which predispose to these diseases

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 815 TGGTACTGTGGTGCTCA 832

DB 2 TGGTAATGTGGTGGTCA 19

RESULT 709

AAT68332

ID AAT68332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT68332;

XX 08-AUG-1997 (first entry)

DT

DE Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.

XX Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification; PCR;

KW polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;

KW infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYS212; DYS210; DYS211; DYS33; DYS1; SMCX;

KW DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYS210; DYS205; DYS281; MIC2; DYS201;

KW DYS241; DYS198; SRX; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; DYS221; KAL182;

KW DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS222; DYS227; DYS229; DYZ1; DYS230; DAZ(3);

KW DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS237; DYS215; DYS7;

KW DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10); DAZ(11); YRRM1; ZFY;

KW BKM; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO9641007-A1.

PN

XX 19-DEC-1996.

PD

XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009421.

PF

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472416.

PR

XX 18-SEP-1995; 95US-00531556.

PR

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

PA

XX First MK, Agoulnik AI, Muallem A;

PI WPI; 1997-099942/09.

XX

DR

XX Assessing integrity of Y chromosome - by amplification of selected human

PT chromosome loci by multiplex PCR and comparison with normal control DNA.

PT

XX Claim 2; Page 51; 111pp; English.

PS

XX AAT68325-T68336 are a set of primers used in a method for assessing the

CC integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of priming the

CC chromosome loci: DYS201, DYS241, DYS198, SRX, DYS197, DYS196, and MIC2.

CC The method can be used to rapidly and reproducibly assess the integrity

CC of specific regions of the Y chromosome that are associated with male

CC fertility. It can be used to assess the integrity of the Y chromosome in

CC males exhibiting azoospermia or oligospermia (no or very little

CC spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess the genotype of infants of

CC phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method can also be used in

CC diagnosis and quality control

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 147 GCTGCAGCTCATTCTTG 164

DB 1 GCTGTCGTCATTCTTG 18

RESULT 710

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
 XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
 XX Example 9; Page 49; 157pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAZ37473-Z37738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
 CC AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
 CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
 CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
 CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
 CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
 CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
 CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
 CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
 CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
 CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 492 GATCTAATGGAGATTG 509
 DB 20 GATCTTCTAGGAGATTG 3
 RESULT 715
 AAV68444
 ID AAV68444 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAV68444;
 XX
 XX 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE CART missense oligonucleotide.
 XX Cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript protein; CART; rat;
 KW appetite; eating disorder; anorectic; obesity; diabetes;
 KW Prader-Willi syndrome; anorexia; bulimia; cachexia;
 KW attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; addiction; therapy;
 KW psychostimulant; neuromodulator; neurotransmitter; antisense; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9848824-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-NOV-1998.
 PD
 XX 01-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009051.
 PF
 XX 01-MAY-1997; 97US-0045455P.
 PR
 XX (UYEM-) UNIV EMORY.
 PA
 XX Kuhar MJ, Lambert PD, Couceyro PR;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-009380/01.
 DR
 XX New peptides derived from cocaine and amphetamine regulated transcript
 PT (CART) polypeptides - useful for, e.g. treating addictive behavioural
 PT problems and regulating body weight in humans with bulimia and anorexia.
 XX Example 4; Page 19; 53pp; English.
 PS
 XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a cocaine and amphetamine regulated
 CC transcript (CART) missense oligonucleotide. 3 types of oligonucleotide
 CC were prepared: unmodified phosphodiester backbone; and 5' and 3'
 CC thioester capped. The latter have a longer half-life and are preferred. 3

CC Antisense oligonucleotides (see AAV68441-43), one missense
 CC oligonucleotide (see AAV68444) and one sense oligonucleotide (see
 CC AAV68445) were used in experiments to determine the effects of CART
 CC antisense oligonucleotides on the cocaine dose-response curve of rats.
 CC CART peptides (see AAW81337-45) are suggested to be neurotransmitters or
 CC neuromodulators in circuitry related to psychostimulant drug action.
 CC Administration of CART antisense oligonucleotides into the nucleus
 CC accumbens bilaterally depressed the locomotor response of rats to
 CC cocaine, but statistically significant results were not obtained.
 CC Bioactive peptides (see AAW81337-39 and AAW81343-45) derived from rat and
 CC human CART are used in claimed methods for modulating food consumption in
 CC an animal or human to which they are administered. Antagonists and
 CC antibodies raised against the peptides are also used in claimed methods
 CC for modulating body weight disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity
 CC disorder, and cocaine or amphetamine addiction
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 320 CTGCAGAGAAAGCTGTGGA 337
 DB 1 CGGCAGAGAAAGTTGTGCA 18
 RESULT 716
 AAV73138/C
 ID AAV73138 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV73138;
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human ras oncogene mutant detecting oligomer N-61 pl.
 DB
 XX Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US5847095-A.
 FN
 XX 08-DEC-1998.
 PD
 XX 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.
 PF
 XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
 PR
 XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
 PR
 XX 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
 PR
 XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
 XX
 XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
 PA
 XX Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-059149/05.
 DR
 XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the
 PT diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Col 19-20; 18pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAV73084-V73145 are oligomers used in a method to detect a single-base
 CC mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides
 CC of formula 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated
 CC codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras
 CC sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting
 CC cancers associated with point mutations
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAAGTGGAGGAGGAGTCT 785
DB 20 ACAGCTGGANAAGAGAGT 2

RESULT 717
AAZ06004
ID AAZ06004 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ06004;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffais R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1817; 1755pp; English.

PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 AGAAGTGGAGGAGGAGTCT 795
DB 2 AGAGGTGTGTCGCAAC 19

RESULT 718
AAZ05066/C
ID AAZ05066 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC AAZ05066;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffais R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1740; 1755pp; English.

PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 867 GAGCCCAACTCCATTGAG 884
DB 18 GATCCCAACGCCGTGAG 1

RESULT 719
AAZ04278/C
ID AAZ04278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ04278;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

PS Disclosure; Page 1621; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctival trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants, and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 TTGGTCCTTAAGGAGATG 764
Db 18 TTGGCCTCAAGGATG 1

RESULT 722
AAZ26714
ID AAZ26714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ26714;

XX DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify the TSA2004 gene.

XX Human pancrin gene; serine protease inhibitor; serpin; gene therapy;
XX cancer treatment; pancreatic cancer; tumour; TSA2004 gene; PCR primer;
XX ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9911786-A1.

XX PD 11-MAR-1999.

XX PF 28-AUG-1999; 98WO-JP003841.

XX PR 01-SEP-1997; 97JP-00252770.

XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98JP-00044312.

XX PA (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

XX Oaki K, Nagata M, Fujiwara T, Hirano H, Kyushiki H, Okamoto T;

PI Niimi M;

XX WPI; 1999-205189/17.

XX Drug compositions, useful for, e.g. gene therapy with efficacious

XX treatment of pancreatic cancer and inhibition of its metastasis.

XX Example 1; Page 106; 112pp; Japanese.

XX PCR primers AAZ26713-14 represent PCR primers used to amplify part of the
XX TSA2004 gene. The specification describes a human pancrin gene. The
XX pancrin gene encodes a protein homologous to the serine protease
XX inhibitor of serpin. The products may be used for gene therapy, e.g. in
XX treatment of cancers. The pancrin gene can be formulated into a drug
XX composition for gene therapy of pancreatic cancer/tumour and for
XX inhibition of its metastasis to suppress further malignant transformation
XX and proliferation. Such genes can also be applied in clarifying,
XX diagnosing, preventing and treating pancreatic cancer and its metastasis

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 476 ACTTGGCATTCCTCAGCA 493
Db 2 ACTTGGCATTCCTCAGCA 19

RESULT 723

AAZ01017

ID AAZ01017 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ01017;

XX DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for PGI gene exon border.

XX PGI gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PGI-related biallelic marker;
XX cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;
XX PSA; human; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9932644-A2.

XX PD 01-JUL-1999.

XX PF 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-IB002133.

XX PR 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.

XX PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.

XX PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;

XX WPI; 1999-405178/34.

XX Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived

XX from it.

XX Example 8; Page 262; 385pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a mammalian PGI gene and protein, and a set of
XX PGI biallelic markers. The PGI polynucleotide and biallelic markers are
XX used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele
XX specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide
XX at a PGI-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and
XX to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage
XX diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)
XX dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its
XX inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections
XX of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure
XX which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and
XX curative treatments of the disease. The PGI gene can be used for
XX detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the
XX future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 GCCCTGCATGGGAAGAC 320
Db 3 GCCCAACCTGGGAAGAC 20

```

RESULT 724
AAX97163/c
ID AAX97163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAX97163;
XX
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Primer used to amplify Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides.
XX
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX
WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX
XX
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX
PI Griffais R;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX
PS Page 1882; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX
CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 719 ATTTCAGGAGCTCGGTA 736
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 AATGCAGGAGCTCGGCA 1
XX
XX
RESULT 725
AAX94936
ID AAX94936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAX94936;
XX
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer. ss
XX
XX
PA (CFST ) CFNSFT

```

```

XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX
WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX
XX
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX
PI Griffais R;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX
PS Page 1708; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX
CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 132 ATGTCTGCTTTGGGGCT 149
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 3 ATTTCTGATTTGGGGTT 20
XX
XX
RESULT 726
AAX95980
ID AAX95980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAX95980;
XX
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX
WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX
XX
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX
PA (CFST ) CFNSFT

```

XX Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX Page 1790; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 758 GGAGATGGCAGAACTGGA 775
 Db 3 GTAGATGGCAAAAGCTGGA 20
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 727
 AAX93026/c
 ID AAX93026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX93026;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PS Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PS Page 1557; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema

CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 551 TGTAGCCCAACAGCAGGG 568
 Db 18 TGTAGGCCAACATCAGGG 1
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 728
 AAA40882/c
 ID AAA40882 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA40882;
 XX
 DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 15926.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
 KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
 KW inflammatory disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200020645-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
 PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-303808/26.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
 PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
 PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 73; 283pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
 CC targets a region of the murine tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
 CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
 CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
 CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
 CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
 CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
 CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
 CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
 CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
 CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
 CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of

CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
 CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 AAGTGAAGACACGCGG 926
 DB 20 ATGTGGAAGACACGAGG 3

RESULT 729

AA11141/c

ID AA11141 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AA11141;

XX AC AA11141;

XX 26-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX Primer #2 for rat beta actin gene.

XX Cytostatic; chemoprevention; cancer; 4'-bromoflavone; phase II enzyme;
 XX metabolic detoxification; xenobiotic compound; mammal; tumour growth;
 XX carcinoma; quinone reductase; PCR primer; ss.

XX Rattus sp.

XX US6046231-A.

XX 04-APR-2000.

XX 19-MAR-1999; 99US-00273203.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079393P.

XX (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.

XX Pezzuto JM, Song LL, Moon RC, Kosmeder JW, Moriarty RM;

XX WPI; 2000-282705/24.

XX Methods of chemopreventing cancers sensitive to 4'-bromoflavone by
 PT administration of cancer chemopreventative composition comprising 4'-
 PT bromoflavone, avoids high costs.
 XX Disclosure; Col 10; 18pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of chemopreventing cancers sensitive to
 CC 4'-bromoflavone by administration of a sufficient amount of a cancer
 CC chemopreventative composition comprising 4'-bromoflavone. 4'-bromoflavone
 CC is a member of a family of compounds that induce phase II enzymes
 CC involved in the metabolic detoxification of xenobiotic compounds in
 CC mammals. One such phase II enzyme is quinone reductase. This enzyme
 CC promotes obligatory 2 electron reductions of quinones thus preventing
 CC their participation in oxidative cycling and interactions with critical
 CC nucleotides. Primers AA11138-A11139 were used to detect quinone
 CC reductase mRNA expression in cells before and after treatment by the
 CC method of the invention. Primers AA11140-A11141 were used to detect the
 CC rat beta-actin gene as a control for the mRNA detection step. The methods
 CC are used to prevent tumour growth and to suppress the initiation of
 CC cancers including carcinomas

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 789
 DB 20 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAGC 3

RESULT 730

AAA23493/c

ID AAA23493 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA23493;

XX AC AAA23493;

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Clone vp8_1 hybridisation probe, SEQ ID NO:111.

XX Human; secreted protein; cancer; tumour; cardiovascular disorder;
 KW blood disorder; haemophilia; autoimmune disease; diabetes; inflammation;
 KW infection; fungal; bacterial; viral; HIV; allergy; arthritis;
 KW neurodegenerative disease; asthma; contraceptive; hybridisation probe;
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200011015-A1.

XX 02-MAR-2000.

XX 24-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019351.

XX 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097638P.

XX 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097659P.

XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099618P.

XX 28-SEP-1998; 98US-0102092P.

XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-0109978P.

XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113645P.

XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113646P.

XX 23-AUG-1999; 99US-00379246.

XX (ALPH-) ALPHAGENE INC.

XX Valenzuela D, Yuan O, Hoffman H, Hall J, Rapiejko P;

XX WPI; 2000-224657/19.

XX New secreted or transmembrane proteins and polynucleotides encoding them,
 PT useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders, autoimmune diseases and
 PT cancer.
 XX Disclosure; Page 343; 357pp; English.

XX The invention relates to 40 human secreted proteins (AA94981-Y95020),
 CC and cDNA sequences encoding them (AAA23423-A23462). The secreted proteins
 CC of the invention include those that are thought to be only partially
 CC secreted, i.e., transmembrane proteins. The proteins of the invention may
 CC exhibit one or more activities selected from the following: cytokine
 CC activity; cell proliferation; differentiation; immune modulation;
 CC haematopoiesis regulation; tissue growth activity; activin/inhibin
 CC activity; chemotactic/chemokinetic activity; haemostatic and thrombolytic
 CC activity; anti-inflammatory activity; and tumour inhibition activity. The
 CC proteins may be administered to patients as vaccines, and the nucleotides
 CC may be used as part of a gene therapy regime. Diseases or conditions that
 CC may be treated using the proteins or nucleotides of the invention include
 CC autoimmune diseases; genetic disorders; haemophilia; cardiovascular
 CC diseases; cancer; bacterial, fungal and viral infections, especially HIV;
 CC multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; pulmonary inflammation;
 CC Guillain-Barre syndrome; insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; and
 CC allergic reactions such as asthma and anaemia. They may also be used for
 CC treating wounds, burns, ulcers, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, periodontal
 CC diseases, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease
 CC and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Proteins with activin/inhibin
 CC activity may additionally be useful as contraceptives. Nucleic acid
 CC sequences of the invention may be used in chromosome mapping and as a

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

ID AAA38459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAA38459;
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine Notch-1 antisense RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:2.
 XX
 KW Notch-1; murine; cell fate; Notch inhibition; expression; antibody;
 KW apoptosis induction; differentiation; hexamethylene bisacetamide; HMBA;
 KW anticancer; antisense oligonucleotide; reverse transcriptase-PCR;
 KW RT-PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX WO200020576-A2.
 PN
 XX 13-APR-2000.
 PD
 XX 01-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023162.
 PF
 XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102816P.
 PR
 XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124119P.
 XX
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PA
 XX Miele L, Shields LS, Fuchs C;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-303766/26.
 DR
 XX
 XX Induction of apoptosis in target cells e.g. tumor cells to treat cancers,
 PT by inhibiting a cell fate determining function of a Notch protein whilst
 PT the cell is undergoing differentiation.
 XX
 XX Claim 48; Page 19; 88pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method of inducing apoptosis in a target
 CC cell by inhibiting the expression or function of a Notch protein while
 CC the cell is undergoing differentiation. The invention also relates to pro
 CC -apoptotic compositions comprising a differentiation- inducing drug and
 CC an agent which inhibits the expression or function of a Notch protein.
 CC Notch proteins play a role in the determination of cell fate. Many
 CC transformed cells retain the capacity to undergo terminal differentiation
 CC when treated with differentiation-inducing drugs, such as hexamethylene
 CC bisacetamide (HMBA). This approach has been clinically tested as a
 CC potential cancer therapy, but treatment with HMBA-type drugs alone can
 CC result in thrombocytopenia. In the method of the invention,
 CC coadministration of HMBA and either Notch antisense oligonucleotides or
 CC anti-Notch monoclonal antibodies enhances differentiation to a greater
 CC extent than HMBA alone, meaning that the amount of HMBA administered to a
 CC patient can be reduced, thereby reducing HMBA side-effects. Inhibition of
 CC a cell fate determining function of a Notch protein in the target cell at
 CC a time when the cell is undergoing differentiation induces apoptosis. The
 CC method and compositions are useful for inducing apoptosis in tumour cells
 CC which overexpress Notch for the treatment of cancer. Cancer that may be
 CC treated include cervical cancer, breast cancer and melanoma, and
 CC especially haematopoietic malignancies or cervical cancers which exhibit
 CC increased Notch-1 expression. The method and compositions may also be
 CC used prophylactically. Anti-Notch antibodies may additionally be used for
 CC diagnosing and staging tumour cells which overexpress Notch. The
 CC antibodies can also be used to immunotarget drugs for cancer therapy.
 CC Sequences AAA38459-A38459 represent reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR)
 CC primers used in an exemplification of the invention to generate both
 CC human and murine Notch-1 cDNA for overexpression in human and murine
 CC cancer cell lines. The present sequence is also claimed for use as an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide in the method of the invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5, 6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 TCTGTAGCCCAACAGCAG 566
 Db |||||
 2 TCAGAGCAACAGCAG 19
 RESULT 734
 AAZ34893/c
 ID AAZ34893 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ34893;
 XX
 DT 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Feline CD28 cDNA PCR primer CD28-768.
 DE
 XX CD28; feline; cat; recombinant virus; vaccine; immunomodulator; tumour;
 KW cancer; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Felis catus.
 XX
 PN WO9957295-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 30-APR-1999; 99WO-US009504.
 XX
 PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-00071711.
 XX
 XX (SCHE) SCHERING-PLOUGH LTD.
 PA (SCHE) SCHERING-PLOUGH VETERINARY CORP.
 XX
 PI Winslow EU, Cochran MD;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-062155/05.
 DR
 XX Novel recombinant virus useful as immunomodulators, particularly in
 PT vaccines.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; Page 56; 230pp; English.
 CC This oligonucleotide represents primer CD28-768 used in the PCR
 CC amplification of a 673 nucleotide fragment comprising the majority of the
 CC feline CD28 open reading frame. The primer is based on consensus regions
 CC of human, murine and rabbit CD28. HK5 peripheral blood mononuclear cell
 CC cDNA was used as template. A full-length cDNA (see AAZ34839) for CD28 was
 CC subsequently obtained. The invention relates to a recombinant virus that
 CC contains at least one foreign nucleic acid, inserted into a nonessential
 CC genomic region, that encodes feline CD28, CD80, CD86 or CTLA-4 protein,
 CC or their immunogenic fragments, and is expressed when the recombinant
 CC virus is introduced into a suitable host. The recombinant virus may
 CC further comprise a foreign nucleic acid encoding an immunogen derived
 CC from a feline pathogen. It is used to enhance or suppress an immune
 CC response in a feline, particularly as a vaccine
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5, 6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAAG 228
 Db |||||
 20 CCTATCCCTATCCAGAAG 3

RESULT 735
 AAA29833
 ID AAA29833 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA29833;
 XX
 DT 25-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 antisense oligonucleotide #18.
 XX KW Human; jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2; JKK-2; modulation; tumour;
 XX KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiinfectious; infection; inflammation;
 XX KW detection; antisense therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX FT modified_base 1..20
 XX FT /*tag= a
 XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX US6054440-A.
 XX PN 25-APR-2000.
 XX PD 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
 XX PF 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
 XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA Monia BP, Cowser LM;
 XX PI WPI; 2000-338506/29.
 XX DR Antisense compound specifically hybridizing and inhibiting the expression
 XX PT of human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 is useful for treating infection,
 XX FT inflammation and tumor.
 XX PS Claim 3; Col 40; 31pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of 8-30
 XX CC nucleobases, specifically hybridizing to, and inhibiting expression of,
 XX CC human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 (JKK-2). Also described is a method
 XX CC of inhibiting the expression of human JKK-2 in human cells or tissues,
 XX CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues, with (I), in vitro. (I) has
 XX CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic and antiinfectious activities. (I) is useful
 XX CC for inhibiting the expression of JKK-2 in human cells or tissues and
 XX CC prevents or delays infection, inflammation or tumour formation associated
 XX CC with altered expression of JKK-2. (I) is also useful for detecting the
 XX CC levels of JKK-2 in a sample. The present sequence represents a
 XX CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human JKK-2, from the
 XX CC present invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 604 GGCTGGACGCGCCATCT 621
 DB 1 GGGAGGACGCGCCATCT 18
 RESULT 736
 AA229834
 ID AAA229834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAA229834;
 XX 25-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 antisense oligonucleotide #19.
 XX KW Human; jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2; JKK-2; modulation; tumour;
 XX KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiinfectious; infection; inflammation;
 XX KW detection; antisense therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX FT modified_base 1..20
 XX FT /*tag= a
 XX FT /notes "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX US6054440-A.
 XX PN 25-APR-2000.
 XX PD 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
 XX PR 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-338506/29.
 XX PT Antisense compound specifically hybridizing and inhibiting the expression
 XX FT of human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 is useful for treating infection,
 XX PT inflammation and tumor.
 XX PS Claim 3; Col 40; 31pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of 8-30
 XX CC nucleobases, specifically hybridizing to, and inhibiting expression of,
 XX CC human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 (JKK-2). Also described is a method
 XX CC of inhibiting the expression of human JKK-2 in human cells or tissues,
 XX CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues, with (I), in vitro. (I) has
 XX CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic and antiinfectious activities. (I) is useful
 XX CC for inhibiting the expression of JKK-2 in human cells or tissues and
 XX CC prevents or delays infection, inflammation or tumour formation associated
 XX CC with altered expression of JKK-2. (I) is also useful for detecting the
 XX CC levels of JKK-2 in a sample. The present sequence represents a
 XX CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human JKK-2, from the
 XX CC present invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 604 GGCTGGACGCGCCATCT 621
 DB 3 GGGAGGACGCGCCATCT 20
 RESULT 737
 AA244584
 ID AA244584 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AA244584;
 XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX Newcastle disease virus LaSota primer P4618-(LS).
 XX KW Avian-paramyxovirus; infection; lentogenic; F protein; vaccine;
 XX KW respiratory disease; gastrointestinal disease; poultry pathogen;
 XX KW local immunity; primer; ss.
 XX OS Newcastle disease virus.
 XX PN WO9966045-A1.
 XX PD 23-DEC-1999.
 XX PF 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-NL000377.
 XX PR 19-JUN-1998; 98EP-00202054.

XX (DIEN-) STICHTING DIENST LANDBOUWKUNDIG ONDERZOE.
 PA Peeters BPH, De Leeuw OS, Koch G, Gielkens ALJ;
 PI WPI; 2000-106102/09.
 XX
 XX New avian paramyxovirus cDNA, useful for production of vaccine against
 PT Newcastle disease virus.
 PT Disclosure; Page 78; 115pp; English.
 XX

XX This invention describes a novel avian-paramyxovirus cDNA (I) which
 CC comprises a nucleic acid sequence corresponding to the 5' terminal end of
 CC the genome of avian-paramyxovirus allowing the generation of an
 CC infectious copy of avian-paramyxovirus. The cell line is useful for the
 CC production of infectious lentogenic NDV (Newcastle Disease virus) without
 CC the addition of exogenous proteolytic activity. Also it is possible to
 CC generate a stable transfected cell line that expresses the wild-type F
 CC protein in the virus envelope therefore providing infectious particles,
 CC useful in the form of a vaccine, especially against respiratory and/or
 CC gastrointestinal diseases. NDV can be easily cultured to very high titers
 CC in embryonated eggs. Mass culture of embryonated eggs is relatively
 CC cheap. NDV vaccines are relatively stable and can be simply administered
 CC by mass application methods e.g. drinking water or by spraying or by
 CC aerosol formation. The natural route of infection is by the respiratory
 CC and/or gastrointestinal tract which are also the major routes of
 CC infection of many other poultry pathogens. NDV can induce local immunity
 CC despite the presence of circulating maternal antibody. AAZ44527-244609
 CC and AAZ44618-244650 represent primers used in the isolation of the NDV
 CC strain LaSota genome
 XX

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 GCAACTTGGTGCACGCG 355
 DB 3 GCAACTCAGTACCAGCG 20

RESULT 738
 AAA08026/C
 ID AAA08026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA08026;
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human GAPDH antisense PCR primer.

XX Human; interleukin 6; IL-6; IL-11; osteocalcin; calcitonin receptor;
 KW osteoprotegerin; osteoclast differentiating factor; OCN; CTR; OPG; ODF;
 KW RANK; GAPDH; receptor-activator of NF- κ B; skeletal disorder; diagnosis;
 KW osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200013024-A1.
 XX
 XX 09-MAR-2000.
 XX 26-AUG-1999; 99WO-AU000697.
 XX 26-AUG-1998; 98AU-00005473.
 XX (MEDV-) MEDVET SCI PTY LTD.

XX Findlay D, Fazzalari N, Kuliwaba J, Forwood M;
 PI WPI; 2000-256700/22.
 XX

XX Diagnosing a skeletal disorder e.g. osteoarthritis or osteoporosis, by
 PT measuring level of regulator or marker factors such as specific cytokines
 PT or interleukins involved in bone remodeling.
 XX

Example 1; Page 30; 43pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method developed for predicting or
 CC diagnosing a skeletal disorder (SD) comprising comparing the measured or
 CC estimated level of mRNA expression for a regulator or marker of bone
 CC remodeling from a body tissue or fluid sample (S) to a standard level.
 CC The method is used for diagnosing osteoporosis or osteoarthritis from
 CC tissue or fluid samples (containing a cellular component) by assaying for
 CC levels of specific markers in vivo and comparing the level to a standard.
 CC The method can be carried out on blood or urine samples. The present
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example from the present
 CC invention

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 349 CCAGCGCCACCTGTGTCAG 366
 DB 20 CCACTGCCACGTCAG 3

RESULT 739

AAA90770/C
 ID AAA90770 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA90770;

DT 20-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Ribonucleotide reductase R1 message antisense oligo AS-I-348-20.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; ribonucleotide reductase; R1 protein;
 KW R2 protein; tumour cell proliferation inhibition; cancer; cytostatic; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200047733-A1.

XX 17-AUG-2000.

XX 09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-CA000120.

XX 11-FEB-1999; 99US-00249730.

XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Wright JA, Young AH;

XX WPI; 2000-558216/51.

XX New antisense oligonucleotide, AS-I-618-20, is useful for inhibiting
 PT tumor cell growth.

XX Example 3; Page 30; 137pp; English.

XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed against the
 CC mRNA encoding the R1 component of mammalian ribonucleotide reductase.
 CC Ribonucleotide reductase catalyses the conversion of ribonucleotides to
 CC their corresponding deoxyribonucleotides and thus plays an important role
 CC in DNA synthesis and cell proliferation. Regulation of ribonucleotide
 CC reductase is altered in cultured malignant cells and increased levels of
 CC R2 protein and R2 mRNA have been found in pre-malignant and malignant
 CC tissues as compared to normal control tissue samples. The present
 CC antisense sequence is therefore useful for inhibiting tumorigenicity of
 CC neoplastic cells and inhibiting metastasis of tumour cells. It is also

CC useful for increasing sensitivity of neoplastic cells to chemotherapeutic
 CC drugs, thus allowing chemotherapeutic treatments to be used in patients
 CC who have become resistant or less sensitive to chemotherapy. The sequence
 CC may be RNA or DNA and may comprise a modified backbone and/or nucleotide
 CC analogues

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 GGTACTGTGGTGTGAA 833
 Db 18 GATACCTTGGCTGTGAA 1

RESULT 740
 AAC93183/c
 ID AAC93183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC93183;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:34.
 DE Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytosolic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200061602-A1.
 PN 19-OCT-2000.
 PD 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
 PF 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Karras JG;
 PI WPI; 2000-619223/59.
 XX
 DR New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.
 PS Example 2; Page 46; 104pp; English.
 SS The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antiinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of
 CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.
 CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation

CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TTCAGAAAGTGTGAAA 290
 Db 18 TTCAGAAAGTGTGAAA 1

RESULT 741
 AAC80286/c
 ID AAC80286 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC80286;
 XX
 DT 03-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX Forward primer #85 used for amplification of HLA-A exon 4.
 DE HLA-A; HLA-B; HLA-C; typing; primer; human; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200061795-A2.
 PN 19-OCT-2000.
 PD 05-APR-2000; 2000WO-EP002998.
 PF 09-APR-1999; 99EP-00870068.
 PR 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138614P.
 XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 PA De Canck I, Rombout A, Rossau R;
 PI WPI; 2000-647426/62.
 DR Locus-specific, separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4
 PT of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles using defined
 PT primer sets, useful for subtyping or typing of HLA Class I alleles.
 XX Claim 4; Page 41; 128pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to a method for the locus-specific,
 CC separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4 of human
 CC leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles. The method is useful
 CC for subtyping or typing of HLA class I alleles. The present sequence is
 CC an amplification primer used in the method
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 310 ATGGGAAGAGCTGCAGAAA 329
 Db 20 ATGGGAAGAGCTGCAGAAA 1

RESULT 742
 AAF76678/c


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PI Dean NW, Cowsert LM;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 2001-217744/22.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of daxx useful
XX for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
XX expression of daxx.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 47; 59pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) up to 30
XX nucleobases in length, where (I) inhibits expression of daxx (also known
XX as Fas binding protein, CENP-C binding protein, dap6 for death associated
XX protein 6 and EAP for Ets-1 associated protein). (I) has cytostatic and
XX antiinflammatory activity, and can be used in antisense therapy and as a
XX modulator of daxx. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of daxx in
XX cells or tissues in vitro. (I) can be utilised for diagnostics,
XX therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression
XX of daxx, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
XX tumour formation and as research reagent. The present sequence represents
XX an inhibitory human daxx antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide which
XX is used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 450 GATGCTTCCAGGAGAG 467
XX |||||
XX DB 20 GATGCTTCCGGACGTG 3
XX
XX RESULT 745
XX AAF80725/c
XX ID AAF80725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF80725;
XX DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #99.
XX KW Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6184212-B1.
XX PD 06-FEB-2001.
XX PF 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
XX of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 27; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
XX 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
XX 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
XX The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
XX modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
XX The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 492 GATCTAATTCGAGATTG 509
XX |||||
XX DB 20 GATCTTCTAGGAGATTG 3
XX
XX RESULT 747
XX AAF62865/c
XX ID AAF62865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF62865;
XX

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schu568-1.rng

DT XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DE XX Human PEPCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 108033.
 XX KW Human; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;
 KW phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCK-cytosolic; infection;
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6187545-B1.
 XX PD 13-FEB-2001.
 XX PF 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
 XX PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt J, Cowser LM;
 XX WPI; 2001-190979/19.
 XX PT Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol
 PT pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying
 PT infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
 XX Example 15; Col 42; 64pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
 CC 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of
 CC phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic (PEPCK-cytosolic). The
 CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of PEPCK-
 CC cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular
 CC genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of
 CC various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The
 CC antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
 CC is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a
 CC deoxy gap
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 213 CAGCCCTCTCCAGAGTG 230
 Db 18 CAGCACTCTGCGAATG 1
 RESULT 748
 AAF95128
 ID AAF95128 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAF95128;
 XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DT katG gene PCR primer #6.
 XX Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;
 KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;
 KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embB gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
 XX FN EP1076099-A2.
 XX PD 14-FEB-2001.

XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.
 XX (NISN) NISSHINDO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;
 PI WPI; 2001-246696/26.
 XX New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for
 PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle
 PT bacilli.
 XX Claim 38; Page 52; 114pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide
 CC sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wtTB) that are
 CC susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mtTB) that are
 CC resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are
 CC rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and
 CC ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the
 CC rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is
 CC responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for
 CC resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH;
 CC and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present
 CC invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide
 CC sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and
 CC primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the
 CC present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug
 CC resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli
 CC simultaneously
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 368 AGAGCGCTGCGCGTCT 385
 Db 3 AGAGCTTCTGCGCTACT 20
 RESULT 749
 AAF87054
 ID AAF87054 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAF87054;
 XX 18-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer for Pax3 gene.
 DE PCR primer; neuroectoderm cell; cell production; Parkinson's disease;
 KW early primitive ectoderm-like cell; EPL cell; cell therapy;
 KW transgenic animal; gene therapy; neuronal disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW lysosomal storage disease; multiple sclerosis; memory disorder;
 KW behavioural disorder; Alzheimer's disease; organ transplant;
 KW spinal cord disorder; Pax3; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX WO200151611-A1.
 PN 19-JUL-2001.
 PD 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-AU000030.
 XX 14-JAN-2000; 2000AU-00005098.

PR 20-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007045.
PR 27-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007143.
XX
XX
PA (BRES-) BRESAGEN LTD.
XX
XX Rathjen PD, Rathjen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-432908/46.
XX
XX Producing neuroectoderm cells for treatment of Parkinson's and
PT Alzheimer's and for transplantation comprises culturing early primitive
PT ectoderm-like cells in conditioned medium.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 42; 91pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the Pax3 gene, used within the
CC scope of the invention. The invention relates to a method for producing
CC neuroectoderm cells (I) comprises: (a) providing a source of early
CC primitive ectoderm-like (EPL) cells and a neural-inducing conditioned
CC medium (CM) or extract of it; and (b) contacting the EPL cells with the
CC CM or extract for a time sufficient to generate controlled
CC differentiation to (I). The cells or partially differentiated progeny are
CC useful in human, or animal cell therapy, transgenic animal production,
CC human or animal gene therapy, the screening of pharmaceutical that induce
CC a biological response in neuroectoderm cells or their partially
CC differentiated progeny and evaluation of biological molecules that direct
CC differentiation of neural cells. The method is useful for producing or
CC neuroectoderm cells. It is also useful for producing differentiated or
CC partially differentiated cells from neural ectoderm cells. The method can
CC be also useful for maintaining neuroectoderm cells in vitro in
CC homogeneous cell populations. It can also be used for producing
CC genetically modified neuroectoderm cells. The cells can be used in the
CC treatment of neuronal diseases, including Parkinson's disease,
CC Huntington's disease, lysosomal storage diseases, multiple sclerosis,
CC memory and behavioural disorders, and Alzheimer's disease. The method can
CC also be used for preparation of tissue or organs for transplant. Neural
CC crest cells produced by the method are useful for the treatment of spinal
CC cord disorders and Schwann cells produced by the method are used for the
CC treatment of multiple sclerosis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 454 CTTCCAGGAGAGCTCC 471
Db 1 CTTCCAGGAGGAATAC 18

RESULT 750
AAF77782
ID AAF77782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF77782;
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer #55.
XX
XX Retrovirus; graft transplantation; xenotransplantation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US6190861-B1.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 13-DEC-1996; 96US-00766528.
XX
XX 14-DEC-1995; 95US-00572645.
XX

PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Fishman JA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-256211/26.
XX
XX Assessing risk of endogenous retroviruses in clinical practice and in
PT xenotransplantation, comprises using probe sequences derived from swine
PT or miniature swine retroviral genome.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 79-80; 127pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for screening a cell or tissue
CC for the presence or expression of a retrovirus (RV), comprising
CC contacting a target nucleic acid from the cell or tissue with a second
CC nucleic acid from the present invention (e.g. AAF77725, AAF77726 or
CC AAF77727, or a fragment of these sequences). The method is useful for RV
CC detection and to assess graft transplantation risk. Screening of animals
CC allows the elimination of donors with active replication of known
CC viruses. Inactive proviruses can be detected and inactivated, allowing
CC identification and elimination of potential human pathogens derived from
CC swine in a manner not possible in the outbred human organ donor
CC population and is important to the development of human
CC xenotransplantation. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 576 CTCCTCCACGTGCTTAC 593
Db 2 CTGCATCACTCTCTTAC 19

RESULT 751
AAS10308
ID AAS10308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS10308;
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide for human integrin alpha 4, ISIS 107260.
XX
XX Integrin alpha 4; antisense; very late antigen 4; VLA4;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX multiple sclerosis; tumour metastasis; melanoma; asthma; psoriasis;
XX allergy; Grave's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; oligonucleotide;
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; allograft rejection; ISIS 107260; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Other= Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Other= All cytosines are 5-methyl cytosines"
FT modified_base 1..3
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Other= 2' methoxyethoxy residues"
FT modified_base 4..12
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Other= 2' deoxy residues"
FT

```

XZ      WOZ00L7/305-A2.
FN
XX      /mod_base= CIREK
XX      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl
XX      (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX      PT
XX      FT

```

```
FT /mod_base= OTHER
```

[illegible]

FT modified_base 16..20
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT /mod_base= c
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT
XX WO200130361-A1.
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029088.
XX 27-OCT-1999; 95US-00428583.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2001-335680/35.
XX New antisense compounds modulating expression of human cytohesin-2 useful
PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
PT expression of cytohesin-2, e.g. cancer, atherosclerosis, allograft
PT rejection.
XX Claim 3; Page 79; 104pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targetted to the
CC human cytohesin-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. A series of
CC oligonucleotides (AAR86697-AAR86776) were designed to target different
CC regions of the human cytohesin-2 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on cytohesin-2 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Cytohesin-2 is
CC a member of a small family of cytosolic adapter proteins which function
CC as guanine nucleotide exchange factors for ADP ribosylation factors
CC (ARFs), small monomeric G-proteins which regulate critical vesicular
CC traffic pathways. Cytohesin-2 (also known as PSCD2, ARNO for ARF
CC nucleotide binding site opener, mSec7, and ARF exchange factor) is
CC localised to the plasma membrane and promotes guanine nucleotide exchange
CC on ARF1, ARF3 and ARF6, the latter of which regulates the assembly of the
CC actin cytoskeleton. Through its interaction with ARF6, and in conjunction
CC with protein kinase C, cytohesin-2 functions as a critical link between
CC cell surface receptors and the actin cytoskeleton. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with cytohesin-2 expression, such as
CC atherosclerosis, allograft rejection and hyperproliferative disorders,
CC especially cancer
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 758 GGAGATGGCAGACTGGA 775
DB 18 GGAGAGGGGAGAACTGAA 1
RESULT 754
AAS29340/c
ID AAS29340 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS29340;
AC AAS29340;
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31734.
DE Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX atherosclerosis; tumour; cycostatic; anti psoriatic;
KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
FT /mod_base= a
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
FT
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX (NERO/) NERO P.
XX (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX Example 9; Page 16; 81pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 468 CTCACGGAAGCTTGGCATT 485
DB 19 CTCACGGAAGCTTGGTAGT 2
RESULT 755
AAS29332/c
ID AAS29332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS29332;
AC AAS29332;
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX

RESULT 756	
ABA83478	
ID ABA83478	standard; DNA; 20 Bp.
XX	
XX	ABA83478;
XX	AC
XX	XX
DT	08-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human MP-1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 37.
XX	
XX	Human; mouse; rat; antisense gene therapy; MP-1; MAP kinase Partner 1;
KW	antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antimicrobial; infection; tumour;
KW	phosphorothioate; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.

```
modified_base
1. .20
/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "phosphorothioate backbone linkage, all cytidine
residues are 5-methylcytidines"
```

```

/mod base= OTHER
/note= "phosphorothioate backbone linkage, all cytidine
residues are 5-methylcytidines"

```

```
modified_base
1..5
/*tag= b
residues are 5-methylcytidines"
```

```

/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/seq_id="1" MOD="1"

```

```
modified_base  
/note= "2' -MOE wings"  
16. .20
```

```

modified_base
16..20
/*tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER

```

```
/mod_base= OTHER
/notē= "2' -MOE wings"
```

US6306606-B1.

23-OCT-2001.

XX	22-NOV-2000; 2000US-00721822.
PF	
XX	22-NOV-2000; 2000US-00721822.
PR	

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA	(UyVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA.
XX	
PI	Weber MJ, Wyatt J, Cowser LM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2002-040199/05.
XX	
XX	
PT	New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of MP-1 (MAP
PT	kinase partner 1), for preventing, delaying or treating infection,
PT	inflammation or tumor formation, especially in humans.
XX	
PS	Example 15; Col 41-42; 47pp; English.

gene therapy for treating an animal, particularly a human, suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with the

expression of MP-1. In particular, the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or

useful for preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is that of a human MP-1 antisense

oligonucleotide, comprising a chimeric oligonucleotide gapmer 20

deoxynucleotides flanked by five nucleotide 2'-MOE wings

Sequence 20 BP: 1 C: 7 G: 2 T: 0 U: 0 Other:

1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human glioma-associated oncogene-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 124864.
 DE
 XX
 KW Human, glioma-associated oncogene-1 associated disease; infection;
 XX inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US6329203-B1.
 DN
 XX 11-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.
 PF
 XX
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.
 PR
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Bennett CF, Wyatt J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-138363/18.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding glioma-
 PT associated oncogene-1, for modulating the gene expression and treating
 PT diseases associated with expression of the oncogene in humans.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Col 45-46; 43pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds and methods for
 CC modulating the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, target
 CC inhibit the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The
 CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 CC glioma-associated oncogene-1 in human cells or tissues and for treating
 CC an animal, particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a
 CC disease or condition associated with expression of glioma-associated
 CC oncogene-1. The compounds are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as
 CC research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense compounds are safely and
 CC effectively administered to humans. ABK30509-ABK30586 represent the
 CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention which comprise a
 CC phosphorothioate backbone
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 632 TCAGTCCCGCTCCCTGCA 649
 DB 1 TCAGTCTGCCCTCTGCA 18
 RESULT 760
 ABT07458
 ID ABT07458 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ABT07458;
 XX
 XX 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human protein phosphatase 2 oligo inhibitor SEQ ID No 72.
 DE
 XX Cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; aberrant insulin regulation;
 KW protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit; antisense compound; cancer;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes; inflammation; tumour; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200264737-A2.
 PN

XX 22-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.
 PF
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-657588/70.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
 PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases
 PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such
 PT as cancer.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 95; 137pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2
 CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with
 CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide
 CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein
 CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful
 CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with
 CC expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.
 CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,
 CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
 CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an
 CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of human protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains
 CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 790 GCAAACTGCGAGGACTGAC 807
 DB 2 GCAAACTGTAGACTGAC 19
 RESULT 761
 ABS73905
 ID ABS73905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ABS73905;
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human cytohesin-1 coding region antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS110998.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein; ARF;
 KW ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;
 KW cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200268584-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047583.
 PF
 XX

PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791243.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2002-723198/78.
XX New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for
PT preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with cytohesin-1
PT expression e.g. tumor or inflammation.
XX Example 15; Page 80; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30
CC nucleobases targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human cytohesin-
CC 1, specifically hybridises with, and inhibits the expression of, human
CC cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ARF (ADP
CC ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a
CC pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of cytohesin-1
CC in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or condition
CC associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the antisense
CC compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense compound is also
CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeting human cytohesin-1
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 149 TGCAGCTCCACTACTGCA 166
DB 3 TGCAGCTCCACAAATGCA 20
RESULT 762
ABS73945
ID ABS73945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABS73945;
AC ABS73945;
DT 06-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX Human cytohesin-1 3' UTR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS#111038.
XX Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein; ARF;
XX ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;
XX cytosstatic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200268584-A2.
XX 06-SEP-2002.
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047583.
XX 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791243.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2002-723198/78.
XX New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for
PT preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with cytohesin-1
PT expression e.g. tumor or inflammation.

XX Example 15; Page 81; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30
CC nucleobases targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human cytohesin-
CC 1, specifically hybridises with, and inhibits the expression of, human
CC cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ARF (ADP
CC ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a
CC pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of cytohesin-1
CC in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or condition
CC associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the antisense
CC compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense compound is also
CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeting human cytohesin-1
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 614 GGCCATCTCAACCGGCG 631
DB 1 GGCCAGTCTACACGCG 18
RESULT 763
ABL44508
ID ABL44508 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABL44508;
AC ABL44508;
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1552.
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX Claim 4; Page 35; 528pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals

CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 502 GAGATTGGCCAGTTTGG 519
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GAGAGTATGCCAGTTTGG 19

RESULT 764
 ABL43605/C
 ID ABL43605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL43605;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:649.
 XX
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX JP2001321190-A.
 PN
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 PF
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 PA
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 17; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 189 GCGCGGTGTCAGTTTCCTG 206
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 18 GCGAGGGTCCAGTTTCCTG 1
 RESULT 765
 ABL44473
 ID ABL44473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL44473;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1517.
 XX
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX JP2001321190-A.
 PN
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 PF
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 PA
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 34; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

QY 728 GCTGGGTACAGTTAGC 745
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2 GCTGGAGTACAGTGTTC 19

RESULT 766

ABS59709

ID ABS59709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABS59709;

XX

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human damage specific DNA binding protein 1 antisense oligonucleotide #1.

XX

KW Antisense; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; virucide;

KW Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 1, p127; cancer; human; ss;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; haematopoietic cancer; hepatitis.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT /note= "All cytosines are 5-methyl cytosine"

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotide"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= d

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotide"

XX

XX WO200246206-A1.

XX

XX 13-JUN-2002.

ED

XX

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046485.

PF

XX

XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00731457.

PR

XX

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA

XX

XX Popoff I, Wyatt JR;

PI

XX

XX WPI; 2002-599454/64.

DR

XX

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT Damage-specific DNA-binding protein 1, p127, useful for treating animal

PT having disease associated with the protein such as liver cancer, or

PT hepatitis.

PT

XX

PS Page 89; Claim 3; 121pp; English.

XX

XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compound 8 to 50 nucleobases

CC in length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Damage-specific DNA-

CC binding protein 1, p127 where the antisense compound specifically

CC hybridises with and inhibits expression of the damage specific DNA

CC binding protein-1 gene. The compounds of the invention may be used in

CC antisense therapy as an inhibitor of expression of damage-specific DNA-

CC binding protein 1, p127. The antisense compounds of the invention are

CC useful for inhibiting the expression of damage specific DNA binding

CC protein 1, p127 in cells or tissues and are also useful for treating an

CC animal having a disease or condition associated with expression of p127,

CC such as a hyperproliferative disorder (e.g., cancer such as breast, skin,

CC liver, or haematopoietic cancer), or hepatitis, by inhibiting the

CC expression of p127. All antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are

CC chimeric oligonucleotides (gapmers) 20 nucleotides in length, composed of

CC a central gap region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which are

CC flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by five- nucleotide wings.

CC The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The

CC internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P-S) throughout

CC the oligonucleotide and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines. The

CC present sequence represents a damage-specific DNA binding protein 1, p127

CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 309 AAGTGAAGACACACCGCG 926

DB 2 AAGCGAAACACACAGGTGG 19

RESULT 767

ABS71757

ID ABS71757 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABS71757;

XX

DT 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human forward PCR primer Ag3090.

XX

KW Human; NOXV; pathological condition; NOXV-associated disorder; diabetes;

KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder; obesity;

KW pancreatitis; autoimmune disease; renal artery stenosis; infertility;

KW interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis; polycystic kidney disease;

KW systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; cataract; Alzheimer's disease;

KW acoustic trauma; cancer; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;

KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;

KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;

KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;

KW acne; wound; asthma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO200266643-A2.

FN

XX

XX 29-AUG-2002.

FD

XX

XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048732.

PF

XX

XX 13-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248153P.

PR

XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249598P.

PR

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264240P.

PR

XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266127P.

PR

XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269562P.

PR

XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304348P.

PR

XX 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309261P.

PR

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313283P.

XX

FA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX

XX Malyankar UM, Shenoy SG, Spytek KA, Zerhusen BD, Patturajan M;

PI Guo X, Kekuda R, Gangolli EA, Shimkets RA, Taupier RJ, Li L;

PI Padigaru M;

XX

XX WPI; 2002-706943/76.

DR

XX

XX New isolated NOXV polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for

PT treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching of pathological

PT conditions in humans with a NOXV-associated disorders.

XX

XX Example 2; Page 239; 295pp; English.

PS

XX The present invention relates to new NOXV polypeptides. The NOXV

CC polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating or

CC preventing a pathological condition in humans with a NOVX-associated
 CC disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation
 CC disorders, pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal
 CC artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic
 CC kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), cataract, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility, cardiomyopathies,
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, scleroderma,
 CC endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke, Parkinson's disease,
 CC Huntington's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, anxiety, pain,
 CC leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and asthma. They are
 CC also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
 CC associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-associated disorder.
 CC They may also be useful in therapeutic applications including protein
 CC therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target, diagnostic
 CC and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy, research tools and tissue
 CC regeneration. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC that was used in the methods of the invention for amplification of human
 CC NOVX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 GAAAGACTGCAGAGAGC 331
 |||||
 Db 3 GACAGACTGCTGAGCAGC 20

RESULT 768

ABS71760

ID ABS71760 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABS71760;

XX 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DT Human forward PCR primer Ag3092.

DE Human

XX Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder; diabetes;

KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder; obesity;
 KW pancreatitis; autoimmune disease; renal artery stenosis; infertility;
 KW interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis; polycystic kidney disease;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; cataract; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW acoustic trauma; cancer; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
 KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;
 KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;
 KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;
 KW acne; wound; asthma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200266643-A2.

PN 29-AUG-2002.

PD 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048732.

XX 13-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248153P.

FF 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249598P.

PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264240P.

PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266127P.

PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269562P.

PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304348P.

PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309261P.

PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313283P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Malvankar UM, Shenoy SG, Spytek KA, Zerhusen BD, Patturajan M;

PI Guo X, Kekuda R, Gangolli EA, Shinkets RA, Taupier RJ, Li L;

PI Padiguru M;

XX WPI; 2002-706943/76.
 DR
 XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
 XX treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching of pathological
 PT conditions in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 239; 295pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The NOVX
 CC polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating or
 CC preventing a pathological condition in humans with a NOVX-associated
 CC disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation
 CC disorders, pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal
 CC artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic
 CC kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), cataract, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility, cardiomyopathies,
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, scleroderma,
 CC endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke, Parkinson's disease,
 CC Huntington's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, anxiety, pain,
 CC leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and asthma. They are
 CC also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
 CC associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-associated disorder.
 CC They may also be useful in therapeutic applications including protein
 CC therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target, diagnostic
 CC and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy, research tools and tissue
 CC regeneration. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC that was used in the methods of the invention for amplification of human
 CC NOVX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 GAAAGACTGCAGAGAGC 331

|||||

Db 3 GACAGACTGCTGAGCAGC 20

RESULT 769

ABS71738

ID ABS71738 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABS71738;

AC ABS71738;

XX 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DT Human reverse PCR primer Ag2233.

DE Human

XX Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder; diabetes;
 KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder; obesity;
 KW pancreatitis; autoimmune disease; renal artery stenosis; infertility;
 KW interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis; polycystic kidney disease;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; cataract; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW acoustic trauma; cancer; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
 KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;
 KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;
 KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;
 KW acne; wound; asthma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200266643-A2.

PN 29-AUG-2002.

PD 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048732.

XX 13-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248153P.

PR 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249598P.

PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264240P.

PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266127P.
 PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269562P.
 PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304348P.
 PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309261P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313283P.
 XX (CURA-) CUPAGEN CORP.
 XX
 XX Malyankar UM, Shenoy SG, Spytek KA, Zerhusen BD, Patturajan M;
 PI Guo X, Kekuda R, Gangolli EA, Shinkets RA, Taupier RU, Li L;
 PI Padigar M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-706943/76.
 XX
 XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
 PT treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching of pathological
 PT conditions in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 206; 295pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to new NOVX polypeptides. The NOVX
 CC polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating or
 CC preventing a pathological condition in humans with a NOVX-associated
 CC disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation
 CC disorders, pancreatitis, obesity, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal
 CC artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic
 CC kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), cataract, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility, cardiomyopathies,
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, scleroderma,
 CC endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke, Parkinson's disease,
 CC Huntington's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, anxiety, pain,
 CC leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and asthma. They are
 CC also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
 CC associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-associated disorder.
 CC They may also be useful in therapeutic applications including protein
 CC therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target, diagnostic
 CC and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy, research tools and tissue
 CC regeneration. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC that was used in the methods of the invention for amplification of human
 CC NOVX
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAGCTCA 678
 DB 2 TCATGCAGCTTTTGCTCA 19
 RESULT 770
 ABL53058/c
 ID ABL53058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABL53058;
 AC
 XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide JCA 343.
 DE
 XX Virucide; vaccine; foot and mouth disease; PI region; capsid;
 KW 3C protease; ds.
 XX
 XX Foot-and-mouth disease virus.
 OS
 XX WC200200251-A1.
 PN
 XX 03-JAN-2002.
 PD
 XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-FR002042.

XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000FR-00008437.
 XX (MERI-) MERIAL.
 XX
 XX King A, Burman A, Audonnet J, Lombard M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-130837/17.
 DR
 XX Stable, potent effective vaccines against foot-and-mouth disease,
 PT comprises recombinantly produced empty virus capsids as antigens.
 PT
 XX Example 6; Page 27; 79pp; French.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a vaccine against foot and mouth disease
 CC (FMD) comprising (in addition to a veterinary vehicle or excipient) an
 CC antigen consisting of empty FMD virus capsids, obtained by expression in
 CC eukaryotic cells of the cDNA of the following regions of the FMD genome:
 CC the PI region encoding the capsid and the region encoding the 3C
 CC protease. The vaccine is effective, reliable and stable, and is effective
 CC at low doses. The vaccine is useful against foot and mouth disease,
 CC especially in cows, sheep, pigs or goats. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which was used in an example from the invention. (Updated
 CC on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 761 GATGGCAGAACTGGAGAA 778
 DB 19 GATGTTAGAACTGTAGAA 2
 RESULT 771
 ABK15543/c
 ID ABK15543 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK15543;
 AC
 XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Trehalose synthesis gene TreY PCR primer P16.
 DE
 XX Coryneform bacterium; L-glutamic acid; trehalose synthesis;
 KW food production; otaA; treY; PCR; primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX EP1174508-A2.
 PN
 XX 23-JAN-2002.
 PD
 XX 03-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00115635.
 PF
 XX 05-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00204256.
 PR
 XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 PA
 XX Ontaki H, Nakamura J, Izui H, Nakamatsu T;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-156691/21.
 DR
 XX Corynebacterium having L-glutamic acid producing ability and reduced or
 XX deleted trehalose synthesis ability, is useful for producing L-glutamic
 PT acid.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 16; 32pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention describes a coryneform bacterium (1) having L-glutamic acid
 CC producing ability, where trehalose (secondary product) synthesis ability

CC is decreased or deleted. (I) is useful for producing L-glutamic acid, by
 CC culturing (I) in a medium to produce and accumulate L-glutamic acid in
 CC the medium, and collecting the L-glutamic acid from the medium. L-
 CC glutamic acid is an important amino acid useful in foodstuffs and drugs.
 CC This sequence represents a primer used to isolate a trehalose synthesis
 CC gene e.g. *OSTA* or *trey* in coryneform bacteria, described in the method of
 CC the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 453 GCCTTCAGGAGGCTC 470
 Db 19 GCATCATGAGGCTC 2

RESULT 772
 ABK50262
 ID ABK50262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABK50262;
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT LARC receptor (CCR6) DNA PCR primer #2.
 DE LARC; LARC receptor; rheumatoid arthritis; CCR6; cell migration; primer;
 KW synovial cell; ss; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; PCR.
 XX Unidentified.
 XX WO200232456-A1.
 XX 25-APR-2002.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001WO-JP003504.
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00313459.
 XX (TEIJ) TEIJIN LTD.
 XX Nakayama Y, Kamimura T, Akahoshi T, Kondo H;
 XX WPI; 2002-372305/40.

Remedies or preventives for rheumatoid arthritis comprises substances
 inhibiting LARC or its receptor, such as an antibody or antagonist.
 Example 10; Page 45; 80pp; Japanese.
 The invention relates to remedies or preventives for rheumatoid arthritis
 containing substances inhibiting LARC or its receptor as the active
 ingredient. Remedies and preventives can be screened by using model
 animals with rheumatoid arthritis, comparing and evaluating the LARC
 inhibitory effect of anti-LARC (receptor) antibody, evaluating the
 inhibitory ability against cell migration induced by LARC, or evaluating
 the inhibitory ability against cell migration induced by the culture
 supernatant of rheumatoid arthritis patient-originated synovial cells.
 Remedies or preventives may contain substances produced by partial
 mutation of LARC polypeptide or substances obtained after modifying the
 LARC gene by genetic engineering. This sequence represents a PCR primer
 used to amplify LARC receptor (CCR6) DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1 GGTTACAGCCCTTTCA 18
 RESULT 773
 ABZ31474/C
 ID ABZ31474 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ31474;
 XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5693.
 DE Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
 KW Proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Candida albicans.
 OS WO200253728-A2.
 FN 11-JUL-2002.
 PD 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
 XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
 XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
 XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
 XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
 XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.

Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
 a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
 Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5693; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGCTGCTTTGGGGCTG 150
DB 19 TGGTTCCTTTGGGTCTG 2

RESULT 774

AB231362
ID AB231362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB231362;
XX
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5581.
XX
KW Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Candida albicans.
XX
FN WO200253728-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
DR
XX
PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5581; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 156 CCATCTTGCACCATCC 173
DB 3 CCAGACTCGCACCATCC 20

RESULT 775

ABK12330
ID ABK12330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK12330;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse PCR primer p80-Kas, for tracking mutations in the p75 gene.
XX
KW Mouse; CD30-ligand; CD30L; CD30; IL; interleukin; IL-1alpha; IL-1beta;
KW IL-R1; signal transduction; autoimmune condition; multiple sclerosis;
KW chronic inflammatory condition; systemic sclerosis; Fisher syndrome;
KW inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; motor axonal neuropathy;
KW motor sensory axonal neuropathy; systemic lupus erythematosus; vulgaris;
KW rheumatic disorder; endocrine system disorder; allergy;
KW gastrointestinal system disorder; genitourinary system disorder;
KW hematologic disorder; hereditary condition; liver disorder;
KW lung disease; transplantation disorder; degenerative disease;
KW skin disorder; mucous membrane disorder; sarcoidosis; arteritis;
KW multicentric reticulohistiocytosis; Wegener's granulomatosis; vasculitis;
KW arthritic condition; TNFalpha inhibitor; primer; p80-Kas; p75; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
FN WO200211767-A2.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 06-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024783.
XX
PR 08-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224079P.
XX
PA (IMMV) IMMUNEX CORP.
XX
PI Mohler KM, Barone DS, Peschon JJ, Kennedy MK, Pluenneke JD;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-280666/32.
DR
XX
PT Treating autoimmune or chronic inflammatory condition e.g. rheumatoid
PT arthritis, multiple sclerosis, by administering agent capable of
PT inhibiting binding of CD30 to CD30L, or interleukin alpha or beta to
PT interleukin-R1.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 40; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new method for treating autoimmune or
CC chronic inflammatory conditions in a patient. The method of the invention
CC works by administering an agent capable of inhibiting binding of CD30 to
CC CD30L or of IL(interleukin)-alpha or IL-1. The method is useful for treating an
CC signal transduction by CD30 or IL-1. The method is useful for treating an
CC autoimmune or chronic inflammatory condition in a patient where the
CC condition is rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, systemic
CC sclerosis, acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, acute motor
CC axonal neuropathy, acute motor sensory axonal neuropathy and Fisher
CC syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma and pemphigus
CC vulgaris. The invention is also useful for screening a candidate
CC therapeutic agent to determine its efficacy in treating an autoimmune or
CC chronic inflammatory condition that is resistant to treatment with a
CC TNFalpha inhibitor. The pharmaceutical preparation is useful for treating
CC rheumatic disorders, disorders of the endocrine system, gastrointestinal
CC system disorders, disorders of the genitourinary system, hematologic
CC disorders, hereditary conditions, disorders of the liver, autoimmune or
CC chronic inflammatory disorders, fibrotic lung disease, disorders of
CC transplantation, chronic degenerative diseases of the central nervous
CC system, skin or mucous membrane disorders, allergies, sarcoidosis,
CC multicentric reticulohistiocytosis, Wegener's granulomatosis, arteritis,

CC vasculitis and arthritic conditions. The present nucleic acid sequence
 CC represents the mouse PCR primer p80-Kas that was used in the methods of
 CC the invention for tracking mutations in the mouse p75 gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 464 AGAGCTCCAGGAACCTTGG 481
 |||||
 Db 1 AGAGCTCCAGGCACAAAG 18

RESULT 776
 AAD34232/C
 ID AAD34232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD34232;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CYP2D6 gene polymorphic sites 880 and 942 analysing PCR primer #2.
 DE
 XX Human; Cytochrome P450 2D6; CYP2D6; enzyme; detection; xenobiotic;
 KW ligase-based sequenced determination; drug metabolism; chromosome 22;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200218638-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-IB001544.
 XX

XX 30-AUG-2000; 2000GB-00021286.
 XX (GEMI-) GEMINI GENOMICS PLC.
 XX
 PI Risinger C, Andersson MK, Lewander T, Olliasson B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-329785/36.

XX New sequence determination oligonucleotides, useful for detecting
 PT polymorphic sites in a 5' flanking region of a CYP2D6 gene, as
 PT hybridization probes, as components of diagnostic assays, or in ligase-
 PT based sequence determination.

PS Claim 3; Page 21; 63pp; English.

XX The invention relates to sequence determination oligonucleotides for
 CC detecting polymorphic sites in a 5' flanking region of cytochrome P450
 CC 2D6 (CYP2D6) gene. CYP2D6 enzymes are involved in the metabolism of many
 CC different xenobiotics. Human CYP2D6 gene is located on chromosome 22. The
 CC oligonucleotides may be used as in situ hybridisation probes, in ligase-
 CC based sequenced determination, as components of diagnostic assays, as
 CC probes in sequence determination methods based on mismatches, as
 CC hybridisation-based diagnostic assays, and as components of diagnostic
 CC microarray. CYP2D6 is useful to predict variations in an individual's
 CC ability to metabolise certain drugs. The present sequence is a PCR primer
 CC used for analysing human CYP2D6 gene containing polymorphic sites

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 293 TGTACTCGGGCCCTGCA 310
 |||||

RESULT 777
 ABX03708/C
 ID ABX03708 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX03708;
 XX
 DT 08-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RECQL5 inhibition chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #22.
 XX
 KW RECQL5; tumour; inflammation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW RECQL5-inhibitor; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chimeric.
 XX
 PN WO200270535-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-SEP-2002.

XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US006246.

XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-00798185.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Ward DT, Watt AT;

XX WPI; 2002-750450/81.

XX A compound, which hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of RECQL5
 PT gene, useful for preventing or treating an animal having a disease or
 PT condition associated with RECQL5 e.g. tumor or inflammation.

XX Example 15; Page 91; 127pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a new compound which is targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding RECQL5 and hybridises with and inhibits
 CC the expression of RECQL5. The compound is useful for preventing or
 CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with RECQL5
 CC e.g. tumour or inflammation. The present nucleic acid sequence represents
 CC a human RECQL5 mRNA inhibition oligonucleotide that was used in the
 CC methods of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CCTGCTGGCGGCACACA 400
 |||||
 Db 20 CATGAGGCGTGACACA 3

RESULT 778

ABN80877

ID ABN80877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABN80877;

XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:55.

XX Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 XX antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;
 XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;
 XX cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
XX
PN W0200222640-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-404806/43.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,
FT for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with
FT expression of caspase 7 in humans.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 86; 138pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which
CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.
CC (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in
CC antisense therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (I) is
CC useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or
CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC associated with caspase 7 including inflammatory condition,
CC hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol
CC disorder. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as
CC research reagent and kits. (I) is useful prophylactically to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC represent a human caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 215 GCCCTCTCAGAGTGAC 232
DB 1 GCTTCTCCAGAGTGAC 18
RESULT 779
AQ081229/c
ID ABQ81229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ81229;
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Mouse 14273 reverse PCR primer ml4273.
XX

KW Mouse; 14273; metabolic disorder; obesity; diabetes; cachexia; anorexia; cachexia;
KW anorectic; antidiabetic; anabolic; transgenic animal; gene therapy; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX Mus musculus.
OS
PN W0200267868-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US006131.
XX
PR 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271655P.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Gimeno R, Tsai F;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-698629/75.
XX
XX Identifying a nucleic acid associated with a metabolic disorder, useful
FT for diagnosing metabolic disorders, e.g. obesity, comprises contacting
FT the sample with a probe comprising at least 25 contiguous nucleotides of
FT the 14273 gene.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 61; 95pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of reverse PCR primer ml4273 for murine
CC 14273 (see ABQ81227), a nucleic acid associated with metabolic disorders.
CC PCR was used to produce a murine 14273 probe (see ABQ81230), which was
CC used to examine the expression profile of 14273. It was found that 14273
CC molecules are expressed at high levels in adipose tissue, e.g. white
CC adipose tissue and brown adipose tissue, as well as in pancreatic islets.
CC They are upregulated during exposure to cold (i.e. under conditions that
CC affect brown or white adipocyte metabolism) and downregulated in genetic
CC models of obesity. The present invention provides 14273 nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides and antibodies useful for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC metabolic disorders including obesity, anorexia, cachexia and diabetes.
CC Also provided are methods for identifying a subject having a metabolic
CC disorder, for identifying a compound capable of modulating metabolic
CC activity, methods for modulating metabolic activity or adipocyte activity
CC (hyperplastic growth, hypertrophic growth or lipogenesis), methods for
CC modulating lipogenesis or lipolysis in a subject, and a method for
CC regulating endogenous glucose levels
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 558 CAACAGCAGGATCCTCG 575
DB 20 CAACAGCAGGATCCTAGC 3
RESULT 780
AAD34930
ID AAD34930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD34930;
XX
XX 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human E2F transcription factor 2 antisense oligo, ISIS #114127.
XX
XX Human; E2F transcription factor 2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; antisense; therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW cytosstatic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX

Key modified_base Location/Qualifiers
1..20 /tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
1..5 /tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
3 /tag= c
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base /tag= d
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base /tag= e
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base /tag= f
/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
18 /tag= g
/mod_base= m5c
WO200220551-A1.
14-MAR-2002.
07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028202.
08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00658679.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Popoff I, Wyatt JR;
WPI; 2002-329864/36.
New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding E2F transcription factor 2, useful for treating a disease or condition associated with E2F transcription factor 2, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders, such as cancer.
Claim 3; Page 92; 120pp; English.
The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides, compounds and methods for modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridize with and inhibit the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. They are useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 2 and for treating diseases or conditions associated with E2F transcription factor 2, such as hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer and developmental disorders. They may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway and in the treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. The oligomeric compounds, particularly the antisense oligonucleotides may be used to modulate the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding E2F transcription factor 2, ultimately modulating the amount of E2F transcription factor produced. Sequences of the invention are also used in antisense therapy. The present DNA sequence is human E2F transcription factor 2 antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This sequence is targeted to the coding region of human E2F transcription factor 2
Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 814 CTGGTACTGTGGTGTGCTG 831
Dd 3 CTGGCACTGAGGATGCTG 20
RESULT 781
AAL46904/C
ID AAL46904 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAL46904;
XX 08-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Feline CD28 PCR primer CD28-768.
XX Cat; CD28; CD80; CTLA-4; CD86; immunogen; vaccine; viral infection;
XX feline immunodeficiency disease; feline infectious peritonitis;
XX feline leukaemia virus; cancer; degenerative disease; autoimmune disease;
XX virucide; immunomodulator; cytostatic; immunodeficiency; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Felis catus.
XX US2002051792-A1.
XX 02-MAY-2002.
XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-00303040.
XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083870P.
XX (WINS/) WINSLOW B J.
XX (COCH/) COCHRAN M D.
XX Winslow BJ, Cochran MD;
XX WPI; 2002-415200/44.
XX New recombinant virus, useful for immunizing felines to prevent or treat feline immunodeficiency virus, comprises foreign nucleic acid encoding feline cytotoxic T lymphocyte accessory molecules CD28, CD80, CD86 or CTLA-4.
XX Disclosure; Page 60; 77pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a recombinant virus comprising at least one foreign nucleic acid encoding a protein selected from feline cytotoxic T lymphocyte accessory molecules CD28, CD80, CD86 or CTLA-4, which is capable of expression when the virus is introduced into an appropriate host. The virus can be administered to the feline in order to elicit or enhance an immune response to prevent or treat feline immunodeficiency disease, feline leukemia, feline infectious peritonitis, cancers, degenerative and autoimmune diseases and immunodeficiency. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 211 CCAGCCCTCTCCAGAG 228
Dd 20 CCTATCCCTATCCAGAG 3
RESULT 782
ABS73483/C
ID ABS73483 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABS73483;
XX 03-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #64.
 XX KW Human; glioma-associated oncogene-2; antisense compound; infection;
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; antiinflammatory; antitumour;
 KW inhibitor of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 expression;
 KW antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chimeric.
 XX US6440739-B1.
 XX PD 27-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.
 XX PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
 XX WIPI; 2002-697096/75.
 XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
 encoding human glioma-associated oncogene-2, useful for treatment of
 diseases associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2.
 XX Example 15; Col 45; 43pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a new antisense compound targeted to
 human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is useful for
 inhibiting the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 in cells
 or tissues. The invention is also useful for treatment of diseases
 associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is
 further useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research
 reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
 biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. The invention is also
 useful prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection,
 inflammation or tumour formation. The present nucleic acid sequence
 represents an oligonucleotide that was used in the methods of the
 invention to inhibit human glioma-associated oncogene-2
 Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 563 GCAGGGATCCCTCGTCC 580
 DB 20 GGAGGGGTATCGCTGCC 3
 RESULT 783
 ID ABK67607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABK67607;
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX Feline CD28-768 RT-PCR primer.
 XX Cat; vaccine; feline immunodeficiency virus; FIV; immunosuppressant;
 KW feline infectious peritonitis; primer; ss; CD80 ligand; CD86 ligand;
 KW CD28; receptor; CTLA-4; vaccine; rabies; autoimmune disease; PCR;
 KW organ transplant; toxoplasmosis gondii; flea; parasite; panleukopaemia;
 KW feline leukaemia; FeLV; calcivirus; rotavirus; reovirus type 3;
 KW coronavirus; herpes; borna disease.

OS Felis sp.
 US2002028208-A1.
 XX 07-MAR-2002.
 XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-00303510.
 XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083869P.
 XX (COLL/) COLLISSON E W.
 XX (HASH/) HASH S M.
 XX (CHOI/) CHOI I.
 XX Collisson EW, Hash SM, Choi I;
 XX WIPI; 2002-315045/35.
 XX Polynucleotide encoding polypeptide of CD80 ligand, CD86 ligand, CD28
 receptor or CTLA-4 receptor as vaccine for inducing immune response in
 feline suffering from autoimmune disease or tissue or organ transplant.
 XX Example 6; Page 23; 73pp; English.
 XX This invention relates to the DNA and protein sequences encoding a
 soluble CD80 ligand, soluble CD86 ligand, soluble and membrane-bound CD28
 receptor and soluble or membrane bound CTLA-4 receptor. The invention
 also relates to a vaccine comprising an effective amount of these
 receptor proteins. A vaccine is useful for inducing immunity or enhancing
 an immune response in a cat. The protein sequences of the invention are
 useful for suppressing an immune response in a feline suffering from an
 autoimmune disease or the recipient of a tissue or organ transplant. A
 vector containing the DNA sequences of the invention is useful for
 redirecting an immune response in a feline to an immunogen such as rabies
 virus, ciliandria, toxoplasmosis gondii, flea, feline immunodeficiency
 virus, feline leukaemia (FeLV), feline infectious peritonitis virus
 (FIP), panleukopaemia virus, calcivirus, reovirus type 3, rotavirus,
 coronavirus, syncytial virus, herpes virus, sarcoma virus, borna disease
 virus or a parasite. The protein sequences may be further utilised to
 promote growth in homologous or heterologous feline species. Enhancement
 of immunity through the interaction of soluble CD80 or soluble CD86 with
 CD28 or CTLA-4 or inhibition of an immune response through the
 interaction of feline CD80 or CD86 with CTLA-4 takes advantage of the
 natural process of regulation rather than adding foreign substances that
 could have multiple, even detrimental effects on overall or long term
 health. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the cloning
 and amplification of the receptors of the invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCAGAG 228
 DB 20 CCTATCCCTATCCAGAG 3
 RESULT 784
 ID ABQ66481 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABQ66481;
 XX 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #50.
 XX Cytohesin-1; CTL; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 KW human; ss; inhibitor.

OS Synthetic.
 XX US6383809-B1.
 PN
 XX
 XX
 PD 07-MAY-2002.
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-478385/51.
 DR
 XX New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for
 PT treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.
 PT
 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 40pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides
 CC targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes
 CC human cytohesin-1 (CTL), where the compound hybridizes and inhibits
 CC expression of human CTL. The compound of the invention has
 CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The antisense
 CC compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The antisense
 CC compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders associated with
 CC expression of human CTL, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumors, and
 CC as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences ABQ66432-ABQ66511
 CC represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, with 2'-MOE wings
 CC and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit production of cytohesin-1
 CC mRNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 614 GGCCATCTCAACCGCGC 631
 Db 1 GGCCAGCTCACACGCGC 18
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 785
 ABQ66441
 ID ABQ66441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ABQ66441;
 XX
 XX 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #10.
 DE
 XX Cytohesin-1; CTL; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 KW human; ss; inhibitor.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US6383809-B1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 07-MAY-2002.
 PD
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-478385/51.
 XX
 XX New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for
 PT treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.
 PT
 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 40pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides
 CC targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes
 CC human cytohesin-1 (CTL), where the compound hybridizes and inhibits
 CC expression of human CTL. The compound of the invention has
 CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The antisense
 CC compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The antisense
 CC compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders associated with
 CC expression of human CTL, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumors, and
 CC as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences ABQ66432-ABQ66511
 CC represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, with 2'-MOE wings
 CC and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit production of cytohesin-1
 CC mRNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 149 TGCAGCTCCATCTTCCA 166
 Db 3 TGCAGCTCCCAATGCA 20
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 786
 ABI96621
 ID ABI96621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ABI96621;
 XX
 XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#3708 oligo #9.
 DE
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 PR
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 DR
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 PT
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents

CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 AGTGACGGCGTGGCTCA 244
D5 1 AGTGACGGCGTGGCTCA 18

RESULT 787
ABI93156/C
ID ABI93156 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABI93156;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#243 oligo #9.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (i) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents

CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 946 TGAGTCACACAGCTGGCA 963
D5 18 TGAGTCACACAGCTGGCA 1

RESULT 788
AAD28744/C
ID AAD28744 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD28744;
XX
DT 07-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ion channel gene, ion-159 amplifying primer #1.
XX
KW Human; ion channel; neurological disorder; psychiatric disorder;
KW schizophrenia; attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; depression;
KW proliferation disease; migraine; ischaemia; neurodegenerative disease;
KW macular degeneration; Alzheimer's disease; congestive heart failure;
KW glaucoma; Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease; arrhythmia;
KW high blood pressure; restenosis; metabolic disease; neuroprotective;
KW obesity; hormonal disorder; polycystic ovarian syndrome; gene therapy;
KW alopecia; anxiety; stroke; neuroleptic; nootropic; cancer; diabetes;
XX
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192303-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016967.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207119P.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207152P.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207257P.
XX
XX (PHEA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
XX
XX Benjamin CW, Roberts SL, Karnovsky AM, Ruble CL, Gotow LF;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-147617/19.
XX
XX New human ion channel polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for treating
XX or diagnosing neurological, psychiatric or neurodegenerative diseases,
XX e.g. depression, anxiety, stroke, ischemia, or Alzheimer's or Parkinson's
XX disease.

XX Example 13; Page 95; 126pp; English.

PS The invention relates to ion channel polypeptides designated as ion-x

XX (where x is 157-175) and their corresponding nucleic acids. The ion-x

CC sequences and conditions are useful for the treatment of human

CC diseases and conditions such as neurological or psychiatric disorders.

CC These compounds are useful for treating schizophrenia, attention deficit

CC hyperactivity disorder, depression, anxiety, stroke, migraine, ischaemia

CC or neurodegenerative disease (e.g. macular degeneration, Alzheimer's

CC disease, glaucoma, or Parkinson's disease). The compounds that modulate

CC ion channels can be used for treating of cardiovascular diseases (e.g.

CC congestive heart failure, arrhythmia, high blood pressure or restenosis),

CC metabolic diseases and disorders (e.g. diabetes or obesity), hormonal

CC disorders (e.g. polycystic ovarian syndrome or alopecia) and

CC proliferation diseases and cancers. The ion channels are also useful as

CC targets for discovering ligands or drugs to treat many diverse disorders

CC and defects. The ion-x sequences and their modulators may also be used in

CC diagnostic assays for such diseases or conditions. Ion-x nucleic acids

CC are used in gene therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to

CC amplify human ion channel gene, ion-159

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 342 CTCTGTCGAGCGCCAC 359

DB 20 CTCGTGCGAGCGCCGAC 3

RESULT 789

ABZ85388/c

ID ABZ85388 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABZ85388;

XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;

KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200285308-A2.

XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired

PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its

PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.

XX

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 630; 972pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the

CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,

CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or

CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an

CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,

CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or

CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also

CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an

CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels

CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or

CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 564 CAGGATCTCTGCTGCCT 581

DB 18 CTGGAGCGCTGCTGCCT 1

RESULT 790

ABZ85199/c

ID ABZ85199 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABZ85199;

XX

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;

KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200285308-A2.

XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired

PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its

PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.

XX

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 441; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 499 TTGGAGATTTCGCCAGTT 516
Dd 18 TTGGAAATTTGGCAGTT 1

RESULT 791
ABZ93352/c
ID ABZ93352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ93352;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8594; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 402 ACCCTGCTCCAGCAGCT 419
Dd 20 ACCCTGCTTCGTGGCT 3

RESULT 792
ABZ84791
ID ABZ84791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ84791;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 33; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 836 TGGTACCAAGACACAGCC 853
 Db 1 TGGGACCTGACCCAGCC 18

RESULT 793
 ABZ88325/C
 ID ABZ88325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ88325;
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3567; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGGTGTGAG 788
 Db 19 CTGGAGAGGTGTGAG 2

RESULT 794
 ABZ89802
 ID ABZ89802 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ89802;
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5044; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 197 CAGTTTCTCTGGTCCCA 214
|||||
DB 2 CAGTTTCTCTGGTCCCA 19
|||||

RESULT 795
ABZ90555
ID ABZ90555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90555;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
FN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegna A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5797; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 806 ACTGAACCCCTGCTACTGT 823
|||||
DB 2 ACTGAACCCCTGCTACTGT 19
|||||

RESULT 796
ABZ86569
ID ABZ86569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86569;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
FN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegna A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1811; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 134 GTCGCTTTGGGGGTGC 151
 |||||
 Db 3 GCGCTGTTGGTGGCAGC 20

RESULT 797
 ABZ87962
 ID ABZ87962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ87962;
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3204; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 609 GACGTGGCCATCTCAAC 626
 |||||
 Db 1 GACCTGGCCATCTCCATC 18

RESULT 798
 ABZ86272/c
 ID ABZ86272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ86272;
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1514; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, for reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 792 AACTCGAGCTGACTG 809
 DB 19 AACTCGAGCTGACTG 2

RESULT 799
 ABZ93289/c
 ID ABZ93289 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ93289;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W0200285308-A2.
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8531; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, for reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGGA 475
 DB 20 CCAGGTCGATCTCCAGGA 3

RESULT 800
 ABZ82727
 ID ABZ82727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ82727;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:116.
 XX
 KW Hormone-sensitive lipase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;
 KW phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; antisense therapy;
 KW abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidaemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;
 XX hyperproliferative disorder; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
 XX
 PN W02003010139-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022672.
 XX
 PR 26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915814.
 XX

PT plants.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 43; 54pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the development of an elite event, EE-
CC GH1, in cotton and to plants or plant material comprising this event.
CC plants comprising elite event EE-GH1 were obtained through transformation
CC with plasmid pGSV71 (see ABZ59559), which comprises the phosphinothricin-
CC acetyltransferase coding sequence (bar gene) from Streptomyces
CC hygrosopicus under the control of the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S
CC promoter. Plants harbouring EE-GH1 can be obtained from seeds deposited
CC as ATCC PRA-3343. They are characterised by their glufosinate tolerance,
CC which includes plants tolerant of the herbicide Liberty (TM). The cotton
CC plants combine the herbicide tolerant phenotype with optimal agronomic
CC performance. The present sequence is that of PCR primer GH106, which is
CC directed to nucleotides 815 to 795 in the 5' flanking region (see
CC ABZ59554) of EE-GH1. The primer is used in a claimed method of
CC identifying a transgenic plant, or its cells or tissues, comprising elite
CC event EE-GH1. Amplification of genomic DNA from such a plant using
CC primers GH106 and GH105 (see ABZ59556) will yield a DNA fragment of 250-
CC 290 bp, especially 269 bp, indicative of the EE-GH1 elite event
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 162 TTGCACCATCCGCTGAC 179
DB 1 TTGCACCATCAGCTCAC 18

RESULT 803
ABZ59501/c
ID ABZ59501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ59501;
XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:122.
XX
KW Mouse; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytostatic; osteopathic;
KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;
KW ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;
KW Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
XX
PN WO200295053-A2.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.
PF

XX
PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
FI Bennett FC, Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-120806/11.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,
XX useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with
XX the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research
XX applications.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 92; 137pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
XX in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,
XX coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon
XX junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which
XX specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)
XX have cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial
XX activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The
XX antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of
XX c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of
XX src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,
XX particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung
XX cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma
XX or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
XX prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between
XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present
XX sequence represents a mouse src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 384 CTGCTGGCGGGCACCAC 401
DB 18 CTGCTGGCTGGCACATC 1

RESULT 804
ABX34276
ID ABX34276 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX34276;
XX
XX 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide against human SAA4 expression, ISIS 145130.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense; serum amyloid A4; SAA4; lipoprotein;
KW apolipoprotein; high density lipoprotein; HDL; amyloid A; amyloid fibril;
KW amyloidosis; inhibition; antagonist; diagnosis; antisense therapy;
KW tumour formation; inflammatory disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW familial Mediterranean fever.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US6455308-B1.
XX
PD 24-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.
XX

PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Freier SM;
XX	
XX	WPI; 2003-066237/06.
DR	
XX	
PT	New antisense compounds, useful for inhibiting the expression of serum
PT	amyloid A4, and for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT	associated with expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumor formation or
PT	inflammatory disorders.
XX	
XX	
PS	Example 15; Col 47-48; 42pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention discloses antisense oligonucleotides that specifically
CC	hybridize with a region encoding human serum amyloid A4 (SAA4) and
CC	inhibit its expression. Lipoproteins are globular, micelle-like particles
CC	which have been classified into five categories. The protein components
CC	of lipoproteins are known as apolipoproteins, and one family of these are
CC	the serum amyloid proteins. These apolipoproteins are associated with the
CC	high density lipoprotein (HDL) and act as precursors of the amyloid A
CC	proteins found in amyloid fibril deposits formed during the process of
CC	amyloidosis. The antisense compounds and methods are useful for
CC	modulating, (i.e. inhibiting) the expression of serum amyloid A4
CC	(antagonists). The compounds are also useful for diagnosing, preventing
CC	and treating (using antisense therapy) diseases associated with elevated
CC	expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumour formation or inflammatory
CC	disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and familial Mediterranean fever.
CC	The antisense compounds can also be used as research reagents and
CC	diagnostics, or as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to
CC	elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of
CC	genes expressed within cells or tissues. The sequences presented in
CC	ABX34211-ABX34288 are the antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
CC	against human SAA4 expression. Each antisense oligonucleotide has a
CC	phosphorothioate backbone, all cytidines residues are 5-methylcytidines
CC	and bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	458 CCAGGAGAGGCTCCAGGA 475
	3 CCAGGAGAGGCTATAGAA 20
Db	
RESULT 805	
ACC44275/c	
ID	ACC44275 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ACC44275;
XX	
DT	07-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	3' primer to amplify VCAM-1 gene for ligand support method.
XX	
KW	Primer; ss; support; ligand immobilization; activated polyanion;
KW	DNA chip; protein chip; sugar chip; biosensor.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO2003027674-A1.
XX	
PD	03-APR-2003.
XX	
PF	20-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009661.
XX	
PR	21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00288149.
XX	
PA	(TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC.
XX	
PI	Asada K, Imose N, Takeda O, Rokushima M, Kato I;

XX WPI; 2003-342750/32.

XX DR

XX DR

XX PT Polyanion-coated ligand immobilization support for production of DNA

XX PT chips, protein chips and biosensors.

XX PT

XX PS Example 2; Page 41; 51pp; Japanese.

XX PS

XX CC The invention relates to a novel support for ligand immobilization, which

CC CC is coated with a polyanion which has previously been activated. The

CC CC support is useful for the production of DNA chips, protein chips, sugar

CC CC chips and biosensors for investigative and diagnostic uses. Ligands which

CC CC can be immobilized to the support include agonists, antagonists, toxins,

CC CC venoms, virus epitopes, hormones, lectins, hormone receptors, peptides,

CC CC nucleic acids, drugs, sugars, oligonucleotides, proteins, antigens,

CC CC monoclonal antibodies, cells, viruses, and avidins. In an example of the

CC CC invention, the ligand bound to the support is a PCR primer targeted to a

CC CC number of genes and used to diagnose the presence and potentially the

CC CC transcription of the genes. This sequence represents a 3' primer targeted

CC CC to the vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (VCAM-1) gene

XX CC

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 762 ATGGCAGAACTGGAGAG 779

DB ||| ||||| |||

DB 20 ATGAGAGAACTGGAGAG 3.

XX

XX RESULT 806

XX ACF05117

XX ID ACF05117 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX XX

XX ACF05117;

XX AC

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX DT

XX DE Human aliphoid consensus sequence PCR primer aliph.

XX XX

XX Human; aliphoid; immunodeficiency virus; HIV; anti-HIV; latency; PCR;

XX KW primer; ss.

XX KW

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS

XX WC2003054160-A2.

XX PN

XX 03-JUL-2003.

XX PD

XX XX

XX 18-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040698.

XX PF

XX 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341727P.

XX PR

XX XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PA

XX Verdin E, Jordan A;

XX PI

XX WPI; 2003-577369/54.

XX DR

XX XX

XX Novel isolated cells that comprise transcription competent

PT immunodeficiency virus e.g. HIV-1, or immunodeficiency virus-based

PT retroviral vector integrated into its genome, useful for identifying

PT latent HIV activators.

PT XX

XX Example 1; Page 33; 71pp; English.

XX XX

XX The present sequence oligonucleotide sequence, designated alpha, is

CC based on a human alpha satellite monomer consensus. It was used in

CC CC aliphoid PCR amplifications that demonstrated preferential HIV integration

CC CC in or near aliphoid DNA in latently infected Jurkat cells. The invention

CC CC provides isolated cells that harbour a latent immunodeficiency virus that

CC CC

CC is transcription competent, that can be reactivated, and that is an in
CC vitro model for latent HIV infection in vivo. The cells are useful for
CC investigating the nature of latency, and also in drug screening assays to
CC identify agents that activate latent HIV. Such agents are useful for
CC reducing the reservoir of latent HIV. Methods are provided of treating an
CC immunodeficiency virus infection

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 AGACAGGAGCACCCTTCAGAA 279
DB 1 AGACAGAGCATTCTTSAGAA 20

RESULT 807
ACF04054/C
ID ACF04054 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACF04054;

XX 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human HNC10 cell TrkB gene PCR primer #1.

XX Human; neural crest stem cell line; transplantation; cell therapy;
XX neurological disease; HNC10 cell; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective;
XX PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003054202-A1.

XX 03-JUL-2003.

XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013354.

XX 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-00565339.

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX (CHIL-) CHILDRENS MEDICAL CENT.

XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

XX Kim SU, Snyder EY, Wolfe JH;

XX WPI; 2003-559151/52.

XX New primordial human neural crest stem cell having a pluripotent and self
XX -renewing properties, useful for implantation in vivo for cell therapy
XX treatment of human neurological disorders and diseases.

XX Disclosure; Page 39; 70pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a primordial human neural crest stem
XX cell line suitable for on-demand implantation in vivo into a living host
XX subject comprising a pluripotent and self-renewing neural crest stem cell
XX of human origin. The cell line is useful in the cell therapy treatment of
XX human neurological disorders and diseases. The present sequence is a PCR
XX primer used to isolate human genes from the HNC10 cell line

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 479 TGGCATTCCTCAGGATCT 496

DB 19 TGGCATTCCTCAGGATCT 2

RESULT 808

ACF04237

ID ACF04237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACF04237;

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Murine embryonic cell line HNF3 PCR primer #2.

XX Embryonic stem cell; ES cell; mouse; differentiation; nerve cell;
XX pancreatic islet cell; cell transplant therapy; antidiabetic;
XX neuroprotective; nontropic; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO2003062405-A2.

XX 31-JUL-2003.

XX 27-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000699.

XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054789.

XX (OKUM-) OKUMA CONTACTLENS KENKYUSHO YG.
XX (INOUE) INOUE K.

XX Inoue K, Kim D, Gu Y, Ishii M;

XX WPI; 2003-598750/58.

XX Inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cells into
XX functioning cells, for treating e.g. diabetes, comprises culturing ES
XX cells in a medium containing leukemia inhibitor factor and basic
XX fibroblast growth factor.

XX Example 1; Page 65; 70pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of inducing differentiation of
XX mammalian embryonic stem cells into functioning cells, which comprises
XX culturing embryonic stem cells in a medium comprising leukemia inhibitor
XX factor and basic fibroblast growth factor. In particular, the invention
XX relates to the differentiation of murine embryonic stem cells. The method
XX is useful for inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem cells
XX into functioning cells. Other methods are useful for treating a mammalian
XX patient having disorders in pancreatic function, and in nerve function.
XX The cells are pancreatic islet like cell clusters and nerve like cells.
XX Functioning cells induced from embryonic stem cells using the present
XX method may be used for treating disorders in pancreatic islet function
XX (e.g. diabetes), neuronal degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and
XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) or spinal cord disorders. The functioning
XX cells are useful not only for cell transplant therapy, but for in vitro
XX screening of various new drugs which affect or restore islet or nerve
XX function, and for safety evaluation of new drugs. The present sequence is
XX a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 GCACCTTCAGAAAGCTTGT 285

DB 2 GCACCTTCAGAAAGCTTGT 19

RESULT 809

ACF05282/C

ID ACF05282 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACF05282;

```

XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human G-protein coupled receptor HGPBMY34 PCR primer right 1.
XX KW HGPBMY34; G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; GPCR-P14; GPCR-145;
XX KW human; neuroprotective; nootropic; tranquilizer; antimigraine;
XX KW neuroleptic; antimanic; antidepressant; anticonvulsant; antiparkinsonian;
XX KW cytotatic; cardiac; hypotensive; antianginal; analgesic; anorectic;
XX KW anti-HIV; antiasthmatic; osteopathic; uropathic; antiulcer; antiallergic;
XX KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003050256-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039290.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338371P.
XX PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PI Feder JN, Gopal S, Mintier GA, Ramanathan CS;
XX DR WPI; 2003-577295/54.
XX KW New nucleic acid molecule encoding a human G-protein coupled receptor,
PT HGPBMY34, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT involving the receptor, for example Parkinson's disease, dementia,
PT asthma, hypertension or cancer.
XX PS Example 3; Page 154; 112pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is that of PCR right primer 1, which was used in the
CC cloning of HGPBMY34 cDNA (see ACFO5275) from selected cDNA libraries.
CC HGPBMY34 is a novel G-protein coupled receptor that is highly expressed
CC in brain, spinal cord and pituitary, indicating an association in
CC neurological systems. The invention provides HGPBMY34 polynucleotides,
CC polypeptides and antibodies, expression vectors, host cells and antisense
CC molecules, methods for screening for modulators of HGPBMY34 activity
CC and/or function, and methods for diagnosing, treating, preventing and
CC screening for disorders and diseases associated with abnormal HGPBMY34
CC activity
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 346 GTGCCAGCGCCCAACCTGT 363
DB 18 GTGCCAGAGCAACCTGT 1
RESULT 810
AAL60041
ID AAL60041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAL60041;
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human GH-1 gene amplifying PCR primer, CRV156.4t1.
XX KW Human; growth hormone 1; GH-1; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX KW Gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003042226-A2.

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XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX PD 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035719.
XX PF 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0347448P.
XX PR (PHAA ) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
XX PA Wood LS, Wagner S, Parodi LA;
XX PI WPI; 2003-449555/42.
XX DR New growth hormone 1 (GH-1) diagnostic polynucleotide, useful as markers
XX PT for the analysis of a disease, or of susceptibility to drug treatment for
XX PT GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases.
XX PS Example 2; Page 30; 74pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to growth hormone 1 (GH-1) gene including single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The GH-1 diagnostic polynucleotide is
XX CC useful as markers for the analysis of a disease, of susceptibility to
XX CC drug treatment for GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases, or may be included
XX CC in any complete or partial genetic map of the human genome. GH-1 mutant
XX CC polypeptides are useful as antagonists of GH-1 hormone action.
XX CC Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are useful in gene therapy.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human GH-1 gene
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 746 CTTGTCCTTAAGGAGAT 763
DB 2 CTAGTCCTTTAGGAGGT 19
RESULT 811
ABT44207/c
ID ABT44207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABT44207;
XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 199203 to inhibit human NOD1.
XX KW Antisense; nucleotide binding oligonucleotide domain 1; gene therapy; ss;
XX KW caspase associated recruitment domain 4; programmed cell death; cancer;
XX KW apoptosis; Alzheimer's; neurodegenerative; Parkinson's; ALS; NOD1; CARD4;
XX KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis pigmentosa; autoimmune disorder;
XX KW viral infection; human; chimeric.
XX OS Chimeric - Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003050246-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038606.
XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006883.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Dobie KW, Roach MP;
XX DR WPI; 2003-577293/54.
XX KW New compound, comprising a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX PT nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 1 (NOD1), useful for preparing

```

PT a composition for treating hyperproliferative disease, e.g., cancer.
PS Example 15; Page 76; 138pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel chimeric antisense oligonucleotides that
CC specifically hybridize to and inhibit the expression of the nucleotide
CC binding oligonucleotide domain 1, NOD1 protein. NOD1, also known as CARD4
CC (caspase associated recruitment domain 4) is a domain that is involved in
CC the elimination of cells via programmed cell death and in the host
CC defence against pathogens, i.e. it works to regulate apoptosis. Apoptosis
CC is a naturally occurring process, however, if it becomes overstimulated
CC it can lead to cell loss and neurodegenerative conditions including
CC Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), retinitis
CC pigmentosa and blood cell disorders. Conversely, insufficient apoptosis
CC can contribute to the development of cancer, autoimmune disorders and
CC viral infections. The present invention describes antisense
CC oligonucleotides that can modulate NOD1 expression (and variants
CC thereof), such that these compounds, via gene therapy, can be used to
CC treat various human diseases caused by aberrant apoptosis. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is the chimeric antisense oligo used to inhibit
CC expression of human NOD1, the aim of the invention. Note that it has two
CC terminal five nucleotide 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings separated by a
CC ten deoxynucleotide gap. The oligonucleotide backbone is phosphorothioate
CC throughout
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 944 TATGAGTCACAGCTGGG 961
DB 19 TCTGAGTGAAGAGCTGGG 2
RESULT 812
ABD17804/c
ID ABD17804 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB17804;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Wheat glutathione S-transferase (GST) gene-specific PCR primer #4.
XX wheat; detection; PCR; primer; ss; trace component; harmful allergen;
XX food; glutathione S-transferase; GST.
XX
XX Triticum aestivum.
XX
XX WO2003068989-A1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009983.
XX
XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00039040.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00132119.
XX
XX (NISS) NISSHIN SEIFUN GROUP INC.
XX
XX Yamakawa H, Suzuki E, Miyatake K, Hayakawa K;
XX WPI; 2003-679644/64.
XX
XX PCR-based method for testing wheat using specific primers designed from
XX its gene, useful in detecting trace components or identifying specific
XX harmful allergens in (processed) foods.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 55pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises a method of testing for the presence or absence

CC of wheat in a food, the method involves performing PCR with primers that
CC are specific to a gene from wheat. The method of the invention is useful
CC for detecting trace components or identifying specific harmful allergens
CC in (processed) foods. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer
CC for the wheat glutathione S-transferase (GST) gene.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 260 AGACAGGAGCAGCTTCAG 277
DB 19 AGCCAGATGCACCTTCAG 2
RESULT 813
ACD05110/c
ID ACD05110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACD05110;
XX
XX 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #113.
XX
XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
XX antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;
XX inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
XX colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
XX multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
XX antisense technology; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003022848-A1.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
XX
XX 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
XX (BAKE/) BAKER B F.
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
XX (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
XX (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.
XX
XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;
XX WPI; 2003-447433/42.
XX
XX Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
XX Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
XX oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
XX alpha.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 25; 142pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
XX an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
XX oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
XX method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
XX inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
XX arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
XX diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
XX and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
XX oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor
XX alpha (TNF-alpha)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 AAGTGAAGACAGCGG 926
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 20 ATGTGGAAGACAGAGG 3

RESULT 814

ID ADB67635 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADB67635;

XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human HER-3 coding sequence mutant V66A minus strand primer.

XX KW ss; primer; cytosstatic; human epidermal growth factor receptor-3; HER-3;
KW heregulin; HER2; tyrosine kinase activity; cancer; mutant.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO2003011897-A1.

XX PD 13-FEB-2003.

XX PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US023963.

XX PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308341P.

XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PI Singer E, Landgraf R, Slamon DJ, Eisenberg D;

XX DR WPI; 2003-300482/29.

XX PT Novel human epidermal growth factor receptor 3 variant as agonist or
PT antagonist of HER3 receptor, for diagnosis/treatment of cells or
PT pathological conditions associated with aberrant expression of heregulin
PT or HER3.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 76; 137pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a non-naturally occurring human epidermal growth
CC factor receptor (HER)-3 variant polypeptide comprising amino acids 19-329
CC or 20-329 of the 1342 amino acid HER3 polypeptide (ADB67617) or a
CC sequence which differs from native HER3 polypeptide and having amino acid
CC substitutions at residues E43, N44, K51, E64, V66 and V10 of 31, is new.
CC The variant HER-3 specifically binds to the heregulin polypeptide
CC (ADB67619), exhibits an impaired ability to interact with HER2
CC polypeptide (ADB67621), or has an ability to inhibit the interaction
CC between wild-type HER3 and heregulin. The polypeptide is useful for
CC identifying a compound which specifically binds to heregulin binding
CC domain in a HER3 variant polypeptide. The method further involves
CC determining whether the test compound inhibits or enhances the heregulin
CC induced tyrosine kinase activity associated with a HER3 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptide is also useful for determining whether a test compound
CC modulates the interaction between a heregulin polypeptide, and the
CC variant HER-3 polypeptide. The HER-3 polypeptide is also useful for
CC inhibiting the interaction between a heregulin polypeptide and HER3
CC polypeptide, e.g. for treating cancer. The polypeptide is also useful for
CC stimulating or activating HER3 receptor. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to mutate the coding sequence for the wild type human HER-3
CC polypeptide (ADB67616) in order to generate the mutant polypeptide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 784 GTGAGCGCAAACTGCAGG 801
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 2 GTGAGCGCAATCTCAGG 19

RESULT 815

ID ADB81516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADB81516;

XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligo (SeqID 33) used to inhibit human EIF2C1 DNA.

XX KW antisense; ss; human; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1;
KW EIF2C1; Co-eIF2C; eIF2C; Golgi ER protein 95kDa; GERp95; Q99;
KW gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; cancer; polycystic kidney disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; progeria syndrome; cytostatic; antilipaemic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO2003040321-A2.

XX PD 15-MAY-2003.

XX PF 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035324.

XX PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007078.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Ward DT, Watt AT;

XX DR WPI; 2003-449448/42.

XX CC New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human
CC collapsin response mediator protein 2, useful for preparing a composition
CC for treating hypercholesterolemia or hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.,
CC cancer.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 76; 120pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate
CC the expression of human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1
CC (EIF2C1). EIF2C1 is located on chromosome 1p34-35, and is also known as
CC Co-eIF2C, eIF2C, Golgi ER protein 95kDa, GERp95 and Q99. It is an
CC intracellular membrane associated protein thought to be involved in
CC cellular differentiation, such that altered expression of EIF2C1 can
CC affect cell growth, morphology and tumorigenicity. Accordingly,
CC antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of EIF2C1 in cells
CC or tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat various conditions
CC including hyperproliferative disorders, familial hypercholesterolaemia
CC and cancer, as well as polycystic kidney disease, cystic fibrosis and
CC progeria syndrome. As such, the oligos of the present invention can be
CC described as having cytostatic and antilipaemic activities. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to inhibit expression
CC of the human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1 (EIF2C1) DNA
CC of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

RESULT 817
ADC65837/c
ID ADC65837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADC65837;
XX
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX	mouse; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX	transforming growth factor beta receptor II; TGF-beta receptor II;
KW	hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; autoimmune disorder;
KW	rheumatoid arthritis; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
XX	phosphorothioate backbone; ss; murine.
XX	
XX	Mus musculus.
OS	
XX	
XX	

03-JAN-2003.
 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019665.
 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888361.
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 Murray SF, Wyatt JR;

XX New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
PT Transforming growth factor beta-receptor II, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g., lung, liver,
PT colon or gastric cancer.

Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 133; 141pp; English.

```

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      787 AGCGCAAACTGCAGGACT 804
      |||||
Db      19 AGGCAACCTGCAGGAGT 2

RESULT 818
ADC98524
ID ADC98524 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

AC	ADC98524;
XX	
DT	01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	OWD_03 polymorphism marker PCR primer B primer seq.

XX low bone mineral density; BMD; bone damage; polymorphism; osteoporosis;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; ss; human.
 XX

OS XX Homo sapiens.
 PN WO2003054218-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040948.
 XX
 PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342711P.
 PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423559P.
 XX
 PA (INCYTE GENOMICS INC.
 XX
 PI Jones KA, Valdes A, Townley DJ, Mangion J, Galwey N, Bennett S;
 PI McKay I, Schafer A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-559156/52.
 XX
 PT Determining whether an individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low
 PT bone mineral density (BMD) and/or bone damage, involves identifying
 PT polymorphisms in associated genes.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 239; 246pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of determining whether an
 CC individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low bone mineral density
 CC (BMD) and/or bone damage comprising identifying whether the individual
 CC has at least one polymorphism in a polynucleotide encoding a protein,
 CC where the polynucleotide is one of 81 200-500 nucleotide sequences (S1,
 CC see ADC98235 to ADC98315). An agent identified in an method from the
 CC present invention which can be used for the prevention or treatment of a
 CC disease resulting in susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage is
 CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for use in modulating the
 CC susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage. The disease associated with
 CC low BMD and/or bone damage is osteoporosis. The present PCR primer
 CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
 Db 1 CTCATGCAGCTCAACCTC 18
 RESULT 819
 ADD21528/C
 ID ADD21528 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD21528;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #91.
 XX
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
 KW atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
 KW 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003048315-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
 PF
 PR 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
 PR
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
 PI Manoharan M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-577263/54.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
 PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
 PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
 PT mdm2 expression.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
 PI Manoharan M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-577263/54.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
 PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
 PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
 PT mdm2 expression.
 XX
 PS Example 9; SEQ ID NO 93; 289pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
 CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
 CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
 CC disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
 CC restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
 CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
 CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
 CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
 CC phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 492 GATCTAATTCGAGATTG 509
 Db 20 GATCTTCTAGGAGATTG 3
 RESULT 820
 ADD21536/C
 ID ADD21536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD21536;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #99.
 XX
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
 KW atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
 KW 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003048315-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
 PF
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
 PI Manoharan M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-577263/54.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
 PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
 PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
 PT mdm2 expression.

Example 9; SEQ ID NO 101; 289pp; English.

The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a phosphorothioate backbone.

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 468 CTCGAGGAAGTGGCATT 485
Db 19 CTCAGGAAGTGGTAGT 2

RESULT 821
ADD18139/c
ID ADD18139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADD18139;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) related PCR primer Seq ID38.

KW G protein coupled receptor; GPCR; signal transduction pathway; G protein;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; diabetes; dwarfism;
KW colour blindness; retinal pigmentosa; asthma; depression; schizophrenia;
KW sleeplessness; hypertension; anxiety; stress; renal failure;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neural disorder; oncology disorder;
KW immune disorder; neuroprotective; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003016478-A2.

PN 27-FEB-2003.

PD 15-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026017.

PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313658P.

PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318675P.

PR 30-OCT-2001; 2001US-0340703P.

PR 26-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333417P.

PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338367P.

PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0355596P.

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

XX Feder JV, Ramanathan CS, Gopal S, Mintier GA;

XX WPI; 2003-278558/27.

XX New nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition e.g., neural disorder.
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 38; 251pp; English.
XX This invention relates to novel G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) and their encoding nucleotide sequences. Many medically significant biological processes are mediated by proteins participating in signal transduction pathways involving G proteins. GPCRs are one of the largest receptor superfamilies known. These receptors are biologically important and malfunction of these receptors results in diseases such as

CC Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, dwarfism, colour blindness, retinal pigmentosa and asthma. They are also involved in depression, schizophrenia, sleeplessness, hypertension, anxiety, stress, renal failure and other cardiovascular, neural, oncology and immune disorders.
CC A modulator of the GPCRs of the invention may have neuroprotective activity whilst the sequences of the invention may be useful for gene therapy. The invention may also be useful for manufacturing a medicament for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used for amplification of a region of a gene encoding a human GPCR during the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 346 GTGCCAGCGCCACCTGT 363
Db 18 GTGCCAGAGCAACCTGT 1

RESULT 822

ABC10866

ID ABC10866 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABC10866;

DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 10857 for detecting SNP TSC0002705.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 10857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABP00010-ABP99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 GGGTTTGGTTTAT 946
Db 1 GGGTTTGGTTTAT 13

RESULT 823
ABH29719/C
ID ABH29719 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABH29719;
XX
XX
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 229696 for detecting SNP TSC0056032.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 229696; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Query Match      1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 AGGTTTGGTTTAT 945
Db 13 AGGTTTGGTTTAT 1

RESULT 824
ABH29718
ID ABH29718 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

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XX
XX ABH29718;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 229695 for detecting SNP TSC0056032.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 229695; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match      1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 AGGTTTGGTTTAT 945
Db 1 AGGTTTGGTTTAT 13

RESULT 825
ABH29718
ID ABH29718 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABC10867;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 10858 for detecting SNP TSC0002705.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200177384-A2.
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 XX methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 10858; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 XX -ABG9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
 XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0;
 QY 934 GCTTTGTTTAT 946
 DB 13 GCTTTGTTTAT 1
 RESULT 826
 AAA23414
 ID AAA23414 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
 XX AAA23414;
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX Integrin subunit beta 3 target site SEQ ID NO:6640.
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 XX dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 XX tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9950403-A2.
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX Claim 54; Page 277; 305pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 XX cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 XX AAA21889 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences
 XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 XX angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 61.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 134 GTCGCTTTGGG 146
 DB 2 GUCUGCUUGGGG 14
 RESULT 827
 AAZ64410/C
 ID AAZ64410 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAZ64410;
 XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 8887.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 XX cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 XX autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS
 XX WO9955847-A2.
 XX 04-NOV-1999.
 XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
 XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
 XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.

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PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 91; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
XX target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 772 TGGAGAAGAAGTG 784
DB 13 TGGAGAAGAAGTG 1
XX
RESULT 828
AAZ62807/c
ID AAZ62807 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ62807;
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-7901 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 7901.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
XX autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO9955847-A2.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999.
XX
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX

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XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 64; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
XX target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 710 CATAGCCAAATTT 722
DB 15 CATAGCCAAATTT 3
XX
RESULT 829
AAF53334/c
ID AAF53334 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF53334;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4294.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX

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PS Example 8; Page 89; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,

CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 ACTGCAGAGAGC 331

DB 13 ACTGCAGAGAGC 1

RESULT 830

AAF53329/C

ID AAF53329 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAF53329;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4289.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;

KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200078341-A1.

PN

XX 28-DEC-2000.

PD

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

PF

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

PR

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

PA

XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

PI

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

DR

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that

PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

PT inflammation.

XX

PS Example 8; Page 89; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,

CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 GCAGAGAAGCTGT 334

DB 15 GCAGAGAAGCTGT 3

RESULT 831

AAF69537/C

ID AAF69537 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF69537;

AC

XX 18-APR-2001 (first entry)

DT

XX Human IL4RaIpha gene probe #177.

DE

XX Polymorphism; human; interleukin 4 receptor-alpha; IL4R-alpha;

KW allergic disease; probe; ss.

KW

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200104270-A1.

PN

XX 18-JAN-2001.

PD

XX 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019094.

PF

XX 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143435P.

PR

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

PA

XX Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

PI

XX Windemuth AK;

PI

XX WPI; 2001-103078/11.

DR

XX New isolated polynucleotide useful for the identification of therapeutics

PT in allergic diseases is new.

PT

XX Claim 15; Page 45; 189pp; English.

PS

XX The present invention relates to polymorphisms of the human interleukin 4

CC receptor-alpha gene (IL4R-alpha; see AAF57718 for the reference

CC sequence). Polynucleotides comprising polymorphic gene variants are

CC useful for therapeutic purposes. For example, where a patient may benefit

CC from expression of a particular IL4RaIpha protein isoform, an expression

CC vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the patient. It may

CC desirable to decrease or block expression of a particular IL4RaIpha

CC isogene, which may be done by turning off by transforming a targeted

CC organ, tissue or cell population with an expression vector that expresses

CC high levels of untranslatable mRNA for the isogene. Specific therapeutics

CC identified by these methods may be useful for allergic diseases. The

CC present sequence is a probe for human IL4R-alpha

XX

SQL Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 143 GGGGGCTGCAGCT 155
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 14 GGGGGCTGCAGCT 2

RESULT 832
AAD26137/c
ID AAD26137 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAD26137;

XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human endothelin 2 (EDN2) gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #10.

XX Human; endothelin 2; EDN2; polymorphic site; PS; therapy; hypertension;
KW drug screening; cardiovascular disorder; renal insufficiency; ASO;
KW allele specific oligonucleotide; cerebroprotective; polymorphism;
KW hypotensive; cerebrovascular condition; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200190118-A2.

XX 29-NOV-2001.

XX 21-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016433.

XX 19-MAY-2000; 2000US-0205761P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Kazemi A, Koshiy B, Tanguay DA;

XX WPI; 2002-083075/11.

XX New human endothelin 2 (EDN2) polymorphic variants and encoding genes,
PT useful in expressing EDN2 protein for screening candidate drugs to treat
PT diseases related to EDN2 activity.

XX Claim 15; Page 14; 91pp; English.

XX The invention relates to genetic variants of human endothelin 2 (EDN2)
CC gene. EDN2 gene contains 17 polymorphic sites PSI-PS17. The polymorphic
CC variants are useful in studying the expression and function of EDN2, in
CC expressing EDN2 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat
CC diseases related to EDN2 activity, in studying the effect of the
CC variation on the biological activity of EDN2, and the binding affinity of
CC candidate drugs targeting EDN2 for the treatment of hypertension,
CC cardiovascular disorders, renal insufficiency and cerebrovascular
CC conditions. The haplotyping methods are useful in validating EDN2 as a
CC candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted
CC to be associated with EDN2 activity, or in the design of clinical trials
CC of candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease
CC associated with EDN2 activity. Allele specific oligonucleotides (ASO) are
CC used as probes and primers, and for detecting polymorphism in EDN2 gene.
CC The present sequence is an ASO primer used to detect polymorphism in
CC human EDN2 gene

SQL Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 399 CACACCCTGCTCCAG 413
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Db 15 CRTCCCTGCTCCAG 1

RESULT 833
ABQ72217/c
ID ABQ72217 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABQ72217;

XX 02-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CYP2D6 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probe, SEQ ID NO:4.

XX Human; cytochrome P450; subfamily IID polypeptide 6; CYP2D6; enzyme;
KW chromosome 22q13.1; drug metabolism; detoxification; mono-oxygenase;
KW antiarrhythmic; arrhythmia; adrenoceptor antagonist; hypertension;
KW tricyclic antidepressant; procainamide; drug induced lupus syndrome;
KW environmentally linked disease; Parkinson's disease; haplotyping;
KW genotyping; haplotype; genetic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW SNP; drug screening; drug discovery; allele-specific oligonucleotide;
KW ASO; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200238589-A2.

XX 16-MAY-2002.

XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US047396.

XX 09-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247943P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Anastasio AE, Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;
PI Petersen N, Rounds E;

XX WPI; 2002-519292/55.

XX Novel genetic variants of Cytochrome P450, Subfamily IID, Polypeptide 6
PT isoenzymes, useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug
PT development for treating hypertension, arrhythmias and Parkinson's
PT disease.

XX Claim 15; Page 17; 158pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for haplotyping the cytochrome P450,
CC subfamily IID, polypeptide 6 (CYP2D6) gene (ABQ72215, ABQ72364) of an
CC individual, and also describes 29 novel polymorphic sites within the
CC human CYP2D6 gene. The CYP2D6 gene is located on chromosome 22q13.1 and
CC contains 9 exons which encode a 497 amino acid protein (ABQ09563). CYP2D6
CC is a mono-oxygenase involved in the detoxification of many drugs and
CC environmental chemicals. It plays a role in the metabolism of drugs such
CC as antiarrhythmics, adrenoceptor antagonists and tricyclic
CC antidepressants, and is also involved in the formation of a metabolite
CC linked to the drug-induced lupus syndrome observed with procainamide.
CC Variations in CYP2D6 activity or expression may also influence an
CC individual's susceptibility to environmentally-linked diseases, and it
CC has been demonstrated that CYP2D6 activity may be involved in the
CC pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease, with individuals with a less active
CC form of the enzyme tending to have an earlier onset of this condition.
CC CYP2D6 nucleic acid sequences are useful in studying the expression and
CC function of CYP2D6, and in expressing CYP2D6 protein for use in screening
CC drugs for the treatment of CYP2D6-associated diseases (e.g.,
CC hypertension, atrial and ventricular arrhythmias, Parkinson's disease,
CC and drug-induced lupus syndrome) or which are metabolised by CYP2D6.
CC CYP2D6 nucleic acids and proteins are also useful in studying the effect
CC of polymorphisms on the biological activity of CYP2D6. Polymorphisms in
CC the target region may be determined by the use of allele-specific
CC oligonucleotides (ASOs; ABQ72217-ABQ7303) as probes and primers, and by
CC primer extension using oligonucleotide primers comprising sequences
CC ABQ72304-ABQ72361. The method of the invention is useful for haplotyping
CC the CYP2D6 gene in populations and in individuals, enabling decisions to

CC be made as to whether CYP2D6 is a likely therapeutic target for a disease
CC of interest, and to control for genetically-based bias in the design of
CC drugs that target or are metabolised by CYP2D6. In addition, transgenic
CC animals comprising a human CYP2D6 gene are useful for studying the
CC expression of CYP2D6 isoenzymes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing
CC of drugs targeted to or metabolised by CYP2D6, and for testing the
CC efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for treating CYP2D6-
CC associated conditions in a biological system. Sequences ABQ72217-
CC ABQ72245 represent specifically claimed allele-specific oligonucleotide
CC (ASO) probes used for detecting polymorphisms in the CYP2D6 gene

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 606 GTGGACGTGGCCATC 620
DB 15 GTGGACCGGCCATC 1

RESULT 834
ASK09399/C
ID ABK09399 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABK09399;
XX 14-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NPR1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #21.
XX Human; natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase A; NPR1; ss;
KW Human; natriuretic peptide receptor A; haplotyping; cytosolic; genotyping;
KW haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; gene therapy; PCR primer;
KW drug screening; hypertension; hypotensive; sequencing primer; probe.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200179231-A2.

XX PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX PF 16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012300.

XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197330P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Klien SE, Nandabalan K;

XX WPI; 2002-066340/09.

XX Genotyping human natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase gene of
PT an individual, involves determining identity of nucleotide pair at
PT specific polymorphic sites for two copies of the gene.

XX Claim 15; Page 14; 96pp; English.

XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
CC encoding the human natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase A
CC (natriuretic peptide receptor A) or NPR1 polypeptide. A method for
CC haplotyping the NPR1 gene in an individual comprises identifying the
CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one
CC of the copies of the gene is defined by one of the NPR1 haplotypes given
CC in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype
CC pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype
CC pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a
CC trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the NPR1 gene can be
CC identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair
CC in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype
CC or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with

CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. NPR1 and its corresponding DNA are used
CC for studying the expression and function of NPR1, for use in screening
CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to NPR1 activity, such as
CC hypertension. The sequences are also useful for studying the effect of
CC variation on the biological activity of NPR1 as well as on the binding
CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting NPR1. Sequences AAS9959-AS9990
CC and ABK09390-ABK09462 represent probes, sequencing primers and PCR
XX primers used to detect NPR1 gene polymorphisms

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 261 GACAGGAGCACCTTC 275
DB 15 GRCAGGAGCACCTAC 1

RESULT 835
ABX00658/C
ID ABX00658 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX00658;
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #440 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #440.
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosolic;
KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX PN US2002082225-A1.

XX PD 27-JUN-2002.

XX PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.

XX PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

XX Claim 1; Page 33; 80pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially

CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
 CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
 CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
 CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
 CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 710 CATAGCCAAATTT 722
 |||||
 Db 15 CATAGCCAAATTT 3

RESULT 836
 ABX01463/C
 ID ABX01463 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX01463;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #1245 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1245.

XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
 KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virulence;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
 KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosstatic;
 KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX PN US2002082225-A1.

XX PD 27-JUN-2002.

XX PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

XX PA (PACV/) PAVCO P A.

XX PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
 PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
 PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

XX PS Claim 1; Page 57; 80pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
 CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
 CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
 CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
 CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
 CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
 CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
 CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
 CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
 CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:

CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
 CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
 CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTG 784

Db 13 TGGAGAGAGAGTG 1

RESULT 837

ABK30004/C

ID ABK30004 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABK30004;

XX DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Hepatitis B virus preS1 promoter domain 5 mutant.

XX KW Cyclin D1 promoter; CD40L promoter; hepatitis B virus promoter;
 KW HBV promoter; vancomycin-resistant enterococci promoter; VRE promoter;
 KW vanH promoter; androgen receptor promoter; AR promoter;
 KW human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 promoter; her2
 KW beta lactamase promoter; Bla promoter; transgene; cancer; breast cancer;
 KW colon cancer; immunological disorder; prostate cancer; cytostatic;
 KW autoimmune disease; HBV pre-S promoter; HBV-X promoter;
 KW Enterococcus infection; immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antiviral;
 KW gene expression modulator; multiple sclerosis; MS;
 KW chronic hepatic insufficiency; cirrhosis; hepatocellular carcinoma;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; graft-vs-host disease; GVHD;
 KW familial adenomatous polyposis; rheumatoid arthritis; PCR; primer;
 KW mutant; transgenic; ds.

XX OS Hepatitis B virus.

XX PN WO200194600-A2.

XX PD 13-DEC-2001.

XX PF 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018343.

XX PR 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209549P.

XX PA (GENE-) GENE LABS TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX PI Kim JP, Starr DB, Tam AW, Laurance ME, Michelotti EF;

XX PI Velligan MD, Latour DR, Thomas RL, Kongpachith A, Sheppard LT;

XX PI Lim M, Bruice TW;

XX DR WPI; 2002-130595/17.

XX PT New nucleic acid regulatory sequences, which are able to regulate
 PT expression of a gene operably linked to a promoter, useful for regulating
 PT the expression of transgenes and for treating e.g., cancer and
 PT immunological diseases.

XX PS Example 3; Page 45; 95pp; English.

XX CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid regulatory sequence for
 CC a cyclin D1 promoter, a CD40L promoter, vancomycin-resistant enterococci
 CC (VRE) promoter, an HBV promoter, androgen receptor (AR) promoter, Human
 CC epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) promoter, or a beta lactamase
 CC (Bla) promoter. Transcription regulatory sequences may be used to
 CC regulate expression of the endogenous, autologous or heterologous genes
 CC operably linked to the promoter, and may be incorporated into
 CC heterologous nucleic acid constructs for use in regulated expression of

transgenes. Regulated expression of cyclin D1 can be used in cancer therapies, such as breast, colon or pancreatic cancers and familial adenomatous polyposis. Regulation of the activity of CD40L gene promoter may be used in the treatment of immunological disorders, such as autoimmune diseases e.g. multiple sclerosis (MS), systematic lupus erythematosus (SLE), graft-vs-host disease (GVHD) and rheumatoid arthritis. Regulated expression of genes under the control of the HBV (hepatitis B)-specific core, pre-S and X promoters can be used in the therapy of HBV disease, chronic hepatic insufficiency, cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, and in the regulated expression of liver cell-specific genes. Regulated expression of the vanH gene promoter can be used in treatment of Enterococcus infection, while regulated expression of the androgen receptor gene can be used in the treatment of prostate cancer. This sequence represents a mutated promoter region used in the invention to determine the regulatory regions involved in gene expression, described in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 788 GCGCAAACTGCAG 800
DB 15 GCGCAAACTGCAG 3

RESULT 838
AAS95901/C
ID AAS95901 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAS95901;
DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Human CALM1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide #10.
DE
XX Calmodulin 1; CALM1; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW haplotyping; SCYA3; Alzheimer's disease; drug screening;
KW calcium-dependent signal transduction; PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200179218-A2.
PN
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 09-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011509.
XX
XX 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196340P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bentivegna SC, Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B, Stephens JC;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-049190/06.
DR
XX
XX New calmodulin-1 (CALM-1) isogene polymorphic variants, useful in
PT expressing CALM1 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to
PT treat diseases related to CALM1 activity such as Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 13; 82pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from a polymorphic variant of calmodulin 1 (CALM1). The polymorphic variant comprises an CALM1 isogene defined by a haplotype selected from haplotypes 1-21 given in the specification. The polymorphisms are useful for studying the biological function of CALM1 as well as in identifying drugs targeting this protein for the treatment of a disorder related to its abnormal expression or function. The polymorphic variants may also be used in screening for compounds targeting CALM1 to treat a specific condition or disease predicted to be

associated with CALM1 activity. Establishing CALM1 haplotype or haplotype pair of an individual is useful for improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with SCYA3 activity, e.g. Alzheimer's disease and diseases involving defects in calcium-dependent signal transduction. Haplotyping the CALM1 gene in an individual is also useful in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with CALM1 activity. AAS95892-AAS96018 represent human CALM1 allele-specific oligonucleotides and PCR primers of the invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTCCT 434
DB 15 CTCGGCTGCCCTCCT 1

RESULT 839
AAA23036
ID AAA23036 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAA23036;
AC
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6262.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Irenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9950403-A2.
PN
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Meswigen JA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
DR
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
PT
XX
XX Claim 54; Page 258; 305pp; English.

The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT, CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme

CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17694 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17695 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA19386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences;
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNr,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kipfel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNr, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
xx Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of
syndrome, Alpelai-rennauy-weser syndrome, Oster-weber-k
syndrome, Alpelai-rennauy-weser syndrome, Oster-weber-k

Seq	Sequence	17	BP	3	A	2	C	Query Match	1.6%
	Best Local Similarity							61.5%	
	Matches	8						Conservative	
Qy		134	GTCTGCTTTGGGG	146					
			: : : : :						
Db		2	GTCTGCTTTGGGG	14					

134 GTCTGCTTTGGG 146

231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

RESULT 841
AAF07197/C
ID AAF07197 standard; DNA: 17 BP.

XX
ID AAFU/IS/ SLAUGHTER; DNA; T/

XX	
XX	
DT	16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3454.
XX	
KW	Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW	interferon alpha; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	

XX PN WO200061729-A2

NOZ00001723-1A2
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.

11-APR-2000:

11 11R 2000; 2000NC 00003721
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC

Blatt L. Zwick M. Payco M.

DR WPI: 2000-647423/62.

Enzymatic and antiseptic

PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX

PS
XX
Claim 34; Page 135; 164pp; English.

The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TP-1, the GATA transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAATT Displacement Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of

CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 TCAGGAGCTGCGG 734
 |||||
 Db 13 TCAGGAGCTGCGG 1

RESULT 842
 ABN01769
 ID ABN01769 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN01769;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1761.
 DE

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 FI
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1761; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP

CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 CTAAGCCAGATG 453
 |||||
 Db 2 CTAAGCCAGATG 14

RESULT 843
 ABN01768
 ID ABN01768 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN01768;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1760.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 FI
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1760; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-

CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP

CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration

CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as

CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The

CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a

CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart

CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the

CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.

CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 441 CTAAGCCAGATG 453

DB 3 CTAAGCCAGATG 15

RESULT 844

ABN01766

ID ABN01766 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN01766;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1758.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,

XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1758; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-

XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1

XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify

XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1

XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP

XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration

XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as

XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1

XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The

XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a

XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart

XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the

XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.

XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 441 CTAAGCCAGATG 453

DB 5 CTAAGCCAGATG 17

RESULT 845

ABN01767

ID ABN01767 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN01767;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1759.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.